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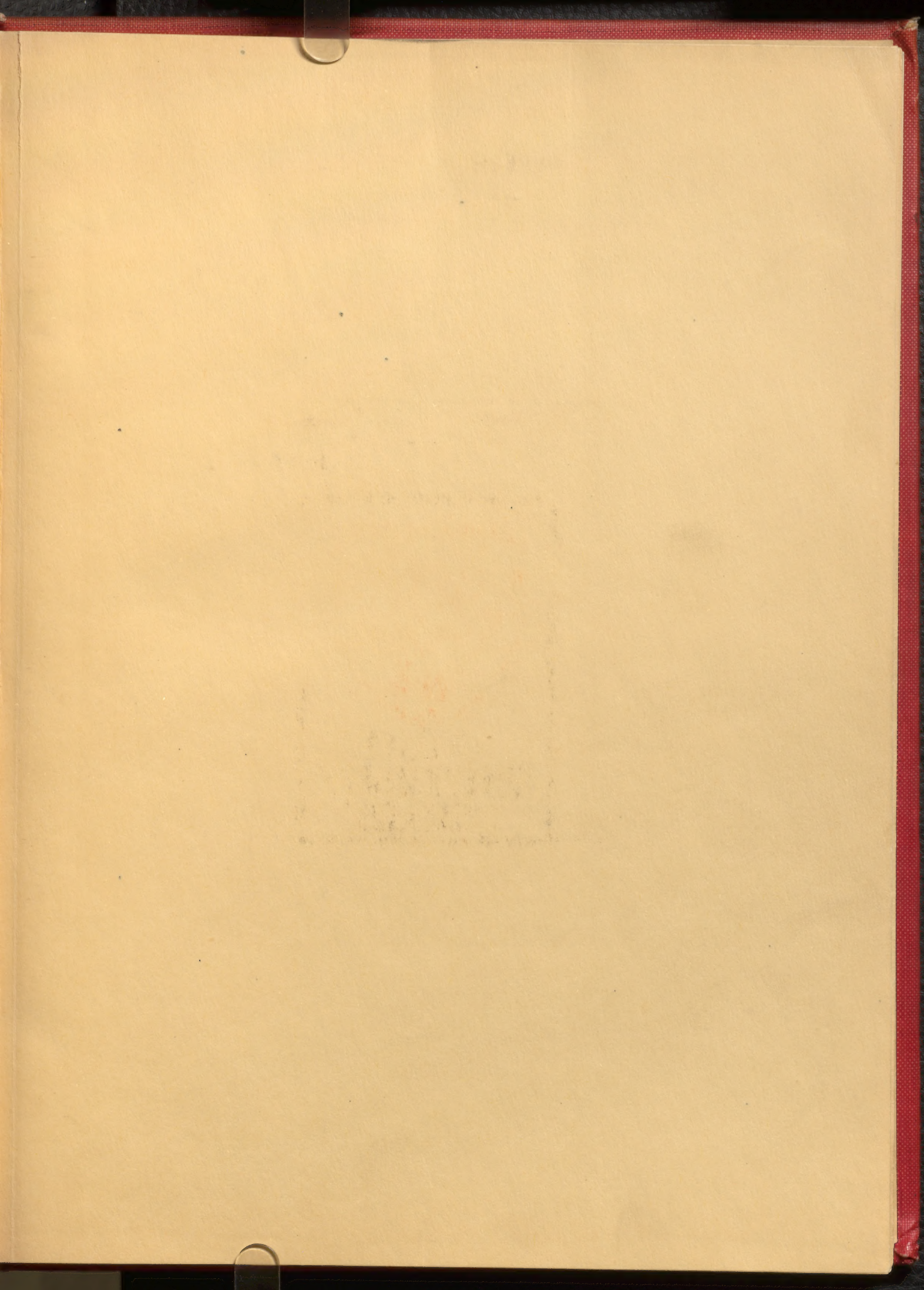
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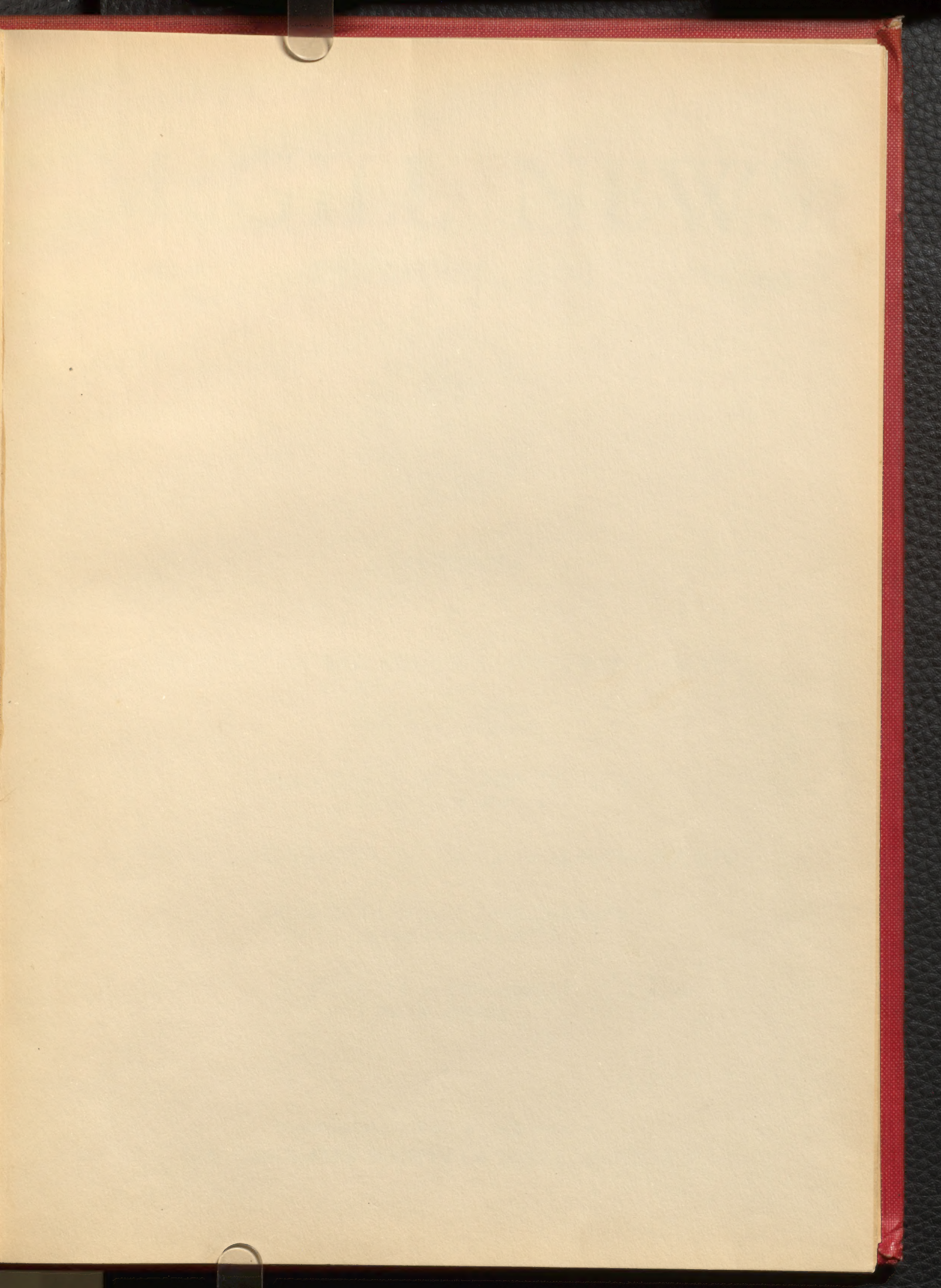
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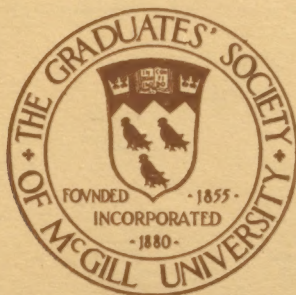


MCGILL NEWS

VOLUME 16

DECEMBER, 1934

NUMBER 1



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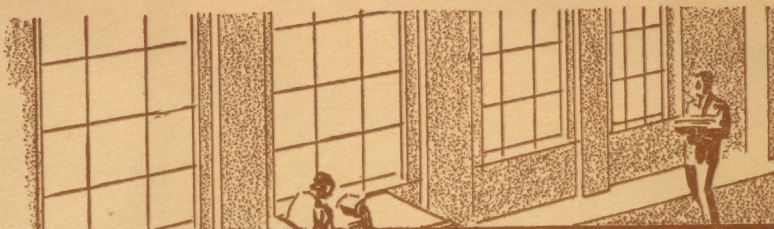
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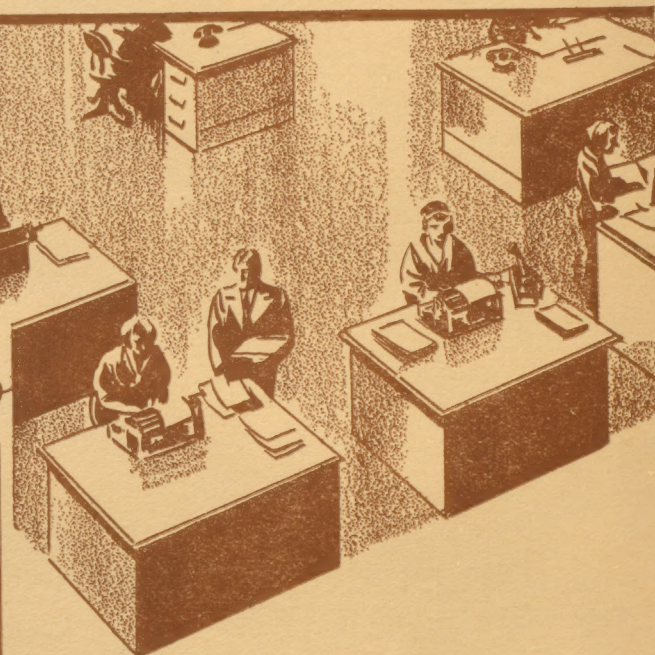
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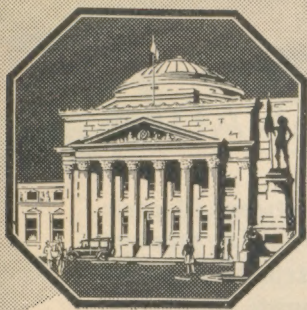
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This magazine is distributed to the members of the Graduates' Society of McGill University—Annual Dues \$3.00. To those not eligible for membership in the Society, the annual subscription is \$3.00. Single Copies, 75c. each.

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THE MCGILL NEWS

DECEMBER 1934



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE GRADUATES'
SOCIETY OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY

THE MCGILL NEWS

THIS issue marks the inauguration of a new feature in *The McGill News*—an editorial page whose task will be to bring McGill Graduates into closer contact with their Alma Mater through the medium of the Graduates' Society and its official organ—*The McGill News*.

While opinions expressed in these editorials will naturally reflect the policy of the Society as a whole, it is felt that individual graduates may often wish to offer suggestions of their own. For this reason a correspondence column will be maintained in which short, signed contributions from graduates will be printed in each issue. To start the ball rolling the Editorial Board have secured three short articles on Athletics at the University, putting forward the views of the University, (as represented by Professor Simpson), the Graduates (Dr. Flanagan) and the undergraduates, (Dr. Halpenny). Letters on this important and controversial subject will be welcomed.

The Editorial Board will in future continue this policy of presenting articles reflecting different trends of thought on questions of interest to McGill Graduates. Such articles will deal with subjects of national as well as local significance. Graduates should not hesitate to express their opinion on them in the correspondence column.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

On page 21 will be found an account of the Annual Meeting of the Graduates' Society. Every graduate should read this report and

study it carefully, especially the financial statement of the Society on page 24.

The Athletic Board showed a substantial year's profit, which unfortunately was consumed by repairs to the Molson Stadium.

The representation of class officers at the meeting was poor. Every class should have a president and a secretary, who, if not resident in Montreal or vicinity, are prepared to attend the Semi-Annual Meetings of the Council. These officers should keep in touch with the opinions of the graduates in their class, and be ready to voice them at the meeting.

The *News* would appreciate it if these representatives could send in quarterly reports on the activities of class members. Reports for the next issue should be mailed to us by February 15.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

The article on the entrance of women into our university fifty years ago, so kindly contributed to us by Dr. Grace Ritchie England, herself a member of that first class, is of particular interest at a time when the rights of women are being seriously infringed upon in some countries and are in danger of being curtailed in others. In Germany and in Italy for instance, the respective dictators of those countries, are seeking at one stroke to wipe out those rights for which women have waged such a long and toilsome struggle. In Germany a strict ban has been set upon the entrance of more than a small percentage of women into universities, and similar back-to-the-kitchen tendencies have been exhibited much nearer to home.

Such reactionary opinion is entirely discredited by the splendid record of this first class of women graduates from McGill—"Donalds 1888." The story of their struggles to be admitted into a sharing of the elementary rights of any civilized society and the prejudices with which they had to contend make strange reading to us today, and reveals that in this field at least our progress has been real and not, as so much of that boasted progress now seems, illusory. "Donalds 1888," we salute you!

The University and Athletics— Three Points of View

The Place of Athletics in the University

By J. C. SIMPSON

THREE incidents of the last few months have grouped themselves in my thoughts as significant of a trend in our athletic policy that should give pause for consideration. None in itself, perhaps, is of great moment: a newspaper report of an address by a McGill professor crying in the wilderness that there is no place for organized sports in a university; a letter from a graduate bemoaning, as graduates so often do, the passing of the "College Spirit" (by which he meant a lack of student interest in football); a conversation with a medical student who, having played football for three years as an undergraduate of another university, expressed surprise that he was allowed to play here.

It is of interest that these expressions of opinion came from representatives of the three groups most closely concerned with university athletics; of interest, too, that it was the professor who realized that the problem of athletics is but part of a larger problem, the problem of the university.

What is a university? On this continent the growth of educational facilities has been rapid, forced and often heedless. Democracy has demanded "universities" and, like mushrooms, they have grown overnight—more than one hundred and sixty of them. When we try to judge of their quality it is natural that we should look to the old world for standards of comparison, and, since in Canada our inspiration and traditions have been British rather than German, it is to the older English Universities that we turn. There we find that the university is an association of scholars and students whose primary aim is the intellectual life. This is the ideal of the true university, no matter where it is found or how much it may differ in plan and organization. This is the ideal towards which we are striving and which must be kept in view in discussing any problem affecting the university.

Are organized sports compatible with the intellectual life? When we look at Cambridge and Oxford we see that not only are they compatible but that they are regarded as an integral part of university life. It is true that as far as the

Universities are concerned there is no official recognition, but the College Athletic Clubs, in practically every one of which a don holds office (usually as treasurer), give some measure of university control that is none the less effective because indirect.

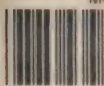
What of the sports themselves? How do they differ from those in our own University? The difference lies, not in the sports but in the attitude of the student towards them. In the three-storey educational structure, of which Cambridge and Oxford form a part—elementary schools, secondary schools and universities—athletics have a recognized place. There is an almost blind faith in their maturing and educative value, in their efficacy as agents in the development of co-operation and tenacity. Insistence on games and the inculcation of an appreciation of their importance and of a sense of responsibility to carry on their traditions is characteristic of the public schools, which form part of the secondary education. These are all factors in determining the attitude of the students when they reach the universities.

Firstly, they have the "sports' habit" and the skill and knowledge that enable them to assume responsibility for the management of games.

Secondly, they are not self-conscious in relation to their sports. They regard them, not as exhibitions to be watched but as games to be played, with the result that active participation is general.

Thirdly, their interest is in sports rather than in a sport. There is little tendency to specialization as it is known to us. They play at their games and do not make a business of them. Even in rowing, which is the most highly specialized activity, more than 10% of Cambridge students actually compete in the Lent races and probably another 20% take part in the elimination tests which precede them.

There can be little doubt that this attitude is more compatible with university ideals than that usually found on this side of the Atlantic. Our students are not, to any appreciable extent, drawn from schools where sports form an integral part of the educational system. For the most part



when they enter the university for the first time the only habit they have is the habit of sitting on the bleachers. The few who have played games at schools have usually specialized. (They are the "promising material" for our major sports!) It might then be logical to shoulder the blame for this situation onto the secondary schools were it not that the university itself is in large measure responsible.

As compared with that of the Old World, our educational structure is of four storeys—elementary schools, secondary schools, colleges and universities. The colleges, of which many of our "universities" are but expansions, are part of the secondary stage. Some of them stand in their proper place, many of them, unfortunately, are merged with our universities and this merging has given rise to one of the most baffling problems of the university. The difference between the two may be characterized as the difference between discipline and freedom. In the college, by disciplinary teaching, the student is brought to an intellectual maturity which will entitle him to that freedom in choice of method and learning which should pervade the university. The contiguity of these two aims in one institution has led to confusion of ideals. Whether the college and the university should remain united it is difficult to say. The lopping off of the first university year and its return to the schools where it properly belongs, which is being attempted in Ontario, is a first step in one possible solution. The sharp distinction between the "undergraduate" school, or college, and the "graduate" school, which is made in the better universities of the United States, and the adoption of the quality of the work in the graduate and professional schools as the criteria for the classification of universities, is an attempt in another direction. At McGill, because of influences beyond our control, the first college year is still with us, and though two of our faculties, in addition to the Faculty of Graduate Studies, are at the graduate level, we lump all of our students as "undergraduates" and, for the most part, treat them as such.

How does this affect athletics? If it is a sound principle that the opportunities for participation in sports have their greatest value when they come in the secondary stage of education and are available to the largest possible number of students, it is obvious that our efforts should be directed mainly towards their development in McGill College, our Faculty of Arts and Science. If the right habit and attitude are formed in the first few years there need be no fear that they will

carry over into the graduate and professional faculties. In athletics, as in all else, discipline is the road to freedom. When we examine the athletic situation at McGill, however, we see that the trend is definitely in the opposite direction. With each succeeding year the opportunities for participation, available to the undergraduate in the Faculty of Arts and Science, are becoming more restricted. The most striking illustration of this trend is to be found in Intercollegiate Football.

When we scan the names of the players composing our senior team at an inter-collegiate game, two things impress us—the number of those who have played college football at McGill, or elsewhere, for five or six years and the inordinate number who belong to the professional Faculties—and, if we are interested in football from the point of view of the university, we ask ourselves whether this is as it should be. It is, of course, the Faculty of Medicine that is chiefly responsible for this condition. Our medical students are at the graduate level. Of those entering at the present time not more than five per cent. have had less than three years at a college or university, the majority have had four. Because of our geographical situation it is very unlikely that we shall ever draw more than twenty-five per cent. from our own Faculty of Arts and Science. Seventy-five per cent. at least will come from other colleges and universities in Canada and the United States, and it is altogether likely that in the future, as in the past, a fair proportion of footballers will be found among these. With graduate and public interest focussed on football as it is, with the demand on the coach for a winning team, and on the athletic management for a gate, is it surprising that these men find places on the team to the exclusion of the undergraduates in Arts and Science? It may result in a better type of football, in a better spectacle and a better gate, but is it in the best interests of the University?

From the point of view of the University, the chief value of athletics, apart from recreation and health, lies in the contribution which they may make in developing and maturing character, but even if we admit the most extravagant claims of intercollegiate football as a character-builder, we must also admit that its greatest value lies in the secondary school and college period, and that after a man has played for three or four years he has secured about all of the character-building he is likely to get from football. All this is apart from the question of whether football "interferes" with the work of a professional student. The

experience of our Medical Faculty, in this respect, has been extremely fortunate. The medical students on the Senior Team have already stood low in their classes. On the other hand, it must be admitted that there is a conflict of interest that affects not only the professional work but the football of these students. The university ideal, which is, or should be, the mainspring of these students' lives, is very different from the ideals of highly-specialized football. Contrary to general belief, it was this conflict of ideals and not a desire to do away with the "tramp athlete" that led a few of the far-sighted universities in the Eastern United States, many years ago, to start the movement that has resulted in the three year playing rule. In Canada we have labelled our sports intercollegiate, but we try to make them interuniversity, a very different thing. It is distinctly to be understood that this is not a plea for a three-year playing rule for football at McGill; other factors than those mentioned enter into the picture. It is simply a statement of facts which, it is hoped, will show the necessity for a wider recognition of the principle that the problem of athletics must be discussed primarily from the point of view of the university.

What has been said of football applies, though, perhaps in lesser degree, to other intercollegiate sports. There is another division of our athletics, however, which, though not so spectacular, can probably do far more in the development of a healthy attitude towards sports. A well-developed system of intramural athletics should afford opportunity to every student to take part in competitive sports and will reach the large body of students who can never hope for intercollegiate competition. Those responsible for the direction of our athletic programme are fully alive to the importance of these activities and it can be said that at the present time intramural sports are conducted to the limit of our facilities. Their development beyond this stage depends primarily upon the erection of a gymnasium which will be a centre for the diversified sports, intercollegiate and intramural, which are now being carried on, and for others which are impossible at present, but, to an almost equal degree, it will depend upon the sympathetic and intelligent co-operation of those responsible for the arrangement of academic timetables. But no matter how well developed our intramural activities may become they can never replace intercollegiate competition. There is a place for both; they will supplement and strengthen each other.

In conclusion it may be said that though he believes these views are shared by many teachers,

students and graduates of our University, the writer advances them simply as his personal opinions. No attempt has been made to cover the whole ground, but simply to show that there is a place for organized sports in this University, and that it is not the sports themselves but our attitude towards them that will determine what that place should be. If football has been singled out for especial mention, it is because it offers a convenient illustration. If the problem of the College undergraduate has been emphasized, it is because of its immediate importance. The truth is that there is a need, and a pressing need, for a readjustment of values in relation to organized sports and a realization that the problem is primarily a university and not a sports problem. This readjustment will call for the sympathetic co-operation and help of the graduate body, and it will call for a tolerant appreciation that it is, after all, one in which the University—teachers and students—must play the larger part.

The Present Attitude of the Graduates Toward Athletics, and What It Ought To Be !

By DR. J. C. FLANAGAN

A DEFINITE attitude towards athletics at McGill, held by the graduate body politic, may be said to be almost non-existent. The reason for this is that, like all other bodies politic, very few of its members do any real thinking about general policy. The thinking that is done is very superficial and involves a purely personal motive.

The average graduate likes to be entertained by the college team. If the team wins, the occasion is a success and all is well. Should perchance, the team be beaten by a better team, he decries the lack of spirit on the part of the players and wishes to fire the coach. The number of graduates attending games, who take a broad view of the situation are comparatively few. To those graduates who are thinking about the general policy with regard to athletics at the University, the present state of affairs causes considerable anxiety.

In the first place, it is very doubtful whether the graduates, as a body, realize that the whole situation with regard to athletics has undergone a drastic change during the past twenty years or so.



In those earlier days the science of games had not reached the height to which it has risen today. There was not anything like the general public interest such as is displayed today when many thousands turn up to see the winning team. The equipment and accoutrements were of a simple and inexpensive variety. The upkeep of the old stands on the campus was a very different matter to the upkeep of the Stadium.

All this means that during these years a gradual development has been taking place which has placed college sports in a class where a tremendous expenditure of time, thought, and energy has been necessary on the part of those competing in these activities, an expenditure which is out of all proportion to the importance of the game either to themselves or to the university, in view of the fact that students go to the university primarily to equip themselves academically for their life's work.

The expense connected with these specialized contests today is extremely heavy and income a very necessary factor. To obtain income the public must be attracted, and good entertainment provided. In order to accomplish this the most astute publicity stunts are resorted to, the most important of which is the cultivation of the support of numerous sporting writers. Anyone who reads the sporting pages, both in this country and in the United States, cannot help but be impressed by the undue emphasis placed upon college games, player and coaches. Sporting writers can make or break the gate receipts of games, if not treated with the proper respect. *The McGill News* only recently carried an article describing the McGill and Toronto teams by the absurd names of the "Big Red Machine" and "Warren Stevens' Blue Boys." One would think we were dealing with a lot of professional troopers instead of undergraduates preparing themselves for a career.

The question of coaching in athletics generally is open to censure. There is no harm in employing someone to teach Hockey, Football, Track, Boxing, etc. In fact it is just as important to give the proper direction and instruction in these branches of physical endeavour as it is in the academic side. But the fact of the matter is that coaches are hired *primarily* to win games, and if they do not "get results" are replaced. When the team loses, very few graduates will go home happy in the thought that the University team showed excellent sportsmanship, ability, and leadership on the field. Few coaches will be given credit for such a minor item. The team must win. That

is the all consuming desire. It is little wonder therefore that professional coaches spend most of their time trying to devise ways and means of putting on an attractive show which will draw the crowd. In fairness to the coaches, however, this criticism should not be confined to them alone, for those in charge of athletics generally at the university are just as much, if not more to blame, because it is they who engage and urge on the coaches. They are responsible for the "bunk and ballyhoo" designed to obtain a big "Gate."

Those in charge of athletics at the universities are responsible for so developing games as to make them, above everything, attractive to the general public turning them more than anything into a spectacle without any due regard for the undergraduates' interests in the matter. The question as to whether a player has the spare time to devote to the practice and learning of these more complicated techniques has apparently never entered their minds. With scientific development going on at the pace it is along academic lines, and academic standards increasing as they are, it is becoming much more difficult for the undergraduate to find the time to keep up the pace in the scientific development of "sport."

There are a few unthinking men who say that a good football or hockey team is a good advertisement. Nothing could be further from the truth. If it were so, everybody interested in football would be going to Notre Dame. The reputation of a university is built up by the achievements of her graduates in their respective professions. Does anyone think that the eight hundred applicants for the faculty of Medicine at McGill can be accounted for by the fact that we have a football and hockey team? No one will deny the eminence of Massachusetts Institute of Technology as an engineering educational institute, yet it has no football team. If John Hopkins has a football team, no one knows about it. Yet everyone knows of John Hopkins as a Medical centre. As a professor of McGill put it, "whenever executives ask us to recommend men they seldom enquire about their athletic attainments."

There are a number of graduates who have decided opinions with regard to the conduct of athletics at the University. In the first place they believe that the control of athletics should revert back into the hands of the undergraduates. They believe that training in the acceptance of responsibility is one of the important objects of a university education. It is reasonable, therefore,

that the responsibility of athletic policy should be put squarely up to the undergraduates.

Graduates who have student welfare at heart believe that athletic coaches have just as important a part to play as have academic professors. They believe that coaches should direct their efforts towards teaching the fundamentals of the particular game in which they are interested. If coaches can teach their students to think quickly and accurately, and accept the responsibility of their own team on the field, then these coaches become indispensable members of the University staff. Putting the game beyond the gate receipts, and placing student development above newspaper publicity, should be the objectives of all those in charge of undergraduate athletics today.

The Policy That a University Should Adopt Towards Athletics

By GERALD W. HALPENNY, B.Sc., M.D.

WHEN we speak of athletics at a university, usually we mean organized group or team games such as football, hockey, basketball, etc., and such athletics may be divided into two different and distinct groups: Intercollegiate Athletics, in which senior, intermediate and junior teams engage in regular competition against other colleges and universities; and Intramural Athletics, in which various faculties and classes vie with each other in inter-faculty and inter-class competition. Members of teams in intercollegiate competition are selected from students especially proficient in that sport. Consequently, the number participating is very much smaller than that taking part in Intramural Athletics, where as many students as possible are encouraged to play. These two divisions in university athletics depend to a large extent on one another, for often good players from interclass and inter-faculty competition go to intercollegiate teams, and increased interest in intercollegiate sport encourages intramural competition.

The question that seems to be foremost in the minds of university authorities today is how much, if at all, should colleges encourage athletics and provide funds and facilities for them to be carried on. I think that there is no doubt that athletics fulfill a very definite part in a university training, and the student who goes through college "with his nose to the grindstone" misses

something that is an integral part of his training for after years. There is no better method of teaching sportmanship, or the rules of fair play, than in competitive games. I think that a university should encourage all students to take part in some form of athletics and in doing so, that university will graduate students better fitted physically as well as mentally for their future life.

While in intercollegiate competition twenty to twenty-five different sports are maintained and carried on, football has reached such gigantic proportions, especially in the U.S.A., that upwards of thirty thousand people pay admission to see the larger college games, and though it has now reached the stage where something drastic must be done, one must not forget the salient fact that the gate receipts at these football games finance nearly all the athletics at such universities.

Apart from providing entertainment for a great many spectators, intercollegiate competition is of definite value, not only to the entire student body, but also to the university. For students are linked together and to their university by that tangible something called "college spirit," and "college spirit" is undoubtedly promoted and greatly increased by such competition. We must also consider that colleges many miles apart and otherwise little known to each other, are brought together on the field of sport, and so become mutually acquainted, and that certain colleges become widely known and increase their enrollment by the advertisement they are given through an outstanding team.

In order to carry on such competition, however, certain requirements are necessary if intercollegiate athletics are to be maintained on a sound and satisfactory basis. First of all, every player should be required to maintain a certain standard of scholastic achievement, and this today is demanded in nearly every college and university in this country. The barring of freshmen from competition in senior intercollegiate sport is another almost universal rule, and is the means, not only of keeping athletes from going to college solely to play football or hockey, but also of linking the freshmen together as a class. The rule allowing a student to play on senior teams for only four years has been discontinued, but I think that after third year medicine, a student should not be allowed to participate in senior intercollegiate competition. For while playing football such a student is unable to do justice to his medical course. If he tries to keep up his work, he cannot give the time and interest to football that is necessary, so that the team will suffer, and



by playing may be keeping some younger member off the team, who will be in college only four years, and who, although he may not be as proficient, could make up that loss by spirit and interest which is often more valuable to a team.

Intramural Athletics, the second form of organized university sports, are becoming more popular each year. They are of more value to the student body as a whole, because, instead of students merely sitting in the stands watching others play, they are encouraged to take part and enjoy the game more by playing it themselves. I think that every university should encourage interclass and interfaculty competition in all sports; if necessary, even to the curtailment of some intercollegiate activities. By providing adequate facilities, equipment where possible, and competent managers to take charge of games, a great deal of benefit will be derived from this type of athletics that cannot be derived from intercollegiate competition.

There is another form of athletics, not included under the heading of organized sport, but which is very valuable in providing exercise for those who have never learned to play football, hockey, basketball, etc. These are indoor games, such as badminton, squash, racquets and hand-ball. Every university should have the facilities for these games if at all possible, for after a student leaves college and gets into the whirl of business or professional life, he does not have the time nor the "condition" for strenuous team games. But if he has learned how to play one or more of these "pastimes" while in college, he will both obtain enjoyment and keep himself in good physical condition. McGill without a gymnasium, cannot provide the facilities for these games and consequently they are completely neglected. Such a gymnasium is necessary in order to carry on a really extensive and complete athletic program. We are in great need of it at McGill.

Control of athletics at a university is usually vested in an Athletic Board, and it is their duty to carry out not only a good athletic program, but also to encourage the student body to take an active interest in every form of athletics. I think that such interest would be greatly increased if students were encouraged to manage their own athletics, and I would suggest a change from our present system at McGill. Instead of having three men elected from the student body at large as athletic representatives, there should be a Students' Athletic Council, similar to the Students' Executive Council, but composed of eight

or ten representatives of the various intercollegiate and intramural teams. This Athletic Council would administer all athletics in the University except in cases of general policy, etc., where the present Athletic Board would be the final authority. Such an organization would tend to increase interest in athletics, giving students more opportunity for executive activity, and by vesting authority for athletic matters in student hands alone, would do away with many complaints against our athletic system.

The policy that a university should adopt towards athletics must of necessity vary according to the location of that university and to the amount of money available for a definite program. However if that policy is directed towards giving every student opportunity and encouragement for engaging in some form of athletic competition, and if control of the sports program is kept as much as possible in student hands, then university athletics will be of definite value to the individual student and a credit to the university.

HOCKEY MATCHES

McGill's Senior Hockey Team is scheduled to play Yale on December 14 and Harvard on December 21. Both matches are to take place at the Montreal Forum, 8.15 p.m.

GRADUATES' THEATRE NIGHT AND SUPPER DANCE

Plans are being made to hold a Graduates' Theatre Night under the auspices of the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society, with Mr. L. H. Ballantyne and Mrs. G. St. G. Sproule as joint chairmen of the Committee. It is hoped to make arrangements with the Red and White Revue to attend the Thursday evening performance of the Revue, which will be given on the 14th of March. After the performance is over a supper dance will be held in the assembly room of the Royal Victoria College.

FELLOWSHIPS FOR GIRTON COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

1. Jex-Blake Research Fellowship in Arts, 1935-38, value £250.
2. Alfred Yarrow Scientific Research Fellowship 1935-38. Value £300.

These fellowships are open to women graduates of any university and application should be sent to the Secretary before February 1st. The fellowships will be awarded about May.

The Entrance of Women to McGill

By GRACE RITCHIE ENGLAND, B.A., M.D.

IN writing on the subject of the admission of women students to McGill, fifty years ago this October, an event recently celebrated by the Alumnae Society, it may not be inopportune to glance backward, and from printed records and out of the store-house of personal memory, recall the changing educational status of women at that time, and the more immediate circumstances leading up to their entrance into McGill as undergraduates in Arts in October, 1884.

During the latter half of the nineteenth century a widespread movement in favour of the higher education of women was taking place in various countries, most notably in Great Britain and the United States, but also, to a lesser extent, in European countries such as Sweden, Germany, France and Russia. In our own land, in the Province of Ontario, the Universities at Toronto and Kingston had reacted favourably and were providing facilities for women students. It is, however, no matter of surprise that, in the Province of Quebec always strongly influenced by repressive conventions and traditions in everything relating to women, the symptoms of awakening consciousness were long delayed and even the suggestions of providing higher educational opportunities was late in appearing. It was not until the year 1870 that there was any outward evidence at McGill that interest had at last been aroused. In October of that year, the Rev. Dr. Wilkes first brought to the notice of the University and its friends, the desirability of providing for the higher education of women. Though sympathy was expressed with the idea, it was felt that no active step could be taken by McGill to admit women. The authorities agreed with great willingness to enter into co-operation with the Ladies' Educational Association, then in process of formation, and also arranged to admit women to the preliminary university examinations. It is interesting to note that extreme caution in so doing was exercised. In order to avoid any assumption that the passing of such examinations might imply a right of entrance to the University, the use of the term "Matriculation Examinations" was deliberately avoided and a special title "Examinations for Associates in Arts" was adopted.

The first classes of the Ladies' Educational Association were inaugurated in October, 1871, by a very admirable address by Principal Dawson, entitled "Thoughts on the Higher Education of

Women," in which he strongly advocated the undertakings of the Association and assured its members of the support and co-operation of McGill, whose professors had gladly agreed to give courses of lectures. The Principal congratulated the Association on its "zeal, judgment, and foresight"; stressed the fact that "the undertaking originated with the ladies, was carried on by them, and supported by their contributions and was moreover entirely self-supporting." "As a further guarantee of success," he states, "the association embraces nearly all that is elevated in social and educational standing in our city." During the first year, the subjects covered were English, French, and Natural Science, but gradually the courses were extended to cover a wider and more varied field. They were extremely popular and well attended, and continued very successfully till 1885; then, as the University had opened its doors to women, it was felt that the Association had fulfilled its mission, and the classes were discontinued.

In the early seventies there was another and even greater need in regard to the education of young girls. While the High School of Montreal, since 1843, had been providing facilities for a sound education for boys, extending the public school courses another three years and preparing its pupils for entrance to the university, no similar provision had been made for girls of a corresponding age. The daughters of people of means or position in the community were educated in private schools conducted for "young ladies." There were many excellent schools of this type, but as each school arranged its own curriculum, it was only natural that such heavy subjects as classics and mathematics were little in evidence and more attention was paid to fitting the pupils for entrance into society.

A very great step forward in the education of girls was taken by the Protestant Board of School Commissioners when they opened the High School for Girls in 1875. The public education of girls thus became standardized along lines largely parallel to those of the Boys' High School. The wisdom of providing such education for girls was proved by later events, for it was thus that the ground was prepared and the seed sown for the reaping of rich harvests in the future.

At McGill the question of women's education remained quiescent till the autumn of 1882. On October 25th of that year, Dr. J. Clark Murray



"DONALDAS" 1888

THE FIRST GRADUATING CLASS OF WOMEN AT MCGILL

Eliza Cross	Martha Murphy	Blanche Evans	
	Grace Ritchie (England)		Jane Palmer
Alice Murray	Georgina Hunter	Donalda McFee	

brought before the startled corporation a resolution to the effect that "the educational advantages of the Faculty of Arts should be thrown open to all persons, without distinction of sex." This implied "mixed education" and as there was a decided division of opinion in regard to the adoption of such a method, the whole matter was referred to a committee. The not unusual outcome of the work of a committee resulted: much information was collected; no recommendation was made; and no action was taken.

A year and a half later, in the spring of 1884, Principal Dawson, being in England, undertook to obtain further information in regard to the conditions and methods under which the higher education of women was being carried on in Great Britain. On his return to Montreal in June, as there seemed no likelihood of any action, and as he was very busy with other matters, he deferred his report to the Corporation until October. So much for the educationists.

Let us turn again to the Girls' High School and "the young ladies" being educated there, who are now most unexpectedly to become an active factor in the situation. For five consecutive years, a small group of school girls had passed from grade to grade, and, in the autumn of 1883, had entered the final class and were being prepared for the ordeal of the A.A. examinations the following June. Their record had been high throughout, and they looked forward to ranking well in the final test. There was a rude awakening. The disconcerting discovery was made that in the curriculum, as arranged for the girls, Greek had been entirely omitted and German provided as an optional substitute for another subject. Thus they saw themselves deprived of the chance of 150 marks, which was open to the boys of the sixth form, and there seemed no hope of surmounting such a handicap. The writer, who was a member of the class, before entering the High School had spent two years at school in Germany,

and it seemed an easy task to brush up the subject and take the examination course in German. The head girl, Rosalie McLea, a very brilliant and ambitious scholar, with undaunted courage, undertook the study of Greek. Under the tuition of Mr. George Murray, the Classical master, she applied herself assiduously and intensively, covering the work of three years in one, and went up for the Greek examination. Principal Dawson refers to the results of the Associate in Arts Examinations of the following June, 1884, as "an event unexampled in our previous connection with the school examinations of the universities. Two young ladies from the Girls' High School had taken the highest places on the list of associates in Arts, one of them with remarkably high marks." It might have been added, that the young lady referred to has come first in Latin and Greek and taken the highest total marks on record.

Upon the High School girls the success in the examinations had had an unforeseen effect. Stimulated and exhilarated, a little group of four gathered at the house of Mrs. Robert Reid, the mother of one of them, to discuss plans for the future with her. And soon the question arose "What about asking for admission to McGill?" Encouraged by the sympathy and support of Mrs. Reid, an enthusiastic optimist, they resolved to approach the Principal and place their request for Higher Education before him. Dr. Dawson received them with graciousness and listened with interested attention, but the time was unpropitious, as he was fully occupied with arrangements for the approaching meeting of the British Association at the end of August. He told them that McGill was not in a position to receive women, but, as an active demand had come from "those who had the greatest claims to consideration," perhaps some means might be found to provide classes to prepare them for the Senior Associate in Arts Examinations, especially if there should be an increase in the number of applicants. With the co-operation of some of the professors, a circular was issued shortly afterwards to the Ladies' Educational Association, asking for their aid in the establishment of such classes for women. And so the matter rested, and the Principal dismissed it from his mind.

One morning, some weeks later, during the meeting of the British Association, Dr. Dawson was called from the geological section by a gentleman who asked to see him. It was the Hon. Donald A. Smith, who, quite unsolicited, came unostentatiously with the offer of \$50,000.00 to establish collegiate classes for women. To the Hon. Donald A. Smith (later Lord Strathcona)

"the illustrious benefactor whose far reaching vision and enlightened generosity made possible the entrance of women to McGill," all Alumnae owe a lasting debt of gratitude. Without his first munificent gift, to be augmented later, many of us belonging to those early years might never have been graduates of McGill.

The passiveness of fourteen years now suddenly vanished, and active preparations were immediately hastened in order that the women students might begin their work at the opening of the approaching session.

In those far off days, the students' environment was strikingly unlike that of the present. Montreal was a great sleepy old town, free from noise and bustle, with wooden sidewalks, dimly lighted at night by flickering gas jets. There were few distracting interruptions and much leisure; it was a quiet and peaceful world, well suited to meditation and intellectual concentration. The University itself, wore a different aspect. The buildings were much less impressive, the students comparatively few, and the curriculum much narrower in its range. Entering the grounds through the college gates, the student saw no massive science buildings; beyond the campus rose no beautiful Redpath Library, but then as now, the Peter Redpath Museum, a new building rested solidly in the shadow of the Presbyterian College. At the head of the avenue stood the Central Arts Building, much as it appears at present, for happily, the original facade has been preserved. The extreme eastern end of the building was used as the Principal's residence, and at the corresponding western end was the William Molson Hall, where convocations were held, and beneath it, the dark and, to the average student, rather unattractive library.

Up the avenue, one Monday early in October, a little group of girls hastened with high hopes and fast beating hearts. Turning to the left, they mounted the broad steps of the Peter Redpath Museum and entered through its wide portal. It had been arranged that *separate* classes for them should be conducted in this building. Mr. Peter Redpath had kindly furnished a "retiring room," adequately, but not luxuriously furnished with tables, chairs, hooks for hats and coats, and most certainly a mirror, though memory fails to record its size, shape, or location.

The first lectures to women students were held in a classroom on the left of the hall, now designated by the figure "4." Might it not be appropriate to place a small tablet, indicative of this historic fact, in the room or on the door?

The first class consisted of ten members, most of us school girls in our teens. To mark the



dignity of our new status, we had lengthened our skirts and put up our hair, coiled smoothly at the nape of the neck. As to our clothes, we wore simple woollen dresses of serge or cashmere and woollen or cotton stockings, according to the season. Silk stockings were then unheard of for daily wear. In winter we wore heavy cloth coats; any fur in evidence was in the form of fur caps, which were in common use, and for further protection from the cold, long knitted woollen scarves, with fringed ends, called "clouds" were wound round and round our necks—warm and comfortable, doubtless, if not exactly "chic."

The age was above all not "beauty conscious." Like the rest of the world, we carried small purses, not hand-bags elaborately fitted with mirrors and numerous toiletries. Our complexions were, "for better, for worse," as Nature had made them. We were guiltless of powder, rouge, lipsticks, unguents, nail polishes, and various other cosmetics, which seem essential to the happiness of the modern girl or woman. At that time a lady who was noticeably rouged was looked at askance and considered of dubious respectability. As to cigarettes, "ladies" simply did not smoke. "Autre temps, autre mœurs!"

In regard to our characteristics, eager and earnest students though we were, enjoying our new privileges to the utmost, we were not at all typical "blue stockings;" on the contrary we were full of life, fun-loving, and at times even irrepressible. Some of us indulged in hero-worship, common to the youth of both sexes. The special object of our romantic adoration was a certain sad, pale-faced instructor. To win a quiet word of approbation from him, we spent long weary hours in solving some intricate mathematical problem, or we walked many blocks out of our way on the mere chance of meeting him and receiving a bow and smile of recognition. At other times a "Puckish" spirit took possession of us. The professor of English was young, eloquent, and enthusiastic, always ready to dilate upon the beauties of English Literature. It was soon observed that one of the class developed an extraordinary interest in this subject, and, as the lecture came at the end of the day, she habitually lingered on, detaining the professor with numerous questions, provocative of prolonged dissertations. We grew weary of this untimely practice, and as mild hints were of no avail, we resorted at last to drastic measures. One evening several of us resolved upon a deed of darkness. Like guilty conspirators, a deadly vow of secrecy upon our lips, we crept down the basement stairs, and joining hand to hand, with a sudden pull, we turned off the gas! Then through the ensuing

blackness we fled to the sound of the professor's irate voice, summoning a bewildered janitor to throw light on the situation. This hint proved effective, but for many days the perpetrators went trembling in fear of discovery, which never came.

Coming to the more serious matters, the need of a common meeting-ground, where we could give expression to our views on general subjects was soon felt, and it was not long before we formed a literary and debating society. In recognition of our indebtedness to Sir Donald Smith, and with his consent, the name "Delta Sigma" was adopted, representing his initials—D. S., transposed into more euphonious Greek. As none of us had ever had any experience in public speaking, great timidity was apparent in those undertaking to debate, and it was strongly urged that debaters should be permitted to read their speeches. This method was wisely voted against, and it was decided that speakers should be allowed the use of notes only.

The professors, awe-inspiring in the beginning, we soon learned to regard as friends. So small, indeed, were the classes, even with the addition of partial and occasional students, that the lectures assumed an almost tutorial character. We were thus brought into close intellectual contact with our teachers, and had many opportunities of discussing our problems with them. Looking back, one can now realize the heavy task imposed upon them by the daily duplication of lectures, first given to the men and then repeated to the women.

Scarcely were separate classes well established before a bitter controversy arose in regard to the respective merits of mixed and separate education of the sexes at McGill. The public and the press took an active part and it was a long time before the dispute was dropped. It was well known that there was no unanimity on the question among the members of the Faculty, but the views of the Principal, who was utterly opposed to co-education, continued to prevail. At that time Sir William Dawson had a vision, never to be realized, of an entirely separate college for women, affiliated with McGill. In later years the Royal Victoria College, the beautiful residential building for women, was eventually erected and endowed. Mixed classes, which as a matter of necessity, had been carried on previously in the honour courses only, soon became usual in the ordinary courses also.

The two first years passed quickly by. Donalda McFee, a member of our year, and the first woman graduate of McGill to obtain the Ph.D. degree (Cornell) in referring to these early years, speaks of the "happy, joyous days in the old Peter

Redpath Museum" and continues "What a wonderful opportunity was afforded us, and how much we, who were the first to enter, enjoyed the privileges of those formative years." Up and down the avenue we passed daily, frequently to the tune of "Hop Along Sister Mary, Hop Along, Hop Along," loudly chanted by drawn up lines of men students. At first blushing self-conscious, we soon grew indifferent to the refrain, but for many years the performance was a source of great diversion to the men.

In spite of repeated warnings that the classes might not be continued beyond the second year, we were sustained by an unwavering faith that a way would be found. Knowing that the classes for women could not be continued for the third and fourth years, unless a further endowment were provided, the Principal, deeply interested, exercised to the full his persuasive powers to obtain the necessary funds. Then came the glad news that Sir Donald Smith had increased his original gift to \$120,000.00, a sum sufficient to maintain the classes for the additional two years.

New quarters were prepared for us in the "East Wing", and here we entered happily on our third year, in full undergraduate standing. Just when our worries seemed at an end, unexpected events occurred to distress our little group. After brilliantly passing the second year examinations, Rosalie McLea suddenly dropped out, to our great regret and dismay, and shortly afterwards Mary Simpson left college to be married. Helen Reid was prevented by serious illness from completing the year. Separated from her classmates, disappointed and disheartened, she nearly gave up; with returning health, however, wiser counsels prevailed, and she bravely came back the following autumn, repeated the year, and finally graduated with the second class, in 1889. McGill later recognized her patriotic services during the war by conferring upon her the honorary degree of LL.D. But eventually we were to graduate eight in number. Georgina Hunter who had previously passed the Senior Associate in Arts Examinations with distinction, entered the third year, a most welcome addition to our class. She had been our teacher for three years at the Girls' High School, and now joined her former pupils. Two years later we proudly hailed her as the winner of the Shakespeare Gold Medal, awarded for the highest standing in the Honour Course in English Language and Literature.

The "Donaldas," for so we were dubbed, now firmly established on a permanent footing, were approached by the management of the "Uni-

versity Gazette," with the request to appoint an Editor for the Women's Department. This we gladly did and named Blanche Evans, who accepted the position. Under the clever caption "Feathers from the East Wing," she most successfully held the position for two years as an undergraduate, and for two years more after graduation.

There were other matters of importance to claim our attention. In the mind of the Principal, there were still subtle distinctions to be maintained between the men and women students. The college gown, which hitherto we had not been permitted to wear, we now insistently demanded, regarding it as the cherished symbol of equality. Reluctantly the demand was conceded and proudly the college garb was donned. Much more important was the still unsettled question of granting us a degree. Following the British precedent, it was suggested that some sort of *certificate* be given us; the word "bachelor," as applied to women, seemed to be a heavy stumbling block. We did not hesitate to voice our dissatisfaction, and finally, after many months of hesitation, a decision was reached by the authorities, and we learned with satisfaction that we might look forward to receiving the coveted B.A. degree.

In closing it is fitting that a tribute should be paid to the memory of Dr. Clark Murray, the ardent champion of our rights and our revered teacher and friend. His gentle voice and fine face were the outer evidence of a beautiful personality where peace, goodness, and spirituality dwelt. He ever directed our thoughts to high and noble ends, and was an abiding influence on our lives. Space allows but a brief reference to the many other professors, who patiently guided us through these eventful years, and whom we shall always hold in remembrance for their fine qualities of heart and mind.

C. H. FRASER, Arts '23, who has been division traffic supervisor at Ottawa of the Eastern Ontario division, Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, has assumed duty as assistant to the Vice-President, with headquarters in Montreal.

GRAHAM F. TOWERS, Arts '19, has advanced further in the world of banking, having been appointed the first Governor of the Bank of Canada, Canada's new central bank. He was previously assistant general manager of the Royal Bank of Canada.

DR. D. M. ROBERTSON, Med. '98, superintendent of the Ottawa Civic Hospital, has been elected president of the Ontario Hospital Association.

LT.-COL. BRUCE HUTCHISON, past student, Montreal, has been elected president of the newly-formed 5th C.M.R. Battalion Association.



Life on The Campus

By LINDSAY PLACE, Editor, *McGill Daily*

IT is a far cry from the exacting life of the business world to the old and familiar scenes about the campus of McGill; graduates when they return to take another look at the stamping-grounds of their college days, find little outwardly changed. And yet there is an air of something different, an almost indistinguishable something pervades the entire atmosphere. The whole tenor of college life, is nevertheless so much the same, that even to the graduate, any list of events or account of what is going on round the University might almost have applied to the days when he was at college.

The topic of interest first, foremost, and last these days is of course who will be McGill's new principal? It is rather amusing to see the eager manner in which people outside of the University buttonhole anyone who they find is a student, and the confidential manner in which they inquire of him, "Who do you think is going to be McGill's new principal?" Seniors, Juniors, Sophomores, Freshmen, and Professors alike, all have their own pet belief that they know who is going to be appointed; whereas in fact no one definitely knows. One moment a prominent figure of the liberal party seems a certainty—tomorrow, a distinguished head of an English University. In fact there might be just as much foundation to the rumour that one earnest young student very diligently spread among his friends, to the effect that he had definitely been told by one who knew, that Mayor Camilien Houde was being seriously considered.

Thinking of the late principal brings to the mind the official opening of the Neurological Institute, a project made possible through the untiring efforts of Sir Arthur. The ceremony took place at the end of September, and Dr. Wilder Penfield and his colleagues and assistants were officially installed in their new quarters. The function was marked by impressive ceremonies, including speeches made by the many representatives; after which the visiting delegates of the Rockefeller Institute, the Officials of the City, and of the Provincial Government, as well as the members of the Board of Governors and the Faculty, were conducted on a tour of inspection by Dr. Penfield. The first lecture in the new institute was made by Dr. Harvey Cushing. A very favourable impression was created by the extremely wide range of equipment, and the un-

exampled facilities and modernity of the entire building.

The majority of graduates will be aware that Ira A. MacKay, lately Dean of the Faculty of Arts, passed away with tragic suddenness last August. His death left a gap extremely difficult to fill; but Professor Woodhead of the Department of Classics, very loyally agreed to fill this position temporarily until a permanent appointment of someone else could be made. So acceptably did he perform the duties of his temporary office, that the Board of Governors felt they could not allow him to refuse the permanent appointment; and finally, although much against his will, he was persuaded to accept it.

An unusual academic distinction was granted to Dr. W. J. McNally, when the degree of Doctor of Science was conferred upon him at the Fall Convocation. This degree has only been granted three or four times in the whole history of McGill, and consequently it is one that gives the bearer considerable eminence in the scholastic world. The keynote of the address, made by Dr. W. W. Chipman to the graduating students, was the emphasis which he laid on the reasons for coming to college. "In this connection," he said, "I am reminded of a fond father of Chicago, so ambitious for his only son. He sent him to a University, and time after time this boy failed in his examinations, could or would make nothing of it, till in the end he became an accomplished dancer, an expert in the Two-step, and the Fox-trot, almost a professional. 'No,' said the father, 'it didn't work. I spent my five thousand dollars on a five dollar boy. It would have been alright if I could have turned him upside down, for he had lots of brain in his feet.' As you will see, such a boy had no place in a University, but at the same time he had brains in his feet, and he might have become, probably did become distinguished in another walk of life."

A monster Pep Rally for the Freshmen was held early in October, and they were duly exhorted in the most approved manner. Mr. George S. Currie spoke at some length, giving the Freshmen a few practical hints; his speech if not a forensic masterpiece, was a model of brevity and good sense. Bert Light, the star mentor of McGill's Boxing Team, so far forgot himself, that he permitted himself to be inveigled into singing a solo version of the Man on the Flying Trapeze,

much to the amusement of the crowd. Unfortunately for himself, Mr. Light, suddenly discovered when he was about half way through, that he could not recollect all the words, and he thereupon composed a new and highly edifying version of the song.

Dr. Bobby Bell, coach of McGill's famous Red Raiders, at last finally confessed his formula for building championship hockey teams. "I always tell my men," said he, "that the idea is to take the puck up the rink, and put it in the other team's goal. I find that it works remarkably well." Incidentally there is a rumour that those two master minds, Coach Bell, and the genial but ever wary Major D. Stuart Forbes, have collaborated to write a book entitled, "How I Built a Champion Hockey Team." We wonder?

Two or three years ago an Oxford-Cambridge debating team visited McGill, and although they were defeated by a narrow margin, they created such a fine impression that everyone wished it could be made an annual event. This year, the much criticized N.F.C.U.S., (this is not one of the departments of the N.R.A., but merely the National Federation of Canadian University Students), sponsored another debating tour by an Oxford-Cambridge team. The appeal that such an event has for the public was remarkably shown by the large attendance of outsiders who were present, although an admission fee was charged. The subject, "Liberalism Though It Yet Speaketh Is Dead," was successfully upheld by the McGill pair of Melbourne Doig, and Phillip Vineberg; Robert Crichton, and Leslie Jackson, the English team offered stiff opposition, but seemed to be lacking somewhat in preparation, possibly owing to the heavy list of engagements they had to fill.

Occasionally when graduates find time to devote their attention to something other than "making their fortunes," they may note in the columns of the press some item referring to their old alma mater. Invariably this item is one of an unusual or highly controversial nature. This year much publicity has been afforded to the Date Bureau, which was started under the inspiration of the *Daily*. The idea seemed to tickle the fancy of the graduates to such an extent that several of them went so far as to actually submit applications for date—One graduate of several years' standing, and quite a prominent person, was positively annoyed when the Date Bureau declined to supply him with a peroxide blonde, on the ground that the students were entitled to the best prospects. . .

"Would you fight if there were another war," is the question asked the students by the newly

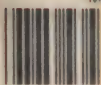
formed League Against War and the Suppression of Civil Liberties. Numerous meetings have been held about the campus, and the pros and cons of the matter thoroughly threshed out. Somehow or other the members of the C.O.T.C. gained the false impression that it was a personal onslaught directed against the very existence of their organization; dire threats have been made by them, in comparison to which tar and feathering would be mere child's play. One wag, on hearing that the C.O.T.C. was organizing a ski platoon, inquired whether they were not finding it too hot locally, and whether the move was in preparation for an exodus to the snowy wastes of the far north country, where they could drill to their heart's content, free of any blighting criticism from the *Daily Correspondence Column*. The questionnaire submitted to the students through the *Daily*, brought forth such a wide variety of answers, that it was almost impossible to decide what the general attitude actually was.

For a number of years, now, politicians, economists, and would-be economists, have been telling us that prosperity is just around the corner. Judging from the results attained by the recent campaign of the Federated Charities at McGill, there is at last some foundation for believing their extravagant prophecies. This year the campaign reached 79.6% of its objective, or over seventeen hundred dollars—the highest percentage to have been made for many a long year. It is a real sacrifice for the ordinary student to give a donation towards the charities, because so many of them can only just get along on the money they have, exercising the greatest of care; when they give they are in fact actually denying themselves necessities.

Last year the McGill Players' Club rather astounded those who saw their productions by the unusually capable acting and method of presentation which they displayed. In line with their policy of producing only modern author's plays, the like of which Montrealers would otherwise not have the opportunity of seeing, they have chosen for their first play of the year, "The Devils Disciple," by George Bernard Shaw. If the Players' Club are able to infuse a little of his wit, humour, inimitably devastating manner into their production, they will have a show worth going to see.

The Blue and Gold Revue of the University of Montreal took place two or three weeks ago at the Imperial Theatre, and it was a decided revelation to those McGill students who saw it. It was a much longer show than the Red and White

(Continued on Page 57)



JOHN T. HACKETT, B.C.L. '09, K.C., M.P.

Newly elected President of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

Mr. Hackett has had a distinguished career both before and since graduation, having been, in his undergraduate days, First President of the Students' Council at McGill, and later M.P. in the House of Commons (1930), a partner in the law firm of Hackett, Mulvena, Foster, Hackett and Hannen, and is an ex-president of the Junior Bar Association. Mr. Hackett has held several offices in the McGill Graduates' Society previous to his election as president.

Annual Meeting of The McGill Graduates' Society

THE annual meeting of the Council of the Graduates' Society of McGill University was held in the Faculty Room of the Arts Building on November 1st, there being present P. D. Ross, President; J. W. Jeakins, First Vice-President; and forty-seven other officers or members. The election of officers of the society was announced by the Honorary Secretary, reports were submitted by responsible officers, and a motion to amend Article 2, Section 10, of the constitution was defeated.

John T. Hackett, B.C.L. '09, K.C., M.P., succeeds P. D. Ross, B.Sc. '78, as President of the society, while F. S. Patch, M.D. '03, has been elected as First Vice-President, both offices to be held for two years. The retiring president, P. D. Ross, has been elected as the society's representative on the Board of Governors of the University, and George S. Currie, B.A. '11, former representative, has been appointed a governor.

Honorary Secretary's Report

Frazer S. Keith, Honorary Secretary, devoted the major part of his report to a discussion of the present membership of the society. He pointed out that the total membership on September 30, 1934, stood at 2779, of which 208 were life members and the remaining 2571 annual members. Of the total membership 1144 belonged to the Montreal Branch, 233 to the Alumnae Society, 581 to other branches, while 821 had no branch affiliation. The total membership last year was only 2655, of which 1072 belonged to the Montreal Branch, 238 to the Alumnae Society, 531 to other branches and 814 had no branch affiliation. There was, therefore, an increase in the total membership of 124, of which the Montreal Branch was responsible for 72, the other branches for 50, the no branch affiliation for 7, while the Alumnae Society decreased by 5 members. Actually 538 new members were enrolled but the total annual increase was only 124 because of members dropping out from membership by non-payment of dues.

The Honorary Secretary complimented the Employment Bureau on its work for the year, and alluded to the good effect achieved by the 42 radio broadcasts given under the auspices of the society and directed by Mr. Pitts. In speaking of the spread of branch societies, he noted that the

Toronto Branch had "completed a reorganization by which it will embrace McGill graduates from many other places besides Toronto, and will include all the territory in Ontario west of Kingston and the Ottawa Valley line." In conclusion it was noted that the Gymnasium Committee had made favorable progress with the result that more than 30 architects had entered the Architect Competition for plans of the proposed building.

Honorary Treasurer's Report

Mr. Douglas Bremner, the Honorary Treasurer, distributed mimeographed copies of the balance sheet and of the revenue and expenditure statement for the year. A surplus for the year's operations of \$206.44 was recorded, but it was pointed out that the revenue included a grant of \$1,500.00 from the Board of Trustees of the Endowment Fund for the operation of the Employment Bureau, which as yet had not been received.

Reports were then presented by the Editorial Board of *The McGill News*, the Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee of the Graduates' Endowment Fund, and from the graduates' representative on the Board of Governors.

Athletic Board Report

G. B. Glassco, as senior representative, described the operations of the board during the past session, which showed that in a wide range of sports McGill students were more than holding their own, having won eight intercollegiate championships, including hockey, tennis and track. The election of Dr. G. W. Halpenny as successor of Paul Hutchison on the board was noted. (See *Balance Sheet*, page 25.)

Election of Officers

The Honorary Secretary, Frazer S. Keith, announced that the following had been elected as officers of the society:—

President: John T. Hackett, B.C.L., K.C., M.P.

Representative on the Board of Governors: P. D. Ross, B.A., Sc., LL.D.

First Vice-President: F. S. Patch, B.A., M.D., F.R.S.C. (C).

In addition to the above Hugh A. Crombie, B.Sc. and Allen E. Thompson, M.D. were an-



nounced as having been elected to the Executive Committee, and the following to the Council—Miss Winnifred Leighton Birkett, A. H. Elder, G. S. MacCarthy, Roy H. McGibbon and R. R. Struthers.

The Graduates' Representative Fellows on Corporation are to be—W. F. W. Pratt, Arts and Science; G. K. P. Henry, M.D., Medicine; E. S. McDougall, Law; S. R. N. Hodgins, Agriculture.

The Honorary Secretary introduced the new officers and spoke feelingly about the services rendered by the retiring officers, moving a vote of thanks which was unanimously carried. In reply the retiring president, P. D. Ross, expressed his appreciation of the co-operation given him by his officers during his tenure of office. W. F. Macklaier, Elizabeth C. Monk and Dr. G. A. S. Ramsey were then elected to the Nominating Committee for the regular term of three years, and the firm of Clarkson, McDonald, Currie & Co. appointed as auditors for the Society for the ensuing year.

Proposed Amendment of the Constitution

In accordance with the notice of the meeting a resolution was moved by the Honorary Treasurer and seconded by P. D. Ross that the Council should endorse an amendment to Article X, Section 2 of the Constitution, which had been approved by the Executive Committee, proposing to add the words "or its graduates," so that the section would then read:—

"The fund shall consist of any monies, securities or properties that may be contributed, donated or bequeathed thereto, and the capital and revenue of the fund shall be used for the assistance and advancement of McGill University or its graduates."

In moving that the Society should endorse this proposal—"which if passed by this council will enable the members of the society at large to express their views through the polling of a vote by letter ballot"—Mr. Bremner contended that the wording of section 2 as it stands limits the expenditure of income by the trustees of the fund, so that almost any purpose to which money could be granted could be criticised and considered as unethical should graduates in any way benefit therefrom; and he explained that the addition of the words "or its graduates" would remove the grounds of such criticism.

Mr. G. C. McDonald opposed the motion, contending that the circular letters stating the objects of the fund which were issued to graduates provided sufficient grounds on which to criticise the expenditure of any portion of the income of the

fund for a purpose by which the graduates would derive a benefit, citing as an example the use of any part of the income as assistance for the Employment Bureau. Several other members then took part in the discussion, after which the motion was put to a vote, and was not carried.

The report on the Employment Bureau, which had been accidentally overlooked, was taken as read. A motion was then brought forward for the annulment of Article III, Section 3, of the Constitution, which, it was pointed out, conflicted with Section 1 of the same article. The motion was put to a vote and carried. Miss Louisa Fair, President of the Alumnae Society, reported on a satisfactory session of the society, and referred to their plan to mark this year as the 50th anniversary of the entrance of women students to McGill. The session concluded with a speech by G. C. McDonald in which the operation of the Graduates' Society during the past year was criticised in comparison with that of previous years.

Reports Submitted

Report from Board of Governors

This report, delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Council of the McGill Graduates' Society, by Paul F. Sise, dealt with a variety of subjects—academic appointments, the principalship, a proposed sale of land, and a revision of the statutes.

In regard to the principalship the Governors announced that they had not as yet succeeded in securing a man properly qualified to occupy the position held by the late principal Sir Arthur Currie, but expressed the hope that a decision could be reached at an early date. "The field in both Canada and Great Britain," the report stated, "has been carefully explored."

The Academic Committee appointed to study the proposed revision of the Statutes of the University has reported to the Board of Governors and the following committee of governors has been appointed to confer with them—Senator A. J. Brown, John W. Ross, Julian C. Smith, P. F. Sise, Major George C. MacDonald and Colonel George S. Currie. Colonel Currie, until recently the representative of the Graduates' Society on the Board of Governors, was appointed a governor on August 9.

Two proposed business transactions were then reported upon, the first dealing with a sale of land on Westmount Mountain to the City for the construction of a storage reservoir, the second dealing

with a plan to move the Faculty Club from its present premises on University Street to the late principal's house on McTavish Street. Negotiations on both matters are proceeding.

Appointments of importance to the academic staff were announced as follows:—F. E. Lloyd, M.A., Emeritus Professor of Botany; Arnold Wainwright, K.C., Emeritus Professor in the Faculty of Law; W. H. Brittain, M.S. in Agr., Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture; G. W. Scarth, M.A., D.Sc., MacDonald Professor of Botany and Chairman of the Department; C. L. Huskins, B.S.A., M.Sc., Ph.D., Professor and Chairman of the Department of Genetics; F. R. Scott, B.A., B.Litt., B.C.L., Professor of Civil Law; H. D. Southam, D.Ped., Assistant Professor in the Department of Education; James S. Baxter, M.D., Lecturer in Anatomy, replacing Dr. John Beattie.

Among the more important gifts to the University were \$16,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation for research in medicine and physics, \$14,400 from the Carnegie Corporation for the Library School, \$5,250 from Lady Roddick and Mr. John Redpath for the Peter Whiteford Redpath and Jocelyn Clifford Redpath Memorial Fund, \$3,500 from the Howard Smith Paper Co. for a fellowship in the Department of Industrial and Cellulose Chemistry, and an anonymous donation of \$5,000 for research work by Doctors Collip and Babkin.

The report concluded with a statement in regard to university finances. "For the year ended May 31st, 1934, the expenditure charges to the general funds were \$1,084,492.61, deficit \$269,301.03. This actual deficit was \$38,573 less than estimated. The estimated deficit for the current year is approximately \$250,000."

Editorial Board of The McGill News Report

Dr. H. W. Johnson, Chairman of the Editorial Board, referred to the satisfactory financial year that had just been brought to a close. The publication of the *News* showed a profit this year of \$471.29 whereas the previous year there had been a loss of \$371.28. The Advertising Administration Account, however, only showed a profit of \$541.23, whereas last year the profit was \$1,258.92. The total profit for the year is, therefore, \$1,012.52 as compared with \$887.64 for the previous year, resulting in a net increase of \$124.88.

Dr. Johnson announced that the board had accepted with regret the resignation of the editor, Mr. R. C. Fetherstonhaugh, under whose editorship the history of the magazine had been one of continuous progress. Kenneth N. Cameron,



F. S. PATCH, B.A., M.D.
1st Vice-President

B.A. '31, Rhodes Scholar, has been appointed as his successor.

Graduates' Endowment Fund Report

The Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Fund, Dr. C. F. Martin, being unable to attend the meeting, embodied his report in a letter to Mr. John T. Hackett, who was called upon to read it. The fund at present, the letter stated amounts to \$85,388.32 of which \$19,676 is accumulated reinvested income. For the past few years, however, "very little has been added to the Endowment Fund, inasmuch as the Committee on Collections decided to withhold any organized effort to solicit funds for our graduates during these times of stress."

In spite of this \$152.50 had been received through voluntary subscriptions, it was reported by S. A. Neilson, Chairman of the Executive Committee for the fund. Mr. Neilson hoped that before another organized appeal was made to the graduate body that a definite object be defined for which the revenue of the fund will be expended.

In connection with the above statement it will be noted that the gate receipts received for sports do not cover the expenses of the sports them-



selves, the net deficit amounting to \$3,350.86. The student fees cover admission to the games, the cost of administration and general expense, intramural sports, improvements outside the stadium, rinks, tennis courts and reduction of capital debt.

GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1934

ASSETS	
<i>Current Assets:</i>	
Cash on hand and in Bank.....	\$ 2,326.73
Due by Advertisers, McGill News	973.67
Grant due from McGill University	
Graduates' Endowment Fund..	1,500.00
	\$ 4,800.00
Investments, as per schedule.....	6,623.50
Add: Interest accrued to date....	105.81
(Market Value of	
Investments \$6,931.00)	6,729.31
<i>The Sir William Dawson Memorial</i>	
<i>Library Fund:</i>	
Cash in Bank.....	858.74
Investments, as per	
Schedule.....	\$ 9,232.75
Add: Interest accrued	
to date.....	166.45
(Market Value of	
Investments \$9,095.00)	9,399.20
	10,257.94
<i>Furniture and Equipment:</i>	
Balance as at 30th September 1933	4,294.29
Additions during the year.....	52.11
	4,346.40
Less: Reserve for Depreciation...	1,911.57
	2,434.83
<i>Deferred Charges:</i>	
Prepaid Expenses re Gymnasium	
Fund.....	10.01
Prepaid Travelling Expenses....	219.05
	229.06
	\$24,451.54

LIABILITIES	
<i>Current Liabilities:</i>	
Accounts Payable.....	\$1,055.16
Subscriptions paid in advance....	2,271.00
Unexpended portion of Graduates'	
Reunion 1911 Fund.....	180.46
Unexpended portion of Graduates'	
Reunion 1931 Fund.....	460.06
	3,966.68
<i>The Sir William Dawson Memorial</i>	
<i>Library Fund Account:</i>	
Balance as at 30th September 1933	10,419.86
Add: Revenue:	
Interest on In-	
vestments....	424.42
Bank Interest...	16.06
	440.48
	10,860.34
Deduct: Loss on Sale of Invest-	
ments.....	602.40
	10,257.94

Surplus:

Commutation Fund Account:

Balance at credit	
30th September	
1933.....	10,151.25
Add: Life Mem-	
berships paid..	200.00
	10,351.25

Deduct: Loss on	
Sale of Invest-	
ments.....	972.40

9,378.85

Revenue and Expenditure Account:

Balance at credit	
30th September	
1933.....	641.63
Add: Excess of Re-	
venue over Ex-	
penditure for the	
year.....	206.44

848.07

10,226.92

\$24,451.54

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

We have audited the books and accounts of the Graduates' Society of McGill University for the year ended 30th September, 1934, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required.

The grant of \$1,500.00 shown as due from McGill University Graduates' Endowment Fund was approved by the Board of Trustees subsequent to the date of the Balance Sheet, and is payable provided that the legal adviser to the Board of Trustees agrees that the grant is within the power of the said Board. The \$1,500.00 has been credited to the Revenue and Expenditure Account for the year ended 30th September, 1934.

Subject to the foregoing remarks, we report that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Society's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Society.

(Signed) Clarkson, McDonald, Currie & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.

GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1934

	Year 1933-34	Previous Year
REVENUE		
<i>Revenue from Membership Dues:</i>		
<i>Montreal Branch Society:</i>		
Parent Society's Share @ \$2.00		
per member.....	\$ 2,128.00	\$ 1,927.00
Branch's Share @		
\$1.00 per mem-		
ber.....	\$ 1,064.00	963.00
Less—Expenses		
paid for its		
account.....	95.44	316.37
Balance transferred to Parent		
Society.....	968.56	646.63
	3,096.56	2,573.63
<i>Alumnae Society:</i>		
Parent Society's		
Share @ \$2.00		
per member....	444.00	447.00
Less—Expenses		
paid for its ac-		
count.....	138.81	148.82
	305.19	298.18

Other Branch Societies (except
Montreal and Alumnae):

Parent Society's Share @ \$2.00 per member.....	1,117.00	1,025.00
Members with no Branch Affiliation: Parent Society's Share @ \$3.00 per member.....	2,331.00	2,225.00

Grant from Graduates' Endowment
Fund to cover Operations of Em-
ployment Bureau **.....

1,500.00*		
Interest on Deposits.....	45.45	80.70
Investments.....	380.50	495.77
	425.95*	576.47*

McGill News Advertising Admi-
nistration:

Advertising Revenue 35%.....	2,196.75	1,730.75
Less—Discounts.. \$1,595.84		
Expenses... 59.68		
	1,655.52	471.83
	541.23*	1,258.92*

McGill News Publishing:

Advertising Reve- nue 65%.....	4,282.46	see below
Sales.....	21.50	
Less—Cost of Publication.....	3,832.67	
	471.29*	

Exchange on American Funds.....

133.71*		
Excess Expenditure over Revenue... 1,636.23*		
** See footnote on Balance Sheet, 2nd Paragraph	\$9,788.22	\$9,727.14

* To get total, add items marked *

EXPENDITURE

Salaries.....	\$5,743.57	\$5,949.86
Printing, Postage, Stationery, etc...	1,623.29	1,296.47
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	176.17	186.06
Bank Charges.....	31.25	35.14
	7,574.28*	7,467.53*

Employment Bureau:

Expenditure.....	1,486.19	1,393.68
Less—Graduates' Contributions..	77.00	148.00
	1,409.19*	1,245.68*

McGill News Publishing:

Cost of Publication.....	see above	3,623.27
Less—Revenue from 65% of Gross Advs. Sales.....	—	3,236.29
Miscellaneous Magazine Sales.....	—	15.70

Net Loss for the year 1932-33...

371.28*		
Provision for Depreciation of Fur- niture and Equipment.....	434.64*	429.43*
Travelling Expenses.....	101.98*	—
Radio Broadcasting Expense.....	61.69*	156.85*
Alterations to Office.....		26.37*
Bad Debts—Written off.....		30.00*
	9,581.78	9,727.14

Excess Revenue Over Expenditure..

206.44*		
* To get total, add items marked *	\$9,788.22	\$9,727.14

*ATHLETIC BOARD—MCGILL UNIVERSITY
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MAY, 1934

ASSETS

Cash on Hand and in Bank.....	\$ 897.73
City of Montreal—Deposit re Amusement Tax...	250.00
Suspense.....	20.03
Accounts Receivable.....	253.92
Deferred Charges.....	750.43
Stadium Repairs and Improvements.....	16,917.68
	\$19,089.79

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable.....	\$ 1,142.33
Deferred Credits.....	195.47
McGill University.....	3,507.88
McGill University Loan.....	14,244.11
	\$19,089.79

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS
FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST MAY, 1934

REVENUE

By Student Fees.....	\$20,786.40
Excess Revenue—	
Eastern Tennis Courts.....	94.32
Profit on sale of equipment....	10.98
Non-Intercollegiate Trips.....	12.29
	\$20,903.99

EXPENDITURE

To Sundry Clubs as per schedule...	\$ 3,350.86
Office Salaries and Expenses....	7,123.44
General Expense.....	1,455.14
Excess Expenditure—	
Rinks.....	456.01
McTavish Courts.....	1,340.85
Rowing.....	328.64
Interscholastic Track.....	61.40
	14,116.34
Excess Revenue for year transferred to Profit and Loss Account.....	\$6,787.65

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

To Balance at May 31st, 1933.....	\$3,076.65
Stadium Repairs and Improvements written off	3,711.00
	\$6,787.65
By Excess Revenue for year 1933-34.....	\$6,787.65
	\$6,787.65

SCHEDULE OF CLUBS' EXPENDITURES AFTER
DEDUCTION OF REVENUE FOR YEAR
ENDED 31ST MAY, 1934

Basketball.....	\$2,016.15
Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing.....	2,032.25
English Rugby.....	440.81
Golf.....	6.80
Gymnastics.....	594.52
Harrier.....	26.70
Hockey.....	1,518.05
Indoor Baseball.....	56.80
Intramural.....	255.68
Rugby.....	4,005.82
Soccer.....	747.33
Swimming and Water Polo.....	957.54
Tennis.....	157.25
Track.....	1,428.18
Winter Outing.....	154.72

Total Net Expenditure..... \$3,350.86

* In reply to enquiries The McGill News has been asked to state that the Athletic Board consists of three representatives from the Staff of the University; three from the Graduates' Society; three from the Undergraduate body (one of whom is President of the Students' Council); the Principal, and Major Forbes as Secretary. This Board directs the Athletic affairs of the University in accordance with the wishes of the University.



R. C. FETHERSTONHAUGH

Editor, *The McGill News*, September 1929 to September 1934.

Resignation of The Editor

It was with great regret that the Editorial Board of *The McGill News* accepted the resignation of Mr. R. C. Fetherstonhaugh as editor. Under Mr. Fetherstonhaugh's able guidance the *News* improved continuously and in every respect. One of Mr. Fetherstonhaugh's first acts as editor was to abolish the "centre section,"—a section in the middle of the magazine on book paper devoted to articles of general interest. The policy of running such articles was, of course, continued, but the format of the magazine made uniform, and the variety and quality of the articles maintained.

Since 1925 Mr. Fetherstonhaugh has been occupied with the writing of military history, in which field his labors have now become so excessive as to prevent him continuing as editor of the *News*. In recognition of his services as a military historian he has this year been elected an Honorary Member of The Arts Club, of Montreal, a distinction which has only once previously been granted, and that to Mr. Maurice Cullen, the celebrated artist.

In 1925 Mr. Fetherstonhaugh was requested by some of the officers of the "Thirteenth Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada" to write a history of their regiment. This history was so successful that a similar request was made by the Royal Montreal Regiment, and later by the "Twenty-Fourth Battalion Victoria Rifles of Canada," and, in 1932, by the "Royal Canadian Dragoons." For his history of the Royal Montreal Regiment he was awarded by the Quebec Government the coveted David Prize for History. At present Mr. Fetherstonhaugh is engaged on a complete history of the "Royal Canadian Regiment" from 1883 to 1933. In 1930 he made a translation of the war diary of a French-Canadian soldier, M. A. J. Lapointe, under the title "Soldier of Quebec." One of the most interesting of Mr. Fetherstonhaugh's books, from the point of view of McGill graduates, is a history of "No. 3 Canadian General Hospital, (McGill)," a military unit formed by Dr. H. S. Birkett, Dean of Medicine at McGill, in 1915. This unit consisted entirely of physicians recruited from McGill, and nurses from the Royal Victoria and General Hospitals.

Mr. Fetherstonhaugh was Associate Editor of *The McGill News* from September 1929 to September 1930, and Editor from December 1930 to September 1934. He is succeeded by Mr. Kenneth N. Cameron, who graduated in Arts 1931, and proceeded to Oxford in the same year as a Rhodes Scholar. Mr. Cameron specialized in the study of English literature at McGill and Oxford, and was President of the English Literature Society at McGill and of the Dr. Johnson Society at Oxford.

Here is what happens to an average thousand names on a mailing list after three years, according to *Printer's Ink*:

410 have changed addresses from one to four times.

261 have moved to parts unknown.

7 have died.

1 has gone to jail.

"Set at the heart of our cultural life, the university must enjoy, undisturbed by the clamor of the market-place, that serene detachment which alone can guarantee clarity of judgment and intelligent decision."—President R. G. Sproul, of the University of California.

"A college can grow no faster or finer than the loving ambition of its sons. Its successful work may attract admiration. It will enlist friends. But the driving wheel of steady progress is the enthusiastic, untiring ambition of its Alumni."—William A. Jones, Amherst, '81.

Canadian Defence and Security

By BROOKE CLAXTON, B.C.L. '21

(Vice-President of the League of Nations Society in Canada)

WRITING in the last *McGill News*, General McNaughton said:—

"With the intense development in weapons and warlike stores which now proceeds with unrestricted attention in all the principal countries of the world, we must seriously ask ourselves the question as to whether we can properly rest our national safety on the type of organization suitable to the conditions of twenty years ago."

It is quite true. Gathering war clouds over Europe and in the Pacific are leading Canadians to wonder if the measures taken for the defence of Canada are adequate. In the Pacific, unless Japan's heated ambition is cooled by an economic breakdown, it seems to be only a question of time before her "manifest destiny" will run counter to the "vital interests" of the United States or Great Britain. In Europe the strength of France is no longer able to check Germany's return to power. The fear of a coming struggle for the sour fruits of Versailles is leading most countries to seek their safety by again arming themselves to the teeth.

In effect, General McNaughton's question asks Canadians: Should we not seek our safety by equipping ourselves with the most modern types of killing machines? It seems interesting first to enquire what defence measures have to do with the national safety of Canada.

This is a question that has not been raised very often because we are only commencing to think about our place in the world politically and have not yet begun to do so with the same passionate regard for what we think to be our own self-interest as in economic matters. Indeed, the mere suggestion that such questions are fit subjects for discussion makes some old men froth at the mouth. Yet failure to face this and other similar questions here and elsewhere may again make young men martyrs to human stupidity; it may make the ruins of our civilization the monument to the million dead of another war.

Why does Canada need the defence forces she has? Doubtless some reasons can be found to justify our annual expenditure of some \$14,000,000 upon defence measures, but it is impossible to call to mind a single occasion on which it has been suggested that they are intended for the defence of our country against external aggression. The fact is that geography, in sur-

rounding us by wide seas and a friendly, powerful and interested neighbour, has made attack unlikely and conquest almost inconceivable. A pessimistic Canadian, who was willing to face the facts and believed in that kind of security, might take comfort in the substantial additions being made to the American navy! But by and large all Canada feels safe, and even the bogey of Japanese imperialism seems far-fetched as well as far-off, both in time and distance.

It is possible to surmise that it is not the fear of another attack on Wolfe's Cove that leads General McNaughton to write of our national safety or causes the British admirals who visited Canada during the summer (and no doubt Sir Maurice Hankey when he arrives) to talk about Imperial Defence. This stir results from the possibility of our being involved in a war to defend a "frontier on the Rhine" and not on the St. Lawrence.

Many reasons could be given for sending Canadians overseas to fight again. The war would be described as "a war to end war," "to make the world safe for democracy," "to enforce international law," "to protect small nations," "to preserve the sanctity of treaties," "to crush militarism," etc., etc., etc. But the real reason might well be again that the Mother Country of one-half the Canadians was involved. It might be a finer cause than the defence of Canada, but it would not be the same, and its connection with the national safety of Canada might not be clear at first sight. It would therefore be difficult to anticipate the nature of a response to the call to the colours to maintain British interests elsewhere. On the one hand we would have the attitude of a considerable portion of the population to our participation in the last war, the racial makeup of Canada, the feelings of women, the teaching of the churches, the disillusionment brought about by the War and knowledge of its cost and consequences as well as the revelations about the armament manufacturers. Against this would be the genuine feeling of some Canadians, strategically situated, that if Britain is in any war Canada's place is in the front line. Others might feel that Canada's remaining neutral would unduly emphasize her



North American character and force her into the arms of the United States.

Speaking in the Senate on the 1st of February, 1934, General McRae, conservative organizer of victory in 1930 said: "I cannot conceive of any developments which would justify this country in sacrificing the blood of one single Canadian on the future battlefields of Europe." But the equally Conservative *Montreal Star* said editorially: "No British Dominion would hold back if the Empire were at all in danger."

Answers to questionnaires should not be taken too seriously; but they are useful to indicate the momentary state of mind of those who answer. On the 20th of November, 1934, the *McGill Daily* published the results of a war questionnaire distributed without propaganda of any kind to undergraduates during the previous week. The results were:

Total answered 497 Male 402 Female 95 Canadian 463 Others 34

- A. Do you believe there will always be wars?—Yes, 197; No, 241; Indecisive, 59.
- B. I will support the Canadian Government in any war which she may declare—83.
I will support the Canadian Government in certain wars which I believe to be justifiable—233.
I will not support my government in any war—134; indecisive, 47.
- C. I believe war to be justifiable for Canada:
When Canada is invaded—331.
When Canadian life and property are endangered abroad—141.
When Great Britain is invaded—163.
When Great Britain declares any war—60.
When the League of Nations requests assistance—103.
When U.S.A. is invaded—62.
Under no circumstances—121; indecisive, 18.
- D. If the Canadian Government declared war, I would: (I would encourage my brother or fiance to:)
Enlist voluntarily—56.
Serve when conscripted—79.
Serve when the alternative is imprisonment—22.
Refuse military but render humanitarian service only—134.
Refuse all service—102.
Actively oppose the continuation of the war by
 - (a) refusal to pay taxes—50.
 - (b) organizing peaceful mass protests and petitions—179.
 - (c) engaging in a general strike—107; indecisive, 22.

E. For the purposes of peace, I endorse:

A World Court, 244; The League of Nations, 266; An international police force, 183; Strengthened national defences, 45; Nationalization of munition production, 185; Abolition of armaments, 222; Closer unification of the British Empire, 149; Abolition of all military organizations, 194; Investigation into the private manufacture of arms, 317; World Federation of States, 146; All movements for better understanding between nations and races, 367; International language, 109; Abolition of glamorous pictures of war in (a) schools, 347; (b) churches, 341; (c) theatres, 338.

Moreover, debates at Toronto University and McGill held in November resulted in the adoption of resolutions favouring a policy of pacifism for Canada. Of course this is all inconclusive. Straw votes may show the way the wind is blowing but a cyclone will blast them aside. But the point is that either Canada's active participation or failure to participate in a British war would add to the existing divisive forces so as to strain Confederation, and indeed the Commonwealth, perhaps to the breaking-point. In view of the possible attitude of various members of the Commonwealth, it is not surprising that in editing the Proceedings of the British Commonwealth Relations Conference held in Toronto in September, 1933, Professor Arnold Tynbee should say: "the welfare of the members of the Commonwealth severally and collectively was bound up by the maintenance of an effective collective system of international relations" as the one means by which peace was to be preserved.

We are brought to this curious result that the only way of avoiding such dilemmas and ensuring the continuance of Confederation and the British Commonwealth alike depend on Great Britain remaining at peace. On this, it could be shown, also depend economic recovery and the survival of democracy. How is Great Britain to maintain peace?

There appear to be three policies which Great Britain or any other country might follow. With her usual good intentions, she has tried to follow all three with results which may be disastrous to herself and to the world.

The first of these is that advocated by Lord Beaverbrook. It is a policy of isolation from Europe and when viewed at this distance seems fantastic. All history shows Britain's vital interest in Europe. Airplanes have dried up the channel until it is no longer a moat. A policy of isolation, of peace at any price, could not even prevent the United States becoming involved in the Great War. On the other hand, if the nations

which ultimately were aligned against Germany had been committed in advance to fight against her, the war would not have occurred. Commitment does not lead to war, rather the reverse when it is the commitment of all nations to go against an aggressor. With England following a policy of isolation there can be no real disarmament. Isolation is not only unconstructive, it is impossible.

The second possibility is to return to the pre-war game of power politics and by arms and alliances to make Great Britain so much stronger than anyone else that no one dare attack her. It is the old argument: "If you want peace, prepare for war," the slogan of the armament manufacturers. Its efficacy was not clearly demonstrated by the arms race before 1914 and what followed. Of this Lord Grey said: "The enormous growth of armaments in Europe, the sense of insecurity and fear caused by them, it was these made war inevitable," and General Sir Frederick Maurice: "I used to believe that if you want peace you must prepare for war. I have come to see that if you prepare for war thoroughly and efficiently you will get war." The reason for this is self-evident. Any nation's security achieved by force becomes every other nation's insecurity and leads to an arms race with but one end. Today, moreover, no nation can secure her safety against surprise attack. Arms are no longer even the defence they were.

Yet despite the awful experience of a war which involved twenty-nine countries and half mankind, caused twenty million deaths, cost four hundred thousand million dollars, curtailed liberty, established dictatorships, brought civilization and capitalism to their knees, despite the nature of the new war in the air, with airplanes admittedly capable of mass murder of men, women and children and of paralysing now defenceless cities, despite all that, the Great Powers one and all are spending more than ever upon armament. In 1913, the pre-war peak of expenditure for "preparedness" was five hundred and sixty-two million pounds. What happened in the next four years showed what good peace insurance that was! In 1933, the nations of the world spent nine hundred and forty million pounds. Will Canada get into step in the march to death?

The third alternative is the only one which holds out any ultimate hope for the peace, happiness and welfare of mankind. It is to support wholeheartedly the system of collective security embodied in the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Kellogg Pact and some hundreds of other treaties. The nature of the new war in the

air where the only defence is retaliation, is making it abundantly clear that there is only one way for any country to achieve security today and that is by international action. This can only be done by applying internationally the principles we have found necessary to achieve security within each nation, to have a law and police to enforce it, both supported by public opinion.

We have the law in the Covenant of the League and the Kellogg Pact. By them nations have renounced war as an instrument of national policy and have agreed to consult with regard to taking common measures against an aggressor. We have the police in existing national armaments if these like civil police are used to enforce the law. But there is not yet a sufficient public opinion. There is no doubt but that British, American, French, Scandinavian, Russian, Chinese and other men and women representing more than nine-tenths of the world's population are controlling enough of the raw materials essential to make war without them, difficult if not impossible, can by their overwhelming power keep the peace. Such a power can only be used collectively if it is used to enforce international law based on international justice, supported by public opinion.

This involves adherence to a system of collective security. It involves, in fact, living up to our international obligations; treating our post-war treaties as seriously as was the "Scrap of Paper" in 1914. If the countries of the world make one another realize that they intend to live up to their international obligations, it is certain that it will never be necessary for any of them to back up their pledged word with armed force.

There is not space in this article to discuss what changes must be made in the collective system to make it effective, not only to avoid war, but also to make peace a positive condition. But this is not difficult. What is difficult and what is vitally important to the future of Canada, of the Commonwealth and of the World, is that we should recognize the alternatives—armaments, economic nationalism, reduced standards of living, mass murder of women and children, savagery lie along one path. Along the other lies the possibility of achieving national prosperity and international peace. The right road is a hard one to follow because it depends so largely on public opinion and some of the instruments for formulating public opinion seem to be in the hands of those more interested in war than in peace. If we spent one half the effort and intelligence and money on making peace possible as we spend on making war inevitable, there would be little doubt about the result.



Too few people realize yet the changing nature of the world in which we live. Since the war, we have come to know that we can produce enough food and goods and shelter and books and music and games to give everyone a reasonable standard of living and the possibility of such leisure as he is capable of enjoying. It is no longer necessary to fight for them. Nature has now been harnessed, but for what purpose? Last June Mr. Bennett quoted Lord Asquith as saying soon after the Armistice:

"We have seen in these four years only the rudimentary application of methods and agencies unknown and undreamt of in the campaigns of the past. Science has in these matters not only not said her last word; she is still lisping the alphabet of annihilation. If she is to be diverted from her humanizing mission of recreating our shattered resources, and reviving our waste places, and endowing and enriching our common life, if she is to be diverted for another 20 years into the further elaboration of the mechanism and chemistry of destruction, we may as well pray for the speediest possible return of the glacial epoch. Better a planet on which human life has become physically impossible than one on which it has degenerated into a form of organized suicide."

In the same speech Mr. Bennett said:

"There would be no security of any kind so long as nations resort to warfare to settle their differences. . . War is a fatal game. Nobody has ever won at it yet. . . except the munition workers. The world must cease to rely on arms or arms will destroy the world."

On the other hand General McNaughton concluded his article with the following paragraph:

"In history we are not long concerned with nations unable or unwilling to keep pace with armament development. However notable their civilization, however brave their warriors, and however adept their statesmen in the art of treaty-drafting, they soon pass off the stage before the onward march of those well able to forge and wield the newer weapons. This is the universal experience down the ages, and in its application to our Defence Forces, I commend the matter to the earnest thought of those who read these lines."

There seems to be a mistake somewhere? Not at all. Similar pairs of equally irreconcilable expressions have been made by both Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Baldwin in the same speech. The fact is that we are actually at the parting of the ways and some people are ahead of others, while England "is standing in two minds on one foot." The nations are beginning to leave the way to peace for the way to war. They can still be stopped, but only by collective action. My own conviction is that if those who want peace

work for it, they will get it. In this, Canada, as a member of the Commonwealth and the League and the close relation of the United States might play a big part. For her as for everyone else "the only way to avoid another war is to prevent it" and the only way to prevent it is by collective action supported by public opinion. It is really up to you and me. Our children will hold us responsible for another war, and they will be right if we let it come. The extraordinarily large number of answers to the Student Questionnaire is one of a thousand signs of the growing interest, here and elsewhere, in the fight for peace, and in that interest is to be found reason for hope.

In his last great message delivered for him on Armistice Day a year ago, Sir Arthur Currie said:—

"We know from experience the stupidity of war, and the stupidity of those who made or caused war. Does our responsibility end with condemning the follies of the stupid or the vicious twenty years ago? . . . Are we fighting so that the next generation of youth will not condemn *our* stupidity as we condemned in the trenches the stupidity of our elders in 1914 and the era immediately before it? . . . If another war comes, the responsibility will not be upon the militarists, but on ourselves, because of our inertia. We are to blame if we allow others, interested only in greed, to take the reins from our hands and drive us into another abyss."

That is our challenge!

Graduates' Society Smoker

The Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society will hold its Annual Smoker on Thursday evening, February 7th, in the Ball Room of the McGill Union.

A college woman, rightly mated, makes less trouble than all other classes put together.—*Judge Joseph Sabath, of Chicago.*

"Why go to college now? I would go to college now for exactly the same reasons I did go to college 27 years ago. Education is too fundamental a thing to shift in its values over so short a period of time."—*Dean R. B. House, University of North Carolina.*

Dean Ira Allan MacKay

(1875-1934)

By C. W. HENDEL

AN appreciation of the man in all his varied aspects is necessarily beyond the power of one who has known him only for the past five years, since most of the scenes, personalities and events which formed part of his wide-ranging experience in Canada could not be told with first-hand knowledge. Of course, during even a few years of uniformly happy association one would learn from his own genial outbursts of recollection something about those earlier days. And oft-times his enthusiasms and expressed beliefs revealed by their depth and force the man of the past as well as the present. But notwithstanding these illuminating glimpses I must devote myself chiefly to the teacher of philosophy and the educator, in the last years of his life. And fortunately it is the case of a man who genuinely loved philosophy and aspired to live according to it, so that to know his thought is to know the man intimately and essentially.

Two years ago the Dean and several others of us from the University went journeying by motor for a week-end on a farm. It was the season of autumnal color, that glory of this part of the world. Only a few hours after leaving the scene of the rush and business of opening of session, and of the stridency of city-street noises, and much else that fatigued the spirit, we came into a landscape of peace and quiet, refreshing us with country sounds, wind in the trees or the lapping of waters on a lake shore, and with the varied hues greeting the eye on mountain slopes. The new scene roused the wearied spirits of the Dean to irrepressible exuberance. He was all delight and enthusiasm. The country view seemed to touch the springs of memory, for he began to tell many things about Nova Scotia and his home. At one place he suddenly stopped in his narrative, on a long slope of a cultivated hillside over which we had been wandering to get a view of distant mountains, and he declared, appraisingly, that that land must have been cleared for about a hundred and fifty years. Wondering how he could know such a thing we asked for his reasons, whereupon he burst out laughing at our scepticism of his knowledge in such a matter; he gave reasons, and they proved, on checking up, to be entirely

correct. And at that moment we realized that the Dean himself had once lived on a farm, in his boyhood, and that he really knew something about the earth and man's tillage of it. We had always thought of his gentle courtesy and manner as the urbanity of one bred in the city, but he actually spent the early, determining years of his life in a rural community, and he had, apparently, never forgotten the things of the country. And that evening, as the fall chill settled upon the hills and meadows without, we sat indoors about an open fire, where he regaled us with tales of the place in Pictou, Nova Scotia, and of a hillside of blessed memory, not unlike the one we had been on in the afternoon, and of a beautiful vista of the sea which was the thing he remembered most vividly. That week-end in the midst of the opening labors of the academic year had a long aftermath in his mind. It stirred up a season of recollection, and a dream of going back, sometime and somehow, to reclaim the place in Nova Scotia, or else to make his home again in the country. There he was spending his holiday, last summer, and there he passed away.

It has often been observed that the manner of life in rural communities on this Continent breeds a characteristic way of thinking. We find this expressed by the Dean himself in his very last public address, *The Care of Life*, delivered before the Association of Canadian Nurses in Toronto, just before he went on his last holiday:—"The longer I live, the more intimate and personal my philosophy of life becomes. Indeed, I am not sure that I am not a pure individualist. My colleagues and friends, the economists, sociologists, and anthropologists must, therefore, forgive me if I tell them again that they seem to me to be placing far too much emphasis at the present time upon what they call collective life or collective human action. I remind them that collective action is a very dangerous agency. Crowds are always very difficult to direct, and only men of the greatest courage, true knowledge and fineness can control them. The principal results of collective action hitherto have been wars, revolutions, monopolies, strikes and all sorts of factions. Collective action, in other



words, may lead to tribalism and not to peace and good will among men, and I must confess that it seems to me to be travelling speedily in that direction at present. Let us not forget, then, that the springs and sources of real life are always individual. . . . All conscious life is personal. Your consciousness is yours, and mine is mine. There is no consciousness, for example, anywhere in this world which is nobody's consciousness. There is no duty in all the world which is nobody's duty. . . . When I speak, therefore, of the Care of Life, I do not mean the care of life in the mass or in the abstract, for these phrases have no meaning for me. I mean the care of real individual lives in body and mind, in sickness and in health, the care of life by you and me, curative, preventive, beneficent."

This individualism is the way of thinking natural to those who have lived on the land. It is not the aggressive, selfish individualism which is so commonly condemned in commerce and industry. The Dean had none of that in his philosophy, and he could scarcely be understood by people whose entire experience would be in such a milieu. His individualism was one of duty and affection and care, a respect for personality rather than for legal or civil rights, an attention to the soul rather than to material gain. It was very characteristic of the Dean to devote so much of his time and energy to the individual registration of the students of the Faculty. Time and again he had been pleaded with to spare himself the exhausting labor of those hundreds of personal conferences. But he believed that an education is a very personal matter, and that the course of study chosen by the student should not merely represent something conforming to a general rule but something proper to the individual and his own good. This, no doubt, is why he set less store by rules and regulations than others would do. He was more inclined to apply the direct methods of justice and equity which are common among people in rural conditions. These methods sometimes involved making exceptions to the rule; but sometimes the result of a conference with the Dean was this, that the student emerged being required to do more than he would have had to do merely abiding by the regulations. The Dean was interested in his students for their own sakes, and he chose to advise them in person and with attention to their own welfare in later life. He gave far more to all of them together than anyone of them alone can ever know. This is now being realized, and these students remember him as a true and kind friend, and not only students but all who had part in the working of the Faculty, be it in office,

hall or classroom. The individualist of this stamp does not wield the great, drastic powers of large organized groups of people, but being loyal to persons he evokes such loyalty in others and has a following of that intangible sort which really makes history.

The record tells that the Dean attended Pictou Academy and then Dalhousie University where he received his B.A. in 1897, in "mental and moral philosophy," with distinction in the classics. A Master's degree followed. He continued his study of Philosophy at Cornell University where he was successively Scholar and Fellow in Philosophy; and in 1901 he had the degree of Doctor of Philosophy conferred on him.

The variety of his early interests and abilities is notable; yet one subject especially he chose to pursue for his calling: Philosophy. This may have been owing in part to the influence of certain of his teachers and associations. He remembered particularly James Seth, a Scotsman who later returned to Edinburgh to be Professor of Moral Philosophy, a really great teacher, great in a quiet and gentle way. With sympathy and appreciation beyond the ordinary capacity of men he introduced his pupils to Locke, Berkeley, Hume and Kant. The impress of his teaching was lasting. Thus the Dean, many years afterwards, in the course, Introduction to Philosophy, chose for his material in text and lectures precisely these philosophers to whom Seth had introduced him in his own student days. His one advanced course was always, too, a course on the idealist, Kant. At Cornell he came under the influence, also, of E. B. Titchener who was then establishing Experimental Psychology as a distinct subject in the curriculum of the University. Here he took up the study of Psycho-Physics, the experimental study of the physical conditions in the production of sense perception, memory, imagination and the motor reactions. The personality of Titchener, and the work done under him, remained ever vivid in his memory, and in his last piece of writing on philosophy he drew considerably on these materials of his study of psycho-physics. He was also associated with younger men in the Department of Philosophy, among whom he recalled very happily the late professors Theodore De Laguna and J. E. Creighton (a native of Pictou, Nova Scotia, and graduate of Dalhousie); and he worked with the staff of the *Philosophical Review* which was in the vigorous early period of its existence. Such associations and experiences confirmed in him his devotion to philosophy, and it was a philosophy

containing a large measure of the point of view which is called Idealism.

When the Dean left Cornell in 1901 and returned to Canada, he found no place open to him as a teacher of philosophy. Several times during these past few years, he spoke with deep fellow-feeling of the present plight of many young scholars. He had known such great disappointment himself. But he was always resourceful. He went back to Halifax, read law with the firm of Harris, Henry & Cahan, entered the law school of Dalhousie University, received his degree with highest honors in 1905, and was admitted to the bar of Nova Scotia the next year. That year he married and went West, to practise law in Winnipeg. Four years were spent in the profession of Law, and then he found an opportunity to enter that of teaching, for which he had been first trained, and by preference, philosophy. He was professor of philosophy at Saskatchewan for three years, then professor of political science, and finally professor of law. The shift of interest may have been due to various causes. It is entirely natural to any one moving in the idealistic tradition of philosophy to take up law and politics, for it had been done by Kant and Hegel and by their numerous followers in Great Britain. But a more special reason in the case of the Dean was probably his widening experience of Canada as a political entity and his consequent interest in the problem of her constitution and political existence among the nations of the world. When he came to McGill in 1920 it was to be professor of Constitutional and International Law. Four years later he was appointed to his final post, Dean of the Faculty of Arts. And simultaneous with this new office he held a chair in philosophy, as Frothingham Professor of Logic and Metaphysics.

His chief work as lecturer was in the course known as Philosophy 1. He conceived of this course as a university, not merely a departmental, course. It was intended to be useful to the whole Faculty and not simply to prepare the way for further study of philosophy. He said that he wanted "to teach students to read," that is, to train them to attend closely and understand classical pieces of writing. He wanted this for its value to literature and science alike, for the habit of mind it would produce in students of all subjects. Hence he chose for his subjects only writers of high literary quality, those whom he had appreciated through the teachings of James Seth, namely, Locke, Berkeley and Hume. And at a time when students of many other universities were being taught philosophy through mere textbooks, those who studied under him had the

opportunity to enjoy the direct experience of contact with acknowledged masters of thought and style. As lecturer he devoted himself to expounding the acknowledged wisdom of great, permanent works in the realm of thought.

The ideas which the Dean emphasized in this course came to be the subject of frequent friendly encounters between him and his colleagues. We were inclined to dispute the pre-eminence of Berkeley for whom he seemed to have an unconscionable fondness; and in the conversations he became enthusiastic and whimsical by turns and would not stay by the points we wanted to argue, which was our despair. But he was all the while alert, taking in the criticism and silently reckoning with it. An occasion soon arose which moved him to do this in a careful and professional way. It was his turn in March 1932 to produce a paper for a conference of various members of the staffs of Queen's, Toronto and McGill Universities, and he gave one which is a summary of his philosophy, and the fulfilment of many years of teaching, reading and reflecting.

The paper is entitled *Causation and Cognition*, a technical title for the professional philosophers. The Dean afterwards fancied another title, *The Familiar World*, because he was actually running over the world as disclosed to us by the diverse senses, and showing us aspects we tend to ignore through being too much dominated by the sense of sight. But the paper contains even more than such a title could have indicated. He had recently gone through experiences where his thought had to take deep soundings, so far as thought can sound these ultimate matters at all. He was approaching the question of the meaning of conscious personality and immortality. But his idea was only being adumbrated, and it could not be signalized in his title. So he left it in the technical form, as it was later printed, *Causation and Cognition*.

It is, indeed, a familiar world with which the argument opens: "I saw the Mountain today and I saw it yesterday and I have seen it almost every morning and evening now for many years, and, having no shadow of evidence for coming to any other conclusion, I assume that it has existed in the interim. And when I use the term 'mountain,' I do not mean an invisible metaphysical mountain, like a mountain which is always behind my back, but the visible familiar mountain, green with foliage in summer, tinted with scarlet and gold in autumn and white in its winding sheet of snow when winter comes." That is the world of vision.

But "musicians and some mystics" have spoken rather on behalf of sound. And this reminds us



how much we are dominated by ideas associated with sight, particularly by the idea of space, and how even that twin partner of our ordinary world, called Time, is distorted, as Bergson has said, into a spatial thing. And "how shall we conceive of time? Shall we conceive of it as time becoming, that is time ceasing to be and beginning to be at every passing moment world without end, or shall we conceive of it as universal time, that is time everywhere, past, present and future? Time is clearly the most universal attribute of things. Everything that is in space is in time. . . Does time really pass, then, or is this only another of those vexatious spatial metaphors? Clearly time does not move. Motion is a change of position in space. Perhaps, therefore, instead of speaking of a four-dimensional space-time continuum we should speak simply of four-dimensional time, or is that also a spatial metaphor? . . . Read *Abt Vogler* again, especially the following lines which I think contain the boldest venture in metaphysics in the whole anthology of English verse:

But here is the finger of God, a flash of the will that can,
Existent behind all laws, that made them, and, lo,
they are!

And I know not if, save in this, such gift be allowed
to man,

That out of three sounds he frame, not a fourth sound,
but a star.

A new star is created in the firmament of sound.
Is this, then, the principle of creativity that we
have been searching for so long? . . . Do we then
come nearer the reality of things through the sense
of sound than through the sense of sight? Browning
seems to think so, for he adds later on in
Abt Vogler—

But God has a few of us whom he whispers in the ear;
The rest may reason and welcome; 'tis we musicians
know.

The argument seems distinctly suggestive and revolutionary. The universe is a universe of events, of happenings like sounds, and not of static visible or tangible objects, and this new perspective changes the whole problem. The question, for example, from what matter or stuff events are made has now no meaning. The problem of the ultimate nature of being also has no meaning; there is no ultimate being. Space, too, can have no shape or fixed magnitude; it is only an abstraction from time and abstractions have no shape or magnitude. The old question whether space be finite or infinite is also meaningless, and the universe, therefore, can no longer be envisaged as an object in space like the mountain or the moon or the galactic. . . . The universe, in other words, is not a closed, fixed, finished universe

but an open, transient, unfinished universe. A fringe of unreality as inscrutable as reality itself hangs over all things. . . . There are things that might have been and never were; things that ought to be and cannot be; things that may or may not be both now and in the future. Πάντα ρεῖ, οὐδὲν μένει, No man dips his toes twice in the same stream. Everything is constantly becoming its opposite. Everything is and is not. Nothing is absolute. All is relative. Heraclitus, Hegel and Einstein shall be our Trinity. What a whirligig of a universe this universe of events really is!"

Thus sound gives the appreciation of time, as sight that of space. But there is still another sense, of less eminence than these, yet even more familiar, and possibly more revealing of elemental truth, the sense of touch.

This sense discovers to us *ourselves*. Not, of course, a "metaphysical self," any more than sight discloses a metaphysical mountain; but ourselves as both a conscious person and a body among other bodies. "Let us now vary this simple scientific experiment slightly and bring my finger-tip into contact not with a physical object X but with that peculiarly concrete, intimate weight of body and limb, my own body, and this time a process occurs compounded of two awarenesses, one at the finger-tip and the other at the point of contact on the periphery of the body. Now it is clearly by this double sense that I first discover the uniqueness of my own bodily organism and, therefore, also discover that most disturbing of all trinities, my mind, my body and the universe about me. I do not wish now, however, to dwell upon the significance of this primitive discovery at length. I have frankly confessed that I cannot explain when and how and why organic bodies first became sensitive. . . . This experiment explains, for example, the fact that all sensations, as they occur, appear always as felt bodily processes. Sensations, in other words, can never occur outside the body in space. The only *nexus* between the physical stimulus, near or remote, and its corresponding mental process is through their mutual bodily correlate. Is there, then, we may ask again, any appreciable sense or truth in calling lights and color and tones and noises sensations? Has this question really any meaning and, if not, why rob the familiar physical universe of all its qualitative ingredients in this meaningless way? Why proceed along a path which only succeeds in making all explanation increasingly difficult and finally ends in a blind alley? If the chain of psychophysical causation only leads to limbo, there must be something fundamentally wrong with our theory of causation. If the physical universe, for

example, is really a space-time bubble, how shall we account for the amazing misperception called the familiar external universe?"

This position is akin to that of Professor A. N. Whitehead, and it raises a question as to the proper role of science. "Apparently all organic bodies when they became sensitive and psychic, whilst taking on added fullness of life, also assumed some very serious risks of being misled along the way. All human knowledge, however, is admittedly a strange mixture of true and false ingredients. There is no disputing that fact. If it were not so there would be no problems of any kind. Our task, however, is to separate the true from the false ingredients. The task may be arduous and long, but science has no other task . . . Science is only another name for the best knowledge, and science never really discards the old as untrue. It only revises the old, moving always from hypothesis to hypothesis and finding at each step a firmer and truer basis of belief. . . . Science demands perfect truth and will be satisfied with nothing less. It must clear away all falsehood; it must unmask all illusion; that is the sole aim of all science and of all true knowledge. Art, too, always struggling poignantly in tone and tint and line, will be satisfied with nothing short of perfect beauty, done at a stroke. What, then, if the ultimate primordial nature of the universe be none other than the ideal becoming real, the imperfect becoming perfect, the real confronted by the ideal in a being-becoming world?"

Science and art are thus the revelations of a world to us. And this leads to the last questions: "How then is it possible for any real universe to reveal itself to conscious minds? How, for example, is it possible for the physical universe to seek out the nature and whereabouts of my mind and reveal itself to me? Clearly a dead unthinking material universe cannot rise from the grave and appear to me as it stands before me now. Obviously, therefore, the physical universe cannot be as alien as it seems. This is, I think, the great principle implied in Berkeley's spiritual realism which must always allow him a high place in our philosophic temple of honor."

In this ending Dean MacKay reaffirmed his stand with Berkeley, after a survey of the world of our knowledge. It is really not that "space-time bubble" denuded of all that is familiar to us through our senses. It is all that art as well as science discloses to us. And when it touches the senses and yields visions and sounds full of music and meaning it intimates to men the presence of a spiritual and personal reality.

This paper was in every sense of the word the fulfilment of a life. The Dean himself felt that

it contained the beginning and end of his philosophical scholarship, and had the notion, in the spring of this year, of submitting it to the *Philosophical Review* with which he had been associated thirty-five years before. And the *Review* accepted it at once, and published it in the very next issue, of July 1934. It was eminently fitting that he should receive this recognition in the journal to which he had devoted his earliest efforts in philosophy.

The very last words from his pen were in the public address delivered before the Canadian Association of Nurses at Toronto, June 27, 1934, on *The Care of Life*. Hear the lover of Canada: "Europe has her music, art and literature and her noble ruins so redolent of human memories, but what have we instead? The answer to this question is that we have all the best that Europe has to offer and a new, clean, vast country all our own.

Talk not to me of summer lands and sunny skies,
Where wild flowers grow in murky meadows by the sea!

I hate the heat and filth and stench and sickening smells

Of all things tropical in hue.

Commend me to the Northern lands and wintry climes,
Where crystal snowflakes sparkle in the air
And white-robed angels flit across the plains
And dance along the starry heavens o'night.

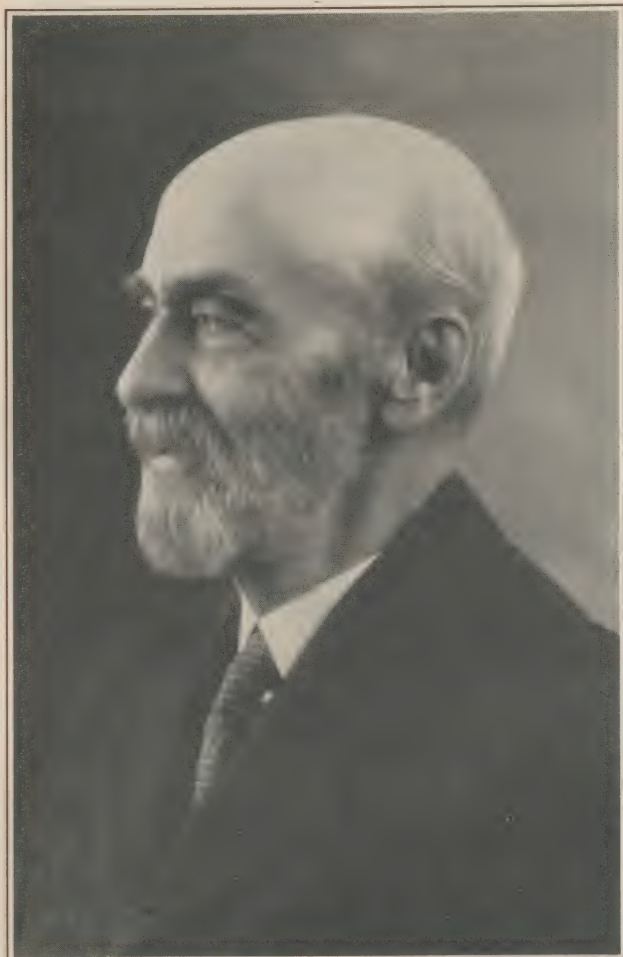
There I shall sing my clear-voiced winter's song
Beneath the great dome's clear eternal day,
Where God's pure countenance shines with a clean cold light

Unknown to men in other lands than mine.

Then lay me low at last in some wild wintry place
And wrap my worn-out body in a snowy wreath,
And bid my soul be gone on its lone way
To dwell among the Northern stars forevermore.

And then the moralist: "It is not the knowledge of truth and the intuition of beauty which really count. I repeat unless we make truth and beauty real in our own lives, there is no gain. This is the meaning of the good life, the only thing in all the world which makes the care of life worth while. He would surely be a craven soul, however, who, having enjoyed these priceless revelations, should still forget those attitudes of gratitude, confidence and worship towards that spiritual unity of all truth and beauty immanent in the world of nature around us and implied in all we know or can know. Truth, beauty and goodness all lead by the shortest lines into the presence of God Himself, the fountain

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JOHN REDPATH DOUGALL, B.A. '60, M.A., LL.D.

A Great Liberal Passes

WITH the death of John Redpath Dougall (the oldest of McGill's graduates) on August 17, there passed from the Canadian scene one of the last representatives of that fine old school of liberal journalism that arose on this continent in the last century. For sixty-four years Dr. Dougall edited *The Montreal Daily Witness* (changed to a weekly in 1913), and edited it in his own way, on principles of sincerity, honesty and liberalism, in despite of the new school of sensational journalism that was growing up around him. Dr. Dougall was a Christian in the widest and best sense of the term, a liberal in matters economic and political, and kept a clear, open mind upon all subjects and problems.

The *Montreal Daily Witness* was founded in 1860 by Dr. Dougall's father, John Dougall, a Scottish-born Montreal merchant, and Dr. Dougall, then a young man freshly graduated from McGill University, joined the staff of the paper in the same year. It is no exaggeration to say that he was the life and soul of the paper

from then on, and up to almost the very day of his death was active in its interests. In the early part of its fifty-three years of existence the paper had the second largest circulation in Canada. Then with the rise of less truthful methods of journalism the *Witness* fell into relative obscurity, though it continued to have a faithful band of steady subscribers as is proved by the fact that \$25,000 was raised by its readers for its benefit in 1922.

The stand of Dr. Dougall and *The Witness* was pithily summed in the *New York Editor and Publisher*: "In an intensely protectionist and conservative city, *The Witness* espoused free trade and liberalism in all spheres of human activity (something quite distinct from political liberalism); in a city dominated by brewing and distilling interests, it was a strong temperance and prohibition advocate; in an area where strong sectarian feeling flourished, it opposed inter-credal barriers between Christians. . . . To have all political groups lined up at once in opposition was no uncommon experience for J. R. Dougall and the *Witness*. The *Witness* lived for the weak and earned the enmity of the strong."

That Dr. Dougall adhered to these principles and this policy all his life is shown by the very last article which he wrote (June 6, 1934):

"Until 'Powers' can trust each other and depend on some higher power, earthly or heavenly, to adjudicate between them, they will glare at each other over the serried muzzles of big berthas and call themselves friendly. We were going on to say: Look how safely we children of civilization live together in communities without ever a thought of assault from each other, all because we have come to the commonsense of putting our mutual affairs under the governance of law to be enforced when necessary by the representatives of law. That is, no doubt, a vast improvement on the time, not three centuries past, when every gentleman had his rapier, every peasant his bludgeon, and had to be trained to use it. But the probe that has been going on has revealed every selfish interest to be embattled in its gang to plunder the rest. It seems still to be true that while in responding to nature's generous wooing the heart of man, like the heart of beasts and birds, still glows with self-sacrificing affection and loyalty to others, especially in the nearer relations of life, in which each counts wife or child, or even clansman, part of himself; yet in its social relation, as in Mr. Roosevelt's N.R.A., the generous personal impulses are under the limitations of corporate greed. *The old rule applies: 'Make the tree good and its fruit will be good.'* We cannot have mutual trust when the public is individually overreaching."

The Graduates' Society Employment Bureau

By G. B. GLASSCO, B.Sc.

AS the formation and operation of the Graduates' Society Employment Bureau has provided a subject for discussion at recent meetings of the Society (such as those of the Executive Committee, the Montreal Branch Society, and the Board of Trustees of the Endowment Fund) and as many graduates, unable to attend on these occasions, have expressed their interest, this brief article will describe the events which led up to the Bureau's original organization, and its subsequent re-establishment, with some details of how it functions and of what services it performs at the present time. A reference to the operation of similar bureaux at a few of the many universities which conduct them is included.

The officers of the Society in October 1919, took the initial steps in the formation of the Bureau after the benefits arising out of employment bureaux in many of the universities of the United Kingdom had been brought to their attention. On February 20, 1920, progress was reported and plans for further development were approved. At the annual meeting of the Society in October, 1920, it was stated that the Appointments Bureau had found positions for fifty students and fifteen graduates. A year later, at the next annual meeting, it was stated that about fifty graduates and students had been placed in positions, or given assistance which led to their securing employment. In June, 1922, it was reported that during the few previous months the Appointments Bureau had been very active and that, owing to the prevailing business depression, a large number of young graduates had made use

of the Bureau in securing positions, or in getting information which would help to secure them. At the annual meeting in October, 1922, it was reported that the Appointments Bureau continued to function, although the applications for situations were in excess of the number of situations vacant. At the next annual meeting, it was reported that "a number of positions had been found for students and graduates." In the June 1924 number of *The McGill News* a paragraph appeared as follows:—"The Appointments Bureau, which is one of the Graduates' Society's most important activities, has been in operation for more than two years and during that time has found employment for a large number of graduates and students." During the next four years (1924-28) the Bureau seems to have been inactive, for in those years of business prosperity, probably there was no great requirement for its services.

Instructions pertaining to the re-establishment of this Bureau were received at the first meetings of the Executive Committee which the writer attended on becoming executive secretary in November 1928; and efforts were at once made to reopen the Bureau on a sound operating basis. During the winter of 1929 financial support for it was requested through resolutions passed by the Executive Committee and by the collectors of subscriptions for the Graduates' Endowment Fund, who desired the Trustees of the Fund to expend part of the income from the Fund in some such desirable way, in the expectation that the interest of the graduates in the Fund itself would thereby be stimulated. The Deans of the prin-

DATA ON THE OPERATION OF THE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

SESSION ENDED AT SEPT. 30TH	TOTAL POSITIONS OR PLACEMENTS	GROSS COST	GROSS COST PER PLACEMENT	REGISTRATIONS OF GRADUATES	INTERVIEWS GIVEN
1931, 9 mos. only	50	\$1,548.81	\$30.98	366	Not recorded
1932	58	1,641.53	28.30	330	Not recorded
1933	116	1,393.68	12.01	261	830
1934	97	1,486.19	15.32	271	1,090
TOTALS 1931-34	321	\$6,070.21	\$18.91	1228	Total not complete



cipal faculties of the University strongly recommended the establishment of the Bureau, to assist the University staff in handling the employment problem. But the Board of Trustees refused these requests, although they had at that time no other object to suggest for the application of the income from this Fund.

Consequently, during the remainder of 1929 and throughout 1930, no organized effort was made by the executive officers of the Society to conduct an employment service; but by December 1930, the economic depression had created such a widespread condition of unemployment among McGill graduates, especially those who had not been well established in their positions, that it was felt to be imperative to re-establish the bureau.

In January, 1931, having been successful in obtaining from the Quebec Provincial and the Federal Governments grants amounting to \$800, and having received requests for employment service from the officers of the Society, and the Montreal Branch Society in particular, the Bureau was re-established with a full-time employee in charge. It was expected that some means of financing the remaining expenses of the Bureau would be found, so that the work would be continuous. Detailed records of registration and appointments were kept, and regular quarterly reports of the work of the Bureau were made and distributed to the officers of the Society, the government departments, and interested graduates.

Throughout the period from 1931 to date, the officers of the Council and of the Executive Committee of the Society and of the Montreal Branch Society have frequently expressed their approval of the work of the Employment Bureau; and decisions have been recorded that its work should be continued. Consequently the Bureau has continued to function, although no arrangements have yet been made to finance it. By Quebec law the Bureau may not derive an income through any fee for its services. During this time, 882 men and 346 women have come to the office for registration and assistance, of whom 220 men and 101 women have been placed in positions.

It is possible that this employment or appointments service is a function or duty of the University, which should not have been developed by the Society, as it has cost a considerable sum of money to do so. It is admitted that this is work which the University should do, with a well organized bureau such as is conducted by nearly every representative university in Canada, Great Britain, and the United States; but as the Graduates' Society's first object is to advance the interests and promote the welfare of the Uni-

versity, it is apparently justified in conducting the Bureau as long as it can afford to do so.

Does it cost too much to maintain this Employment Bureau, in view of the results achieved? The annual financial statement of the Society shows that during the past year the gross cost of operating the Employment Bureau was \$1,486.19. This does not include any part of the cost of operating the offices of the Graduates' Society, nor of the salary of the executive secretary of the Society. During this time the number of those registered was 271, the number of those placed in positions 97, and the number of interviews carried out 1,090. The number of names on our active file awaiting positions on October 31st was 472, of whom 338 were men and 134 were women. Although it is not a true estimate of the efficiency of the work to refer to the number of appointments made, yet this is the only data which we find convenient; and on this basis the average cost per position found during the past year was \$15.32, a comparatively low figure for a small bureau. (See table of information on bureaux at other universities). Even for the worst period of the depression from January 1931 to September 30, 1934, our record is almost as good, for we find that the total number of registrations was 1,228, the total number of positions filled 321, and the total gross cost \$6,070.21, an average cost per position filled of \$18.91. Before leaving this matter of cost, it is to be remembered that there is no fee collected from either the employer or the employee for the service rendered. Consequently, an income which would have been due us had we been operating as a commercial bureau and which would, under such circumstances, have paid us a handsome revenue has not been forthcoming. The reason as already stated is that by the law of the Province of Quebec it is not allowable for us to make a charge for these services.

The Bureau assists McGill men and women whether or not they are members of the Graduates' Society. Nevertheless, a considerably higher percentage of graduates who have used the Bureau are members than is the case for the graduate body as a whole. For instance, during the past year, of the 97 alumni who were placed in positions 44 are members of the Society, an average of 45.6%; and of those 472 who are on the active file at the present time 177 are already members of the Society, or an average of 37.5%; whereas the membership of the whole Society, 2,779, forms only 27.7% of the total number of living graduates.

On the other hand the operation of the Employment Bureau is not carried out as an assistance

UNIVERSITY	PLACEMENTS IN 1933	STAFF EMPLOYED	TOTAL COST 1933	COST PER PLACEMENT	PORTION OF COST PAID BY UNIVERSITY
English "A"	444	9	\$18,380	\$ 41.39	\$14,350. Started in 1902
English "B"	337	7	11,715	34.76	\$6,470. Started in 1907
American "A"	112	6	14,767	131.84	Now self-supporting. Started in 1887 by the University and maintained by it for many years.
American "B"	230	2	5,936	25.80	Total amount
American "C"	5423	7	19,500	3.59	Total amount
American "D"	880	6	12,649	14.37	Total amount
American "E"	1506	6	12,000	7.96	Total amount
American "F"	1734	?	10,500	6.05	Total amount
American "G"	1542	7	8,857	5.74	Now self-supporting. Started by the University and maintained by it for many years.
Canadian "A"	150	2	2,600	17.33	\$1,000
Canadian "B"	92	?	?	?	Total amount
Canadian "C"	62	1	?	?	None in 1933, but University considering assuming cost and administration.
McGill (1934)	97	1	1,486	15.32	None. Bureau conducted by Graduates' Society.

? This information was not given us in response to our request for it.

to the Graduates' Society. For if one knows that the Employment Bureau has cost the Society approximately \$1,500 a year to operate, and that the sum of these expenses over the period of the past four years after deducting grants and contributions is \$4,922.71 (net), it is evident that this is not a tangible form of helpfulness to the Society, although the Society is sure to enhance its reputation and to increase the affection and loyalty of the graduate body by this genuine, sincere endeavour to be of assistance to McGill men and women during the dark and trying days of the depression.

Last March the executive officers of the Society requested the writer to gather together some information on the operation of employment bureaux at other universities in Canada, Great Britain and the United States. As a result of questionnaires sent out to the representative colleges, we received replies from about thirty. It is noteworthy that all the colleges reported some form of employment service, and that this service is recognized as of value to the institution itself, and that almost every one of them contri-

butes all or some of the money required for the operation of its bureau. Of those heard from, the above reports are tabulated for comparison with our own.

Often the reputation of McGill will depend upon the efficient operation of an Appointments or Employment Bureau. This may be brought to mind by an example of what would happen if no such bureau were conducted at the University. Let us say that the Canadian Gadget Works, by which you recognize an imaginary company, is asked for a contribution to the University at a time when the whole country is being canvassed to place McGill financially on its feet. They are told of the value of a higher education, of the necessity of having Canadian youths educated in Canada and even the advantages of procuring this education in Montreal. The firm is convinced by these reasons and contributes \$1,000. During the next winter they need a young man on their staff, and decide that as the higher education of young men at a Canadian and Montreal institution has been explained as desirable, they

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DR. D. S. SCLATER LEWIS
President, Montreal Branch Graduates' Society

Graduates' Society Branch Activities

MONTREAL BRANCH

Dr. D. Sclater Lewis, B.Sc. '06, M.Sc. '07, M.D. '12, was chosen as President of the Montreal Branch for the usual term of two years at the last annual meeting on October 16. W. G. MacBride, B.Sc. '02, was elected as Vice-President, H. E. Herschorn, B.A., B.C.L., as Honorary Treasurer, and the following elected as members of the Executive Council:—

H. M. Jacquays, Mr. Justice C. G. Mackinnon and G. McL. Pitts compose next year's nominating committee. A resolution expressing regret at the death of A. A. Bowman, Vice-President, was passed.

Reports were presented to the meeting by the Honorary Secretary, Prof. O. N. Brown, and the Honorary Treasurer, A. S. Bruneau. Membership showed an increase of 72 over last year. The Branch's share of annual dues produced a revenue of \$1,064.00 of which only \$95.44 was spent, leaving a balance of \$968.56, which (in accordance with the agreement between the two societies) was turned over to the Graduates' Society.

Discussion centred around the Graduates' Smoker, Theatre Night, and next year's Founder's Day celebrations. A motion proposing a reorganization of the branch was carried after much discussion. This reorganization, it is understood, is not to embody a change in the Constitution of the Society.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Branch held on October 24, a variety of subjects were discussed.

Dr. G. W. Halpenny was chosen as Chairman for the Alumni Smoker Committee. Dr. J. C. Flanagan spoke in favour of all graduates subscribing to the McGill Daily. The tendency to dullness noticeable at the annual meeting was commented upon, and a variety of remedies suggested.

At a second council meeting on November 14, reports were presented by E. A. Cushing on the Membership Committee; Dr. G. W. Halpenny on the Smoker—which it had been decided to hold on Thursday evening, Feb. 7 in the Ball Room of the Union—; and by Mrs. Sproule on the Graduates' Theatre Night—Thursday, March 14. Dr. Halpenny asked the Executive Council to sponsor a McGill Graduates' Basketball team, pointing out that there are about ten graduates from the championship teams of the last few years who wish to continue playing together as a McGill Graduates' team. A sum of \$100 was voted to finance the activities of this team.

ST. MAURICE VALLEY BRANCH

This branch, recently reorganized, held a most successful golf tournament on the Grand'Mere course, in October, followed by a dinner at the Laurentide Inn, at which 40 graduates were present. A draft constitution, providing for affiliation, with the Society, was passed, and the objects of the Branch declared to be "to advance the interests and promote the welfare of the University and the Graduates, and to bind both Graduates and non-graduates more closely to their Alma Mater and to one another."

The officers of the Branch are K. S. LeBaron, B.Sc. '23, President; D. B. Foss and L. Stirling, Vice-Presidents; and A. C. Abbott, Secretary-Treasurer.

OTTAWA VALLEY BRANCH

The forty-sixth annual meeting of the Ottawa Valley Branch of the Graduates' Society was held in the Chateau Laurier on November 6th. A large number of McGill graduates were present and at the conclusion of the election of officers and other business an address was given by Dr. Ernest Brown, Dean of the Faculty of Engineering. Among other things Dr. Brown touched on the financial situation at the University and the conditions of employment among recent graduates in engineering, in connection with which he praised the achievements of the Employment Bureau. A complete list of officers elected for the ensuing year is as follows:—

Honorary President: P. D. Ross, B.Sc. '78; Honorary Vice-Presidents: Dr. J. F. Argue, M.D.C.M. '96, Dr. F. W. Mohr, M.D.C.M. '05, Justice T. F. Rinfret, B.C.L. '00; President: Dr. T. H. Leggett, M.D.C.M. '01; 1st Vice-President: F. E. Bronson, B.Sc. '09; 2nd Vice-President: H. A. Aylen, B.A. '19; 3rd Vice-President: Dr. A. P. Davies, M.D.C.M. '12; 4th Vice-President: G. Harold Burland, B.Com. '20; Honorary Secretary-Treasurer: G. H. McCallum, B.Sc. '07; Honorary Assistant Secretary: C. R. Westland, B.Sc. '07; Executive Committee: Miss Olive Basken, B.Sc. '29, Miss Jean Matheson, B.A. '24, Dr. R. L. Gardner, B.A. '99, M.D.C.M. '01, R. E. Hayes, B.Sc. '24, A. Swabey, B.Com. '30, Dr. R. W. Boyle, B.Sc. '05, M.Sc. '06, Ph.D. '09; Representatives to Graduates Council: R. C. Berry, B.Sc. '13, Col. A. F. Duguid, B.Sc. '12.

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The Library Table

Conducted by

K. N. CAMERON AND CARL GOLDENBURG

A GREAT MCGILL PHYSICIAN

F. J. SHEPHERD, Surgeon: His Life and Times. By W. B. Howell, M.D. Messrs. J. M. Dent & Sons. \$3.50.

Dr. Howell has had no easy task in setting before us this notable but not so readily drawn figure. Dr. Shepherd left remarkably little—except in one particular, to be mentioned later—to show why he filled so large a place in Canadian medicine. Those who knew him, of course, found his high reputation easy to understand. They saw a man who had lived a long, busy, varied life, who had seen very great changes in medicine, and who had mental powers fully capable of realizing everything that was going on and of keeping up with it; and, what was more, of retaining fresh in his memory his wealth of experience. Then, too, he had brought himself, and that with no very apparent effort, to the forefront of his calling: he was a surgeon of international repute; an anatomist of equally high attainment, and a dermatologist of wide experience and knowledge. It was very difficult to tell him of anything unusual without at once evoking a description of something just as striking, or perhaps more so. But his writings were not remarkable and he introduced nothing new in the field of surgery.

It was in anatomy perhaps that he left his most permanent effect. True he made no anatomical discoveries, and his rich collection of anatomical specimens was totally ruined in the burning of the McGill medical building. But there was another outlet for his tireless energy and force of character, and that was in the teaching of anatomy. He took over a department in the medical faculty of McGill which was at the time in no sense notable, and he left it developed to the highest degree of excellence. All this he did through sheer hard work and the power to make others work. There were those who taught with more attractiveness, who etched their mental pictures of disease with a sharpness of detail and variety of presentation that Dr. Shepherd lacked. But in his time no single subject at McGill bulked so large as anatomy; none gathered round itself more distinctively an atmosphere of laborious struggle. It was Dr. Shepherd who produced these results, because he demanded clearly, insistently, and even brusquely, that the subject be well learnt; and merely to know it moderately well is a task whose severity must be tried to be appreciated. The teaching gave Dr. Shepherd full scope for his satirical powers. He was not asking much, he would say: to the anxious inquiry as to what should receive most attention, he would reply: "Oh, just learn the important things." And then it would gradually become painfully clear that he regarded every smallest detail as important.

Such teaching, along with all his other occupations, meant hard work, but he did not drudge; he had too

many interests for that. Nor would he waste time. He would casually say over his shoulder to a group of gossiping demonstrators, "Gentlemen, hath no man hired you?" But he would not watch them. He knew perfectly well who attended regularly, as he was always there himself. Even this high tradition of industry, however, will have to be handed on by word of mouth, and by the preservation of such memories as Dr. Howell has given us. Fortunately, he has not spared to give us many anecdotes. One wishes for more, perhaps even at the expense of some of the letters from abroad.

His surgical work was helped by his dissecting experience, but his high surgical reputation was due also to his great skill in diagnosis, although he could not always show just how he arrived at his conclusions. He knew a thing was so "because it couldn't be anything else." Those who worked with him at the Montreal General Hospital say that he never quite attained the completely rigid technique of asepsis which the modern surgeon has had drilled into him until it becomes automatic. None knew better than Dr. Shepherd what sepsis meant; he had learnt his surgery as a student under men who operated in coats baptized over long periods with the blood and infection from numberless patients; he had seen hospitals and wards gradually transformed from shambles to places of recovery. And yet in his later years at operations he would unconsciously put up his hand to straighten his cap (with its own special little fringe of scarlet) or to adjust his spectacles, and then calmly go on with his operating.

Not many are fortunate in having artistic tastes such as Dr. Shepherd had, and in being able to enjoy them until the very end of life. He did not paint, but his draughtsmanship was excellent, and many who remember nothing of the substance of his lectures, will recall the blackboard covered with beautifully accurate coloured drawings.

The book, however, tells us of other interesting things, particularly of the social and medical life in Montreal over a long period. Dr. Shepherd moved in the best society, and was associated with developments in medical teaching which brought him into touch with the leading medical minds of the day. Of all these men and their times Dr. Howell writes with discernment, with vigour, and above all, with humour.

In no detail of his picture is Dr. Howell more happily successful than in the charming little account of the waiting room and surgery at Dr. Shepherd's home. We are not all so fortunately placed as to be able to afford the luxuries of this arrangement (*pace* Dr. Howell, who seems to have suffered at the hands of modern office attendants!), but if we were, how many of us would be able to live amongst them with such dignity and fineness of spirit as did Dr. Shepherd. H. E. MacDermot, M.D.

SIR RICHARD STEELE LIVES AGAIN

SIR RICHARD STEELE. By Willard Connely: Charles Scribner's Sons: New York: 461 pp: \$3.75.

Mr. Connely, who seems to have projected himself backwards into the Restoration and the age of Anne has given us a very sturdy—perhaps even 'racy'—account of poor valiant Dick Steele, a twinkle in his eye, his hand ever in an empty pocket, his creditor ever a pace behind, living at once brilliantly and pathetically in the period that saw the birth of the modern newspaper. I had never realized just to what degree Mr. Walter Winchell had been really following an eminent tradition in his gentle eavesdropping for the edification of his readers, until I struck this pregnant commentary on the *Tatler* from one of its contemporary readers, as cited by Mr. Connely: "Here I have sent you two *Tatlers*," wrote one Peter Wentworth to his brother, "by which you'll see the town is very empty of news, for they are writ by a club of wits, who make it their business to pick up all the merry stories they can. . ." If only Mr. Winchell would be interested in improving the manners of his age as were the contemporaries of the author of the *Christian Hero*.

Mr. Connely's story of Steele, his dissipated, carefree youth, his sentimentalism and wit, his journalistic adventures as well as those in politics and with the sword, and his efforts in the theatre, is told clearly and with careful scholarship. The style is somewhat mannered, perhaps the result of an excess of reading in Restoration and post-Restoration literature, perhaps consciously so in an effort to create atmosphere. But I must confess it sounds somewhat strange to these 20th century eyes and ears to encounter: "Whereat Dick Steele, full of remorse as ever, besought her pardon. . ." Aside from such lapses, and they are not infrequent, your reviewer has no complaint to make. On the contrary Mr. Connely seems to feel a certain kinship with the Restoration writers and their successors which almost precludes complaint, unless it be, in the matter of style. He writes of them with warmth and sympathy. He enjoys reciting tales of their impecuniousness and struggle, he enjoys, too, anything smacking of a merry jest, or choice gossip of the time. He enjoys altogether an age in which manners were carried to an elaborate ritual; perhaps that is because Mr. Connely is a New College man, as the dust cover proudly proclaims, and the New College motto is: "Manners Makyth Man." His book has a real hearty flavor which makes it eminently readable, and the fact that it is readable does not impair, as is so often the case with gentle M. Maurois and his followers, the scholarly truth of his story.

Best of all there emerges from the pages of this book the realization of Sir Richard Steele's engaging qualities that made him liked in spite of his weaknesses—his generosity, facility, grace—all contributing to a warmth his great collaborator on the *Spectator*, Joseph Addison never had. But it was these qualities no doubt, that made his essays just a trifle more easy-going, less balanced sober and sure than Addison's.

Mr. Connely has done a useful and difficult task and acquitted himself honorably of it.—Leon Edel.

THE GODS PASS

THE PASSING OF THE GODS. By V. F. Calverton: Charles Scribner's Sons: 326 pages: \$3.00.

Mr. Calverton's book is probably the most extensive attempt yet made to study the development of religion in relation to its historical environment. He traces religion from its earliest manifestations among prehistoric peoples, through primitive Christianity, the Medieval Church, and the Luther-Calvin rebellion up to the present day, concluding with a critical examination of the main religious sects of contemporary America. The book is plentifully sprinkled with theories, some of which savor of the fantastic, but generally the author's arguments are sound, and supported, whenever possible, by facts.

One of the most interesting of Mr. Calverton's theories—following Frazer's discovery that magic preceded religion—is that religion first grew out of primitive magic, and that magic itself was due to an attempt to control forces supernaturally that could not be controlled by natural means. Religion thus, according to Mr. Calverton, did not arise, as is generally thought, from a feeling of awe and wonderment at the universe, but from a primitive economic need. Religion as we know it today, he concludes, is a comparatively recent phenomenon, and dates roughly from the breakdown of the Medieval Catholic Church.

With the breakdown of the church as a supreme dictatorial power human beings began to think in terms of individual rather than of group salvation. This produced that intense preoccupation with personal death that is so noted in seventeenth century divines—Donne, Bunyan, Jeremy Taylor, etc.—, and which resulted in western mysticism (which is quite distinct from Oriental mysticism). In the words of Mr. Calverton: "It was out of such spiritual substance that modern Christianity was born. Its mysticism was the mysticism of the individual soul in hungry search for salvation. Confronted by a world which he had to face alone, with an ego that in finding itself found also the terror of death, the individual was forced, in his quest for perpetuity, to create a religion that would destroy that terror. The more individualistic society became, the more the ego needed, in its growing isolation from the group, a means of allaying its fear of extinction."

Whether or not one agrees with Mr. Calverton's theories, his book is most stimulating to thought, and discusses problems that go to the heart of religious philosophy. Mr. Calverton is a materialist but not a narrow, mechanical materialist. His outstanding fault is an undue pretentiousness in thought and phrase.

—K. N. C.

A REALISTIC NOVEL

THE DEATH AND BIRTH OF DAVID MARKAND. By Waldo Frank: Charles Scribner's Sons: \$2.75.

This is not a pleasant book, but in many ways it is a great one. The reader who takes novels as an anodyne against reality will not enjoy *The Death and Birth of David Markand*: it is not written to be read in bedroom slippers. Like Frederick Philip Grove in *A Search for America*, David Markand, a spoiled, successful New

(Continued on Page 53)

What McGill's Athletes Are Doing

By H. BRODIE HICKS

(Sports Editor, McGill Daily)

THE sporting pages of the daily newspapers provide probably the most popular medium by means of which university graduates keep in touch with their Alma Mater. Unlike a university's scholarship or a university's bank-account, a university's sports are easily measured in terms of failure or success. There is an element of excitement in them which is lacking in the more prosaic phases of campus life. They provide excellent material for reminiscences and quiet boasting.

McGill graduates are singularly fortunate in this respect. The Red and White Colours have long been prominent in sporting events of all sorts and while Metropolitan papers devote many columns to a record of their achievements even the smallest local sheet will occasionally carry some small story of a McGill victory. Last spring when the McGill Hockey team, then without question the finest amateur hockey team in the world, were battling for the Allan Cup its exploits were printed in full in even the most insignificant of papers.

McGill's outstanding position in Intercollegiate Sport is backed by a record showing a long series of victories stretching into the middle of the last century. In the season of 1930-31, however, a peak was reached when no less than ten out of a total of fourteen intercollegiate championships were won by McGill teams. In the succeeding years, the Red and White has never been out-pointed in the matter of total wins and this season seem on their way to another general championship with four wins, against three for Varsity and one for Queen's.

Of outstanding interest is the recently completed football season. For the sixth successive year the McGill team failed to show any spectacular form and ended in third place. Only lowly Western fell before them, and although many observers conceded them an edge over both Queen's and Varsity in the Montreal games, the score-board scarcely bears out this contention.

Prior to the commencement of the playing season the usual mass of rumours were unfavourable to the McGill team. The lack of a kicker was emphasized and this comment was borne out

on the initial game of the intercollegiate schedule when the kicking of Bob Isbister of the U. of T. spelled defeat for McGill. The game had its compensations, however, for it revealed an unexpectedly strong Red line and an outstanding triple-threat man in "California Joe" Smith, who, playing only his second game of Canadian football, stood out with his snappy passing, broken field running and field-goal kicking.

A rejuvenated Red Twelve lined up against Queen's in Montreal the following Saturday but were defeated by the hard-hitting tactics of the Limestone City team whose methods of play earned a game penalty for one of their players and proved costly to the fortunes of McGill, three of whose players, Smith, Degnan and Hornig, were injured, the first two fairly seriously. Two more Red players came into the limelight in this game, namely Riddell whose plunging continued through out the season to be a ground-gainer and Richert whose kicks matched those of the vaunted Munro.

In the meantime, both Queen's and Toronto had defeated Western, which was thereby tied with McGill at the bottom of the list. On this account the two Western-McGill games were being looked forward to with considerable interest, particularly as, about this time, Queen's lost five players through suspension by the student society of that university and was therefore considered out of the running.

Western proved easy meat and were no match for the hard-hitting McGill team which won by 12-5 and 15-0 scores. In both games Smith and Degnan saw little action, being reserved by Shaughnessy for the more important tilts with Toronto and Queen's. Smith's quarterback position was ably handled by Riddell and his placement kicking scarcely missed as the hitherto substitute linesman, Bud Ruschin, placed two field-goals, both from difficult angles, and started himself on the course which eventually won him all-star intercollegiate ranking. Another sensation of the series was the first-rate punting of Richert.

The expected Queen's collapse failed to materialize as they put up a display of back-to-the-wall fighting which earned them a drawn series



with Toronto. McGill, however, was expected to reverse the earlier victory earned by this squad, but a series of fumbles spell the story of their shattered hopes. The Tricolor capitalized on every break and earned an 8-4 victory in a game which was not creditable to either team.

This loss marked the end of the championship aspirations of the Redmen who were, nevertheless, determined to be revenged upon the Toronto squad which had opened their season by inflicting such a decisive defeat on them. A new series of plays were devised which were calculated to baffle the best defense that the Torontonians could devise and the Redmen were at full strength. This time, however, the breaks of the game must be assigned as the reason for the Blue victory, and few observers failed to remark that McGill had the better of the play.

In searching for the reason for McGill's lack of success in this year and for many years past, we are forced to the conclusion that at McGill, football is not taken as seriously as it is in other Canadian colleges. It is safe to say that, every year, a team at least as good as that which bears the Red and White colours on the playing-field could be picked from among those students, particularly in the faculty of medicine, who find no time to take part in extracurricular activities or at least in those which demand so much time and energy as a football training season. Furthermore there are many students who never turn out for rugby, who might easily be developed into first-class players.

At other Canadian colleges to become a member of the Rugby Twelve is an eagerly-sought honour and one not lightly to be passed over for the sake of more serious matters. One has only to discuss the question with a student from Queen's to realize the vastly different attitude which prevails there. The life of a first-class player who failed to turn out for the team would scarcely be worth living.

Whether the conditions of football at McGill are likely to show a change within the next few years it is difficult to say. The influx of American players, who are, for the most part, students in the Faculty of Medicine, has provided the Redmen with a number of good players and several of those who were reported as "finds" this season will be at college for several more years. However, it is more than possible that some of these may find it necessary to drop Rugby for studies, and if they do will be only following the advice and wishes of Sir Arthur Currie who remarked that, though McGill led the Canadian inter-

collegiate sport world, he had never been congratulated on her prowess in that regard, but had many times on her eminence in academic fields.

Incidentally, no record of the 1934 McGill Rugby season would be complete without mention of the passing from the Molson Stadium of Don Young, for seven years a mainstay of the McGill team, captain for three seasons, and the hero of many a game-winning play. Young may continue to play football, as he did with the Dominion Championship Ottawa twelve before coming to McGill, but he will always be best remembered for his feats performed while wearing a Red and White uniform.

While public interest was focussed on the exploits of the football team, less spectacular sports were bringing laurels to the University. McGill won the Soccer, Golf, Tennis and Track championships, Toronto, the English Rugby, Harrier and Rowing.

Considering these sports chronologically, the first to be contested was the rowing, the annual Toronto-McGill race taking place over a two-mile course on the Lachine canal. Toronto completed the run in 12.17, not a record but nevertheless two and a half lengths ahead of their rivals. This race is coming to bear a close resemblance to the America's Cup races, Toronto having won seven straight in nine starts.

At the close of the season the resignation of Urbain Molmans from the post of coach of the crew was announced. This will probably mean that the rowers will abandon the European style of racing which Molmans has taught them and adopt the American style which is universally used on this side of the water. It will be interesting to note whether this has any marked effect on their success.

The following week-end, the McGill Golf Club retained both its championship title and the Ruttan Trophy, against teams from Toronto, R.M.C. and McMaster. McGill swept the slate clean, taking the first four places. Frank Corrigan, prominent in Quebec golfing circles was expected to hold the low score but he was beaten out by a single point by his teammate, Bill Bush. This is McGill's second consecutive links crown.

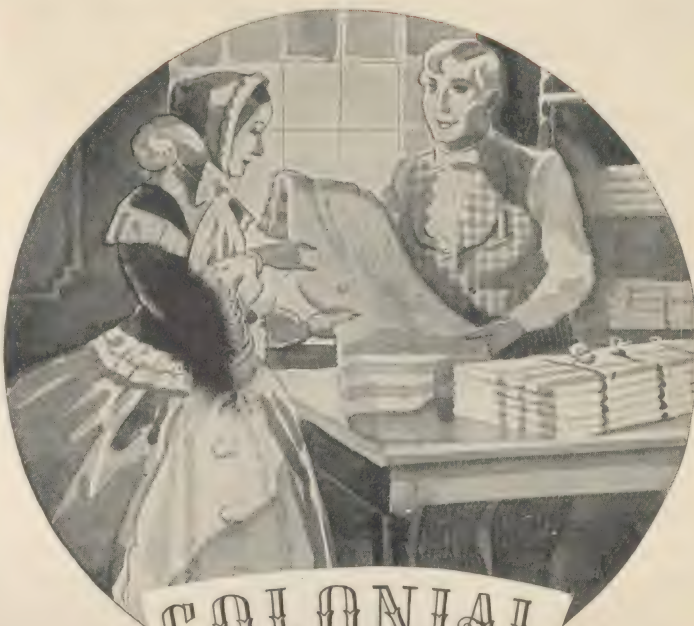
On the week-end of October 20th, the Red and White colours soared to even greater heights. The track squad made it five straight by defeating Varsity; Bob Murray brought the tennis title home for the third consecutive year and the football team gained its initial victory at the expense of Western. At the same time, the Soccer team defeated Varsity, practically to cinch the title

while the Rugby Football squad dropped a close game to the Torontonians.

A veritable galaxy of track athletes, including Phil. Edwards, Worrall and Sampson, all British Empire Games veterans, defeated Varsity in a meet in which six records fell and the title remained undecided until the very last event—the relay. Here Amaron, Nobbs, Edwards and Worrall ran a breath-taking race to defeat both the Blue and the Tricolour. The outstanding man on the field was Phil Edwards who, although he broke no records, was instrumental in piling up points for McGill, contenting himself with second places in order that he might insure a Red victory in the relay. The following week the Intermediate trackmen repeated the victory of their seniors, defeating R.M.C. in the annual meet and thus leaving McGill at the top of the Track and Field world.

In the tennis, Bob Murray deprived his teammate, Laird Watt, of the intercollegiate crown which he had held for the two preceding years, and, teaming up with Rock Robertson, assisted in winning the doubles final from Toronto. The Red and White were also awarded the team title with 16 points against 6 for Varsity, 5 for the University of Montreal, 4 for Queen's and 1 for R.M.C. Murray's final match with Leclerc was a close battle. Murray won the first set 6-2 but in the second Leclerc obtained an early lead at 4-2 and was only beaten out at 10-8. The McGill star also took the third set 6-3 after an hour of play that left the gallery gasping. The University of Montreal man had, as his strongest weapon, a fast passing shot and more than once succeeded in breaking through Murray's service. However, the latter's superior steadiness and sure placements earned him the victory.

In the early fall, the McGill Soccer Team took part in a number of exhibition matches in which a moderate success may be recorded. Early in October they were visited by the powerful Springfield aggregation, runners-up for the Intercollegiate Championship of the United States, who defeated the home eleven by a 1-0 score. The Americans' style of play apparently baffled the Redmen who lacked several leading players. Two weeks later, however, they regained the Intercollegiate title, lost to Toronto three years ago, by decisively defeating R.M.C. on the latter's home grounds. The issue in this game was never in doubt, the Redmen displaying a defense which seldom allowed the Cadet forwards to approach within shooting distance of the goal, while the McGill front line was a continual threat. At the



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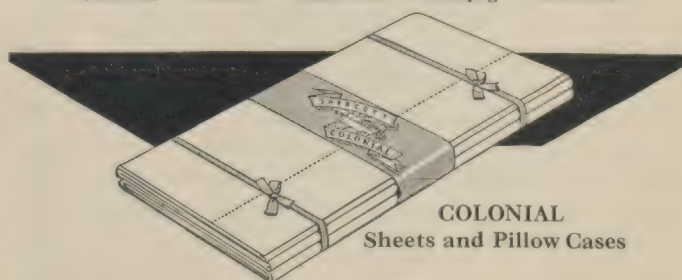
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close of the season, a graduates team defeated these intercollegiate champions by a 3-2 score, proving that the older generation is by no means outclassed by the youngsters of today.

The English Rugby players fared no better than their cousins on the Canadian Rugby team. They showed little of the form which until last year had brought them seven consecutive victories, and made a poor showing in both intercollegiate and exhibition matches. The title went to Varsity by virtue of victories over both McGill and Queen's, the McGill-Queen's game resulting in a draw. The final sport which remains to be catalogued is the Harrier race which unfortunately was lost to Varsity after being in McGill hands for three years.

While intercollegiate sports are naturally of the greatest interest to graduates some mention may be made of intramural sports. Indeed, it is the opinion of the writer, that interclass and interfaculty sports are of greater importance than the more publicised senior matches because they are participated in by a greater number of students and are played only for the game itself, and not for victory or personal fame.

During the fall, of course, the major interfaculty sport is rugby in which no less than six teams participate, namely, Arts, Commerce, Medicine, Law, Engineering and Agriculture. This year the sawbones, aided by the presence on their squad of several ex-intercollegiate players retained the trophy although closely challenged by Law and Agriculture. The Interfaculty Soccer League saw three teams in action around the McGill campus, various faculties teaming up to form such conglomerates as "Arts-Commerce" or "Law - Medicine-Dentistry." Engineering, however, swept the board clean, and journeyed to Ste. Anne de Bellevue to contest the University final with Agriculture. They were defeated in a close game, by a 3-2 score.

At the time of writing King Hockey rules the Sports world. Last season McGill won its schedules in both the Quebec Senior Group and in the Intercollegiate League and were only beaten out in the Allan Cup playdowns by the Moncton Hawks, a team which has had well-substantiated charges of semi-professionalism levelled at it since. Unfortunately, the Redmen have lost heavily through graduation and have so far made but a mediocre showing in their league games.

Among the outstanding players of last season are Jack McGill and Nels Crutchfield, both of whom have accepted professional contracts with Les Canadiens in the National Hockey League.

Other ex-players are active in the Quebec Senior group where they may be seen in action against their old team mates, among them Maurice Powers, Ken Farmer, Farquy Farquharson and Frank Shaughnessy, Jr.

This wholesome graduation has left Coach Bell rather short of material, particularly in the forward lines. To remedy this he has promoted a number of players from Intermediate and Junior ranks and with this material has proceeded to build up a brand new outfit. On a foundation of a few veterans, notably Holly McHugh, Gordie Meiklejohn and Jean Paul Elie. At the moment, it is yet too early in the season to make predictions regarding the probable success of McGill's 1935 hockeyists. Their showing in the four games already played has been encouraging as they have won two and lost two, both of the latter to admittedly very powerful teams.

The only essential lacking in the McGill squad is experience, and sufficient of this may be acquired before the season is very much older to enable the Redmen to make up whatever ground they may have lost. This was most notable in the recent game against Ottawa where the team showed good conditioning, spirit and a willingness to do hard work that more than once had the Senators with five men on the defense. But the superior finesse and smartness of the Ottawa sextette earned them a victory which they may not be able to repeat in the return match in January.

Apart from the Senior Group schedule, McGill is pointing to the intercollegiate title which she has held four times in the last five years. This season marks the re-entry of Queen's to the league so that there will be considerable competition. Furthermore, the Red and White has a high reputation in American Intercollegiate circles, and a home-and-home series with Yale and Harvard is already planned—Dec. 14 and Dec. 21—while other matches may be forthcoming. The team is determined not to let down those who have won such an outstanding name for McGill hockey in the last two or three years and may yet surprise a number of lugubrious wise-acres.

In conclusion, a brief word might be said concerning the co-eds and their sports. Unfortunately the fairer sex have a tendency to hide their light under a bushel and as the majority of their sports are not of an intercollegiate nature their activities are somewhat veiled. At the same time, we are aware that tennis and archery tournaments have been undertaken, as well as a track-meet. At the

present time the girls' hockey team is in training under the watchful eye of Roly Lamb of the McGill Seniors, and a little later in the season the Intercollegiate Basketball team will be going into action.

Of Scholarships

By SUSAN E. VAUGHAN

Members of the Alumnae Society have discovered that this Session of 1934-35 is inevitably one of revision and stocktaking. The date has forced their minds back to the days of 1884-85 when that grain of mustard seed, the pioneer class of women, was beginning to sprout in the small plot assigned to it in the Redpath Museum. Transplanted long ago to its own imposing acreage, the seedling has grown and flourished and its spreading branches shelter many projects.

For one of these, the Scholarship effort, we have all a share of responsibility. It is a responsibility which the peculiar conditions of recent years have brought strongly before graduates, but, it must be recognized that even in normal times the desirability of an adequate offering of scholarships must have obtruded itself sooner or later. Older universities long ago discovered that the scholarship system was one of those doubly helpful inventions "which blesses him who gives and him who takes." By skilful direction they increased their provision to the point that, in some institutions at least, the proud boast is made that no promising student is lost for lack of funds. Scholarships meet the expenses of all those who cannot meet them otherwise.

McGill lags a long way behind this ideal state, but for the women students at least, the Alumnae Committee is making an effort to deal with the situation. If, among the readers of the *News*, there are any graduates or friends of graduates not yet alive to the present position, let them now learn a few salient facts:

(a) That no one knows from what section of the community a promising student may spring.

(b) That within recent years the student body has contained an ever growing number of those whom mediaeval phraseology would have called "poor scholars," i.e., good students insufficiently supplied with funds.

(c) That the Alumnae Society, aware of the situation, has set up the necessary machinery to deal with it, including a Scholarship Committee and a Committee of Award.

(d) That, as a means of cutting down memory strain, and avoiding much printing of addresses and telephone numbers it is herewith stated that an easy medium for the inflow of cash and the outflow of information is to be found in the Warden's Office of the Royal Victoria College.

Earlier notices in the *News* have advised its readers of two apparently distinct projects, that of the Scholarship Committee and that of the Ethel Hurlbatt Memorial Scholarship, and funds have been solicited for both. For



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the further information of *News* readers, it is now reported that these two are merged, to the extent that funds collected for an endowed scholarship have been turned over to the Treasurer of the Memorial Fund, and that the award of the Memorial Scholarship has become part of the business of the Award Committee. For this year the strongest obligation is naturally that of completing the fund for the Memorial. That completion will realize one of the great ambitions of the Committee—a modest scholarship absolutely assured, year after year, in perpetuity for some deserving student. It is a splendid and solid accomplishment, but it does not end our obligations. It is one, and our anxious students are many. It would mean the solution of our problem if every woman graduate and every friend of graduates would remember to send us a modest *annual* subscription.

It is hoped that readers of the *News* will see in this article not merely one more troublesome appeal for money, but also an expression of the fact that the Society of women students and graduates is, and continues to be, a vital body, still informed with the spirit which animated it from the beginning. Very early those women must have felt the truth of Bacon's words: "If

the force of custom, simple and separate be great, the force of custom, copulate and conjoined and collegiate is far greater. For there example teacheth; company comforteth, emulation quickeneth; glory raiseth." Very characteristically the scholar-politician stops short in his list of benefits with those which serve the collegiate body itself. Our pioneer women at McGill very quickly broke through that charmed circle. An altruistic principle drove them out to an enterprise of social service, before the phrase that named it had been coined. This is not the time or place to write the history of their working girls' club, from which was to be evolved the University Settlement, nor their emergency work for invalid soldiers which was to become the system of Hospital Libraries. These efforts go on, and the community supports what a few inexperienced girls began. In these latter days the tiny original group has grown to a great and varied body. Its interests are many and pressing, but one comes very near to the heart of all, that of the young successors of the pioneers, not all of whom are finding the educational path a smooth one. It is on behalf of these, the younger children of the University, that we would ask the elders to meditate, and not only in the Baconian manner, "Of Scholarships."

The American Library Association Convention

By G. R. LOMER, M.A., Ph.D., University Librarian

MONTREAL has for many years been a popular convention city; and McGill University has been the meeting-place of many learned and professional societies. As early as 1884 the British Association met here, the first meeting held outside the British Isles, and its example was followed, among others, by the British Medical Association which held its Sixty-fifth Annual Meeting at McGill in 1897, the Twelfth International Geological Congress in 1913, and the International Council of Nurses in 1929, at which there was an attendance of over 7,000.

When the Executive Board of the American Library Association decided to hold the Fifty-sixth Annual Convention in Montreal they were not establishing a precedent but merely emphasising a fact long and pleasantly known to librarians but perhaps not to others: that the Association includes in its scope the whole continent and that the adjective "American" is used in its wide international sense. Even those few who advocate a closer but inevitably less practical affiliation with the libraries of Great Britain will

admit that Canadian libraries owe more directly and indirectly to the American Library Association.

The convention held in Montreal from June 25-30 marked the fourth occasion on which the American Library Association had met in Canada and the second at McGill, for it was in 1900 that the first Canadian convention was held, with an attendance of 452, during the presidency of Mr. C. H. Gould, B.A. '77, who was Librarian of the Redpath Library from its opening in October, 1893, until his death in 1919. A second Canadian meeting was held at Ottawa in 1912, with an attendance of 704, and a third at Toronto in 1927, when 1,964 attended. The registration at the recent Montreal meeting reached 1,904, of whom 328 were Canadians.

The Convention Headquarters were situated at the Windsor Hotel, where most of the meetings were held, concurrently with those of the National Association of State Libraries, the American Association of Law Libraries, the Bibliographical Society of America, the American Library Institute, the Association of American Library Schools,

and the Ontario Library Association, which met elsewhere in Montreal.

Though McGill University officially made no financial contribution towards the entertainment of the delegates, it did place at the disposal of the convention, through the generous co-operation of officers in charge of different buildings, meeting space or reception rooms in Macdonald College, the Royal Victoria College, Royal Victoria Hospital, Divinity Hall, the Medical Building, the Campus, and the Redpath Library. This accommodation was much needed and gladly used on account of the shortage of public rooms in the hotels and elsewhere adequate for 122 meetings of fifty-one sections, round tables, and affiliated societies. In addition to the two large hotels, the High School of Montreal, the Art Association, St. James United Church, and Tudor Hall were generously placed at the disposal of the American Library Association for various meetings whose programmes would have been difficult to arrange but for such timely assistance.

Appreciation of this co-operation was acknowledged at the Fourth General Session by a resolution in which "the American Library Association, in open session assembled, records its gratitude for the welcome so graciously extended to it by the City of Montreal, its universities, and libraries, likewise by the City of Westmount, its civic and library officers; and for the excellent and generous provisions for its comfort and enjoyment made by . . . the Local Committee, its sub-committees, and their colleagues."

No successor to Sir Arthur Currie having yet been appointed, Dr. Charles F. Martin, the Senior Dean of the University, welcomed the Association to Montreal at the First General Session, held in St. James United Church. Dr. Martin called attention to the library progress made in Montreal since the meeting of 1900, and paid kindly tribute to the significance of Mr. Charles G. Hould, B.A. '77, in stimulating and developing library interest, not only in Montreal but in Canada, and to the work of Miss Mary S. Saxe and Mr. Aegidius Fauteux in the field of public libraries.

The Association tried in vain to induce Dr. Stephen Leacock, as an outstanding and internationally known McGill figure, to speak at its last General Session; and for various reasons invitations to address meetings were declined by other members of the staff who found the dates of the convention inconvenient.

In addition to the numerous meetings, of both general and professional interest, held in the

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Windsor Hotel, the School Librarians met in the Montreal High School and were entertained at a garden party on the McGill Campus; the Library Buildings Round Table and the newly formed Canadian Library Council met in Tudor Hall, kindly placed at their disposal by the management; the Religious Books Round Table was entertained in Divinity Hall by Miss Barbara McDonald, the Librarian, and was addressed by the Rev. R. K. Naylor of the Diocesan Theological College; and the Agricultural Librarians went by bus to Macdonald College, where Mr. Ernest Mutton, the Librarian, had arranged luncheon and meeting rooms. Dr. W. W. Francis placed the Bibliotheca Osleriana at the disposal of the Bibliographical Society of America for their meetings and arranged and exhibit of special interest to the members, who also visited the Medical Library, of which Dr. C. F. Wylde, M.D. '88, is Librarian.

The Redpath Library presented a busy scene during the period of the convention. As early as Saturday, June 23, the building was used by the Association of American Library Schools, of which Mr. Sydney B. Mitchell, M.A. '04, was president, and for the convenience of its members a luncheon was served in the Reading Room. The Professional Training Section held its annual meeting on Monday, June 25, in the Royal Victoria College, where through the courtesy of Mrs. Vaughan, the Warden, tea was served. On Sunday, the Royal Victoria College had also been placed at the disposal of visiting delegates who wished to see the St. Jean Baptiste Procession, and members of the Quebec Library Association acted as hostesses and interpreters.

During the whole week the Redpath Library served as a rendezvous for Canadian librarians, where they could meet their friends, especially at the hour of afternoon tea, when arrangements were made to have as many local librarians as possible present as hostesses. The officers, council, and members of the Quebec Library Association, under their able and energetic president, Miss Laura A. Young, Arts '97, entertained visiting Canadian librarians at a reception in the Reading Room on the evening of Tuesday, June 26, together with the officers of the American Library Association; and the Ontario Library Association and the Canadian Library Council also held meetings in the building.

In addition to service on organizing committees and as guides, various members of the Library Staff took part in the programme: Miss H. L. Haultain was Secretary of the Periodical Section; Miss M. V. Higgins, M.A. in Library

Science, acted as Chairman of the newly established Section on Canadian Documents; and Miss Barbara McDonald, of Divinity Hall, was Secretary of the Religious Books Round Table. Miss Elizabeth G. Hall, Arts '91, described the work of the Traveling Library Department at the Canadian meeting of the Library Extension Board and, with the assistance of Miss D. M. Bizzey, prepared a map showing the wide extent of its service in Canada; Miss Laura A. Young, Arts '97, presented a paper on "Checking and Ordering of Documents in Canadian Libraries" to the Public Documents Committee, and gave a report on Libraries in the Province of Quebec to the Library Extension Board; and Miss H. M. Falconer addressed the Catalogue Section on "Viewpoints from the University Library as Seen by the Cataloguing Department." Miss Nora Bateson, M.A. '33, formerly on the staff of the Library School, returned from Prince Edward Island to give an account to the Library Extension Board of the Library Demonstration which she has so successfully inaugurated in that province under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation.

McGill Graduates who addressed other affiliated meetings were: Miss Inez M. Baylis, Arts '07; Mrs. Marguerite Benny Caldwell, Arts '27; W. F. Chipman, K.C., Law '04; Hon. Justice A. Rives Hall, Law '93; Walter S. Johnson, K.C., Law '06; D. Sclater Lewis, M.D., Med. '12; Miss Violet MacEwen, Arts '12; Mr. Algy S. Noad, M.A. '21; and Colonel Wilfrid Bovey, Arts '03, Director of the Department of Extra-Mural Relations, spoke to the Art Reference Round Table on "Canadian Handicrafts," to the Work With Foreign Born Round Table on "The Pen in French Canada," and to the American Library Institute.

Thanks to the co-operation of Colonel Wilfrid Bovey and the Council of the Art Association of Montreal, a reception was held in the Art Gallery after the First General Session, at which the Mayor, represented by Alderman W. S. Weldon, and the Hon. J. E. Perrault, Minister of Roads and Mines for the Province of Quebec, represented by Mr. E. Vaillancourt, and Mr. Arthur Browning, representing the Art Association, received the guests.

On the evening of Thursday, June 28, Mr. Aegidius Fauteux, Librarian of the Civic Library, and members of his Committee and Staff were the hosts of the visiting librarians and provided a welcome opportunity to view the building and the Gagnon Collection.

In addition to the Book Trade and Library Supply exhibit in the Windsor Hotel and the

displays in various local libraries, the Library School of McGill University prepared for distribution to the delegates a classified and annotated list entitled "Quebec in Books" and the Canadian Handicrafts Guild and the Redpath Library co-operated in providing an exhibit, in the Gallery of the Reading Room, illustrating the books, crafts, and scenery of Canada.

The Local Committee gratefully acknowledges the assistance of the Headquarters Staff, and in particular that of Mr. Carl H. Milam, Secretary, Miss Cora M. Beatty, Executive Assistant, and Mr. Charles E. Butler, Assistant Secretary, in providing advance programmes and a preliminary schedule of activities based upon their experience at previous conventions.

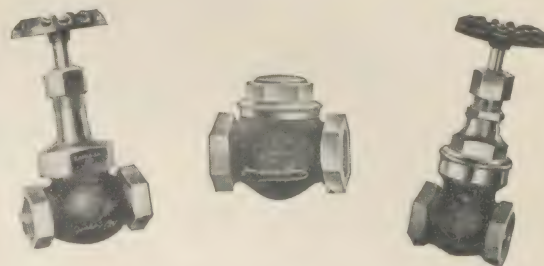
In the list of Association appointments for the next year, Mrs. Mary Duncan Carter appears as a new member of the Council; and the Librarian, also a member of the Council, is a member of the Editorial and Special Membership Committees.

One important and immediately obvious result of the conference was a stimulation of professional interest in local librarians and a keener sense of corporate relationship. There was also developed a feeling of greater understanding and warm fellowship between the librarians from both sides of "the line" who attended the conference and met each other informally day by day in hotel corridor or social gathering.

The conference gave each one an opportunity to become familiar with the latest attempts to solve library problems, both of policy and of practice, in libraries of every kind—public, special, college and university, and in library extension projects. While much routine business was accomplished by the various sections, there was a marked interest in all the meetings, for which larger rooms frequently had to be found at the last moment. The ground covered may be inferred from the fact that the official reports of the various meetings occupy 287 double-column pages in the American Library Association Bulletin for September.

The international character of the meeting is indicated by the fact that in addition to the librarians from the United States and Canada, there were seven representatives from foreign countries. It was a particular pleasure to welcome and to entertain the English delegation which included: H. Idris Bell, Keeper of Manuscripts at the British Museum; R. J. Gordon, Chief Librarian, Central Public Library, Leeds; Edgar Osborne, Librarian, County Library, St. Mary's

(Continued on Page 52)



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LOGAN M. WATEROUS
President of the McGill Society of Ontario

OTTAWA VALLEY BRANCH

(Continued from Page 40)

This branch later held a Reception and Dance (Nov. 16th) at the Royal Ottawa Golf Club at which 233 guests were entertained. After supper, according to an unofficial report received by *The McGill News*, song sheets were distributed and McGill songs sung. The report comments that though "the singing lacked much except volume" the whole occasion was "one of the most successful functions of its kind arranged in this district."

The guests were received by Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Leggett, M.D.C.M. '01, and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Aylen. Some forty guests were entertained at a dinner prior to the dance by Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Gale. The Dance Committee consisted of Dr. Leggett, M.D.C.M. '01, Col. A. F. Duguid, B.Sc. '12; R. C. Berry, B.Sc. '13; G. H. Burland, B.Com. '20; G. H. MacCallum, B.Sc. '07; Miss O. Basken, B.Sc. '29; Miss Jean Matheson, B.A. '24; Dr. R. L. Gardner, B.A. '99, M.D.C.M. '01; R. E. Hayes, B.Sc. '24; C. R. Westland, B.Sc. '07; Dr. R. W. Boyle, B.Sc. '05, M.Sc. '06, Ph.D. '09, and H. A. Aylen, B.A. '19.

QUEBEC BRANCH

At the annual meeting of the Quebec Branch in November the following officers were elected:—

President: Dr. G. W. Parmelee, LL.D.; Vice-President: Mr. H. E. Huestis, B.Sc.; Honorary Treasurer: Mr. A. M. Robertson, B.Sc.; Councillors: Mr. Paul

McGill Society of Ontario

The McGill Society of Ontario was formed in Toronto on October 6, with Logan M. Waterous as President, and held an inauguration dinner at the Royal York Hotel which was addressed by Prof. Leacock, Honorary President, and Prof. C. M. McKergow. This new body, which practically replaces the Ontario Branch, will open its membership to all past students of McGill and past members of the staff. The other officers of the Society are G. E. Reid, Dr. G. Shanks, and L. M. Gill, Vice-Presidents; E. G. McCracken, Honorary Secretary; H. C. Davies, Honorary Treasurer.

Audet, Mr. K. LeM. Carter, B.Com., Mr. Robert Wood, B.Sc., Dr. R. C. Hastings, M.D.C.M., Dr. J. M. Elliott, M.D.C.M., Mr. J. O'Halloran, B.Sc., Dr. C. Sankey, M.Sc. Ph.D., Dr. W. P. Percival, B.A., Mr. J. G. Fraser, B.Com., Mr. Leo De Haitre; Nominating Committee: Mr. J. F. Ross, Mr. K. LeM. Carter, B.Com., Mr. A. A. MacDiarmid, B.Sc., Mr. C. N. Shanly, Capt. A. J. Kerry, B.Sc., Mr. Jean St. Jacques, B.Sc.

DISTRICT OF BEDFORD

This branch held its last annual meeting on September 15th in Knowlton under the Chairmanship of the President, Hon. Col. R. F. Stockwell, B.A. '08, B.C.L. '11, K.C., M.L.A., and elected the following officers:—

President: Hon. Col. Stockwell, B.A., B.C.L., K.C.; Vice-Presidents: (for Brome County) Mrs. L. M. Knowlton, B.A.; (for Shefford County) C. A. Adams, B.A.; (for Missisquoi County) W. Bowles, B.C.L., K.C.; Permanent Members of the Scholarship Committee: Rev. Ernest M. Taylor, M.A., Col. Stockwell, B.A., B.C.L., K.C., Mrs. L. M. Knowlton, B.A., Dr. A. C. Paintin, M.D.C.M., W. F. Bowles, K.C.

This branch was formally organized at Sweetsburg in November 1898 by 24 McGill graduates, and the following officers appointed:—

Hon. President: Mr. Justice Lynch; President: Rev. E. M. Taylor, B.A., M.A.; Vice-Presidents: Dr. R. T. Macdonald, C. A. Nutting, K.C., J. C. McCarkill; Secretary-Treasurer: Dr. W. O. Lambly.

Of these the only survivor is the Rev. E. M. Taylor

Library Convention

(Continued from Page 51)

Gate, Derby; James Ross, City Librarian, Central Library, Bristol; R. D. Hilton Smith, Deputy Librarian, Central Library, Hendon; P. S. J. Welsford, Secretary, The Library Association, London; and John A. Wilks, Librarian, University College Library, London.

The presence of so many outstanding representatives of the library profession at a conference including over a hundred different sessions should indicate to the layman the growing importance and extent of library problems and the many points at which they touch our social and educational

institutions as well as our individual lives. Though "some Books are to be Tasted, Others to be Swallowed, and Some Few to be Chewed and Digested" and thus satisfy personal demands, the library has a greater social significance. Libraries contain the inherited experience and memory of the races of the world. They serve to amuse, instruct, and inspire. They have taken their place permanently with the Church, the School, and the Museum in making a great educational structure four-square to all the winds that blow and in helping to assure that continuity of tradition which is at least one element in any enduring civilization.

A Realistic Novel

(Continued from Page 42)

York business man of thirty-five, spends several years working his way about the continent in an effort to find himself. But where Grove broke a new surface, Waldo Frank gives us a deep examination of life in pre-war America.

It is more than a novel: it is several novels and it is a social tract. David Markand's wife, Helen, found personal peace within the Church, but Markand had to find himself differently, through experience and understanding, not faith. He tried to find knowledge by returning to his birth place in Vermont and leading a life close to the earth; by working with a farmers' organization in Kansas; by labouring in the Chicago stock yards; by teaching children in a liberal school of the Bertrand Russell type; by joining in a miners' strike in the South. Always he was driven away by the pettiness and cruelty of men, or by his own emptiness; and wandered, searching, in dazed fear. He met kind and good folk, but they were destroyed and driven from him by selfish people who were stronger in riches and power.

With the violence of a D. H. Lawrence, Markand tried to sublimate his inner emptiness in sex, and found that even the perfect relationship did not satisfy his need. The frequency of his encounters with acquiescent women—and all the women he met were singularly acquiescent—is unconvincing. It took Markand a long time to learn, and Waldo Frank altogether too much space to prove, that sex "is not enough."

Markand seemed to carry a touchstone of disaster about with him. As soon as a fine character enters the book the reader shudders, knowing that he will come to a bad end. It is a surprise to find Mr. Frank, whose writing is hard and earthly becoming so romantic with his introduction of violence, lynching, rapes, suicides, murders. Like the man in Hedda Gabler we feel like crying out that people don't do such things. But then we begin to realize that all these violent acts are not intended to be taken literally as happening in four years of one man's life. They are symbols of America, as David Markand is a symbol, a man dying in ignorance and selfishness to be reborn in the understanding that the importance of self sinks in the realization of being one with humanity.—Florence Rhein.



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McGill News and Notes

NEW DEAN APPOINTED

Dr. W. D. Woodhead, who after having served as acting dean since August 24, was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science, to succeed the late Dean Ira A. MacKay. Dr. Woodhead has been Chairman of the Department of Classics at McGill since 1923.

The new dean graduated in Arts from Oxford University in 1908, and received an M.A. degree at the University of Alberta in 1913, and a Ph.D. in 1920 at the University of Chicago. He was lecturer and assistant professor of Greek at the University of Alberta from 1912 to 1916, and associate professor of Greek at University College, Toronto, from 1917 to 1923.

DR. H. M. LITTLE

The sudden death of Dr. H. M. Little, M.D. '01, on October 11, removed from the field of medicine one of the greatest of present day authorities on obstetrics and gynaecology. Dr. Little was Professor of Obstetrics at McGill, and in 1931 was elected First Vice-President of the American Association of Obstetricians, Gynaecologists and Abdominal Surgeons.

Born in London, Ontario, Dr. Little received his early education there, and later graduated in Arts from Toronto University. He then proceeded to McGill to study medicine and received his M.D.C.M. in 1901. After graduation he became an interne at the John Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, and in 1905 was made superintendent of the Montreal Maternity Hospital.

In 1912 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at McGill, and Professor in 1930. During the war he went overseas with the McGill hospital unit.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

The recent visit of Dr. Max Mason, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, to McGill, brought to light that this institution had contributed no less than \$3,000,000 to the University.

The first gift was made in 1921 when the Faculty of Medicine was granted \$1,000,000 as a general endowment. This resulted in the construction of the Biological and Pathological Buildings. In 1924 the university Medical Clinic received \$500,000; in 1925, \$57,000 was granted for the study of child life; \$85,000 in 1929 for research and experimental surgery, to which an extra \$15,000 was later added; \$110,000 in 1930 for social science research. The most recent and greatest gift was, of course, that of \$1,232,652 for the Neurological Institute.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

In an address before the International Medical Assembly at Philadelphia on November 8, Dr. Campbell P. Howard of the Medical Faculty, emphasized the importance of heredity, over-work of the nervous system, and over-eating as causes of high blood pressure. "The

ruddy, alert type of child," he said, "who is usually the bright child of the family or class, becomes the captain of football teams, and eventually is a success in business or the professions at an early age, is a candidate for high blood pressure." "Cut down on protein and salt intake."

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The report of the Graduates Employment Bureau for July, August and September shows that during this period a total of 25 placements was made, 12 of which were temporary, and 13 permanent. Eighteen of those placed were men and seven women.

UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL GRADUATES' SOCIETY

The graduates of the University of Montreal made their first attempt to start a graduates' society on November 22, when an organizational meeting was held. A provisional committee with Dr. Stephen Langevin as president was formed, and the society intends to run a graduates magazine, "L'Action Universitaire."

MEDICAL FACULTY BEQUEST

The Medical Faculty will receive a bequest estimated at \$100,000 under the will of the late Mrs. Blanche Hutchison, widow of Frank L. Hutchison, former manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway hotel system.

The will was contested by William T. Payne, brother of Mrs. Hutchison, on the grounds of mental unfitness, but the action was dismissed by Mr. Justice Laliberte in the Superior Court on September 26 last.

DR. D. A. MURRAY

Dr. D. A. Murray, Emeritus Professor of Mathematics died at his Montreal home, on October 20, after an illness of less than a week. Dr. Murray, who was a scholar of international repute, retired as Professor of Mathematics four years ago.

Born in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, in 1862, he received his education at the Truro Academy and Dalhousie University, from which he graduated with honors in mathematics. He then studied at John Hopkins University in Baltimore and was granted a Ph.D. After some years of teaching, first at Yale and then at Cornell, he became Professor of Mathematics at Dalhousie, where he remained until he joined the staff at McGill in 1907 as Professor of Applied Mathematics in the Faculty of Science. In 1924 he became Chairman of the Department of Mathematics in the Faculty of Arts and Science.

Dr. A. S. Eves, Dean of the Graduate Faculty, has said of him—"He was a fine mathematician and an excellent teacher, but, above all, he was a most genial friend and colleague who always took a keen interest in McGill and promoted the welfare of the university to the utmost of his power."

WAR AND FACISM

Considerable stir was created on the campus last month by the appearance of a McGill League Against War and Facism, which issued a fiery manifesto in denunciation of these evils, and held two well attended meetings. The first of these meetings was enlivened by the periodic explosion of large fire crackers, allegedly set off by irate members of the C.O.T.C. At the second meeting it was decided to change the name to the McGill League Against War and the Suppression of Civil Rights.

SIR WILLIAM OSLER

"Sir William Osler as a Literary Man" was the subject of an address given to the St. James Literary Society on November 20 by Dr. W. W. Francis, custodian of the Osler Library at McGill. It was because Osler "knew how to use those odd minutes that most of us waste," that he became one of the most widely read physicians that ever lived, according to Dr. Francis.

The great doctor's favourite books and authors were the Bible, Shakespeare, Montaigne, Plutarch's Lives, Sir Thomas Browne, Marcus Aurelius and Epictetus. These writings, Osler contended, contained "the education, if not of a scholar, at least of a gentleman." Of Osler's own great work the "Principles and Practice of Medicine," an Oxford critic said, "Osler has succeeded in making a textbook literature."

"A WAY OF LIFE"

All second year medical students were presented with a leather-covered copy of a booklet by Sir William Osler entitled "A Way of Life" at a meeting held on October 18, in the Biological Building. Dean Martin officiated and a brief address was delivered by Dr. C. D. Stoward, Professor of Medicine. The booklet was the gift of the late Dr. W. Grant Stewart, who made provision in his will for the presentation of the work each year in memory of Sir William Osler.

3-METHYL-CYCLOPENTENO-PHENANTHRENE

This chemical substance—facetiously dubbed "Archie" by a member of the audience—was the subject of an address by Dr. D. L. Thomson of the Department of Biochemistry at the Society of Chemical Industry on November 15. Dr. Thomson, to the amazement of the audience, and the greater amazement of the reporter, succeeded in making his talk not only understandable but funny.

After tracing the presence of "Archie" in various substances, Dr. Thomson finally associated it with the poison of pygmies' arrows, the toad's venom, and the male sex hormone. With some subversive juggling of formulae Dr. Thomson then succeeded in associating "Archie" with the female hormone, and produce a bon mot which has since gone the round of the campus—"a solemn thought, that three double bands and a methyl group are the only difference between Greta Garbo and Harpo Marx."

The average death rate for college presidents and professors is only 2.69 per thousand, as compared with 36.22 for hostlers and stable men, 30.55 for workers in harness and saddle factories, 28.73 for aviators, 7.89 for lawyers and judges, 10.69 for doctors, and 10.33 for clergymen.



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Deaths



BARBER, LIEUT.-COL. RENE RAOUL, B.Sc. '00, in Littlehampton, England, on October 9, 1934.

DAY, FRANK HERBERT, M.Sc. '09, in Kingston, in April, 1934.

DASILVA, DR. AUSTIN P., M.D. '49, in Bassano, Alta., on May 14, 1934.

DOVER, MARY VIOLETTE, B.A. '98, M.Sc. '10, at Colombia, Mo., on August 8, 1934.

DOUGALL, JOHN REDPATH, B.A. '60, M.A. '67, LL.D. '21, in Montreal, on September 18, 1934.

DOWNS, MICHAEL A., B.Sc. '12, in Montreal, on October 22, 1934.

ESDALE, DR. WILLIAM RUPERT, M.D. '26, in Ottawa, Ont., on October 17, 1934.

EVANS, W. HERBERT, B.A. '86, in Montreal, on September 30, 1934.

FLEMMING, DR. GEORGE W., M.D. '93, in Montreal, on November 7, 1934.

FROATS, REV. E. BASKEN, B.A. '32, accidentally killed near St. Henri de Mascouche, Que., on September 10, 1934.

HALL, HERBERT DICKSON, past student, in Toronto, Ont., on August 30, 1934.

HALLETT, DR. EDMUND OLIVER, M.D. '85, at Weymouth, N.S., on September 3, 1934.

HARWOOD, ROBERT UNWIN DE LOTBINIERE, Ph.D. '32, at Calgary, Alta., on September 30, 1934.

HOLT, DR. ERNEST WILLIAM, B.Sc. '22, M.D. '29, in Montreal, on November 3, 1934.

KEARNS, WILLIAM FRANCIS, B.Sc. '20, accidentally killed at Rockford, Ill., on August 15, 1934.

KEMP, DR. HERBERT G., M.D. '96, on April 30, 1934.

LANIGAN, WILLIAM J., past student, at Waterville, Me., on September 27, 1934.

LITTLE, DR. HERBERT MELVILLE, M.D. '01, in London, Ont., on October 11, 1934.

MacARTHUR, DR. JOHN ALEXANDER, M.D. '79, in Winnipeg, Man., on August 27, 1934.

MacLENNAN, DR. MURIEL, M.D. '27, in London, Ont. on August 22, 1934.

McLEOD, DONALD L., B.Sc. '12, at St. Catharines, Ont., on October 18, 1934.

MEDD, REV. E., Ph.D., past student, in London, Ont., on October 2, 1934.

MUIRHEAD, MISS MARY, Librarian of the Royal Victoria College, in Montreal, on November 8, 1934.

MURRAY, PROFESSOR D. A., staff of McGill University, in Montreal, on October 19, 1934.

NICHOL, F. IAN, past student, in Victoria, B.C., on November 1, 1934.

RENNER, DR. WILLIAM SCOTT, M.D. '84, in Buffalo, N.Y., on October 10, 1934.

ROLLAND, LEON, past student, in Montreal, August 19, 1934.

RUTHERFORD, JOHN REGINALD, B.Sc. '10, in Timmins, Ont., on October 27, 1934.

SMITH, DR. EBENEZER K., M.D. '23, on October 4, 1934.

TUFTELAND, LILLIAN M., Ph.D. '28, in Calgary, Alta., in August, 1934.

Births

ANDERSON—In Montreal, on November 13, to Robert B. Anderson, past student, and Mrs. Anderson, a son.

BAULD—In Montreal, in November, to Dr. W. A. G. Bauld, M.D. '11, and Mrs. Bauld, a daughter.

BIGGAR—In Montreal, on November 6, to H. William Biggar, B.Com. '31, and Mrs. Biggar, a son.

BOYCE—In Montreal, on November 6, to George C. Boyce, B.S.A. '15, and Mrs. Boyce, of Athelstan, Que., a daughter.

CALDWELL—In Montreal, on October 14, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Stewart Caldwell (née Marguerite Benny, B.A. '27), a son.

COLE—In Montreal, on November 10, to J. Maitland Cole, B.Sc. '28, and Mrs. Cole, a daughter.

DAWES—In Montreal, on August 22, to Ormiston J. N. Dawes, past student, and Mrs. Dawes, a daughter.

FULLERTON—In Montreal, on October 21, to Dr. Charles W. Fullerton, M.D. '26, and Mrs. Fullerton, a son.

GALLERY—In Montreal, on October 11, to Mr. John O'Neill Gallery, B.C.L. '31, and Mrs. Gallery, a son.

HART—In Ottawa, on September 19, to L. F. C. Hart, B.Sc. '21, and Mrs. Hart, a son.

KERR—In Montreal, on September 22, to Trevor W. Kerr, past student, and Mrs. Kerr, a son.

MICHENER—In Kaimosi Mission, Kisumu, Kenya, East Africa, on October 16, to Dr. R. B. Michener, M.D. '28, and Mrs. Michener, a daughter.

PONDER—In Montreal, on September 24, to Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Ponder (Sally Cameron, B.A. '20), a son.

SEGAL—In Montreal, on November 12, to Dr. B. W. Segal, M.D. '24, and Mrs. Segal, a son.

SEGALL—In Montreal, on November 15, to Dr. Harold N. Segall, M.D. '20, and Mrs. Segall, a daughter.

SINCLAIR—In Montreal, on August 30, to Dr. H. A. Sinclair, M.D. '28, and Mrs. Sinclair, a son.

SWABEY—In Ottawa, Ont., on October 5, to Alan Swabey, B.Com. '30, and Mrs. Swabey (Helen Louise Smart), past student, a son.

TIMMINS—In Montreal, on November 4, to Leo. H. Timmins, B.Sc. '25, and Mrs. Timmins, a son.

WARNOCK, In Montreal, on November 6, to R. N. Warnock, B.Sc. '31, and Mrs. Warnock, a son.

WHITCOMB—In Montreal, on November 11, to Dr. H. A. Whitcomb, M.D. '21, and Mrs. Whitcomb, of Smith's Falls, Ont., a daughter.

WONHAM—In Montreal, on November 1, to W. R. Wonham, B.Sc. '22, and Mrs. Wonham, past student, a son.

Marriages

ABBOTT—In Montreal, on October 20, Miss Margaret Isobel Robertson, to Clarke W. Abbott, B.Arch. '30.

ARBuckle—In Montreal, on August 21, Miss Martha McNab McVean, to Mr. James Stewart Arbuckle, B.Sc. '20.

BARCLAY-HUGHES—In Montreal, on November 7, Miss Beverley Currie Hughes, past student, daughter of W. P. Hughes, B.A. '12, B.C.L. '18, and Mrs. Hughes (Adella L. Currie, B.A. '14, B.C.L. '20), and William Anderson Barclay, B.Com. '32, all of Montreal.

BAXTER—In Fairville, N.B., Miss Gertrude M. Masson, to Dr. William, Joseph Baxter, M.D. '29.

BISHOP—In Montreal, in September, Ruth A. Bishop, past student, to Mr. David Fairchild.

BOURRET—In Ahuntsic, Que., Miss Pauline Leger, to Dr. R. C. Bourret, M.D. '22.

BOWMAN—In London, England, on December 8, Miss Marguerite Ross, of Halifax, N.S., and Robert T. Bowman, B.Com. '32.

BROWN—In Brantford, Ont., in November, Miss Winnifred Mae Drake, and Dr. Thomas Michael Brown, past student.

CRAIG—In Port Colborne, Ont., on August 15, Miss Beulah Craig, past student, to Mr. Charles Magee.

CRAIK—In Montreal, on September 29, Miss Helen Grace Lamb, and Robert Lang Craik, past student, both of Montreal.

CRANDALL—In St. Andrews East, Que., on September 8, Miss Jean Isabel Aylen to Mr. John Crandall, past student.

DAY—In Bradford, Ont., on September 22, Miss Estella Marjory Day, Ph.D. '32, and Early T. Caughey, of St. Andrews, N.B.

(Continued on Page 60)

Life on The Campus

(Continued from Page 19)

Revue ordinarily is, and it was alive from the very start to the very end—there was not a dull moment in the entire show. There were a number of features about it that the Red and White Revue might have studied with advantage. Incidentally, the Red and White Revue this year, is to take the form of a round the world cruise.

And last but not least, preparations of an extraordinary nature are under way for the Graduates Annual Smoker, to be held on Thursday evening, February 7, in the Ball Room of the McGill Union. And so, until then, au revoir.

Alumnae Society Luncheon

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the admission of women students to McGill University was celebrated by a luncheon held by the Alumnae Society on Saturday, October 20th, 1934, when over two hundred women graduates assembled to honour the Pioneer Class.

Five members of the first class of women, who entered college in 1884 were present: Grace Ritchie England, M.D., Helen R. Y. Reid, LL.D., Georgina Hunter, Jane Palmer, all of Montreal, and Mrs. D. G. Yates (Blanche Evans) of New York. Greetings were sent by three other graduates of the Pioneer Class who were unable to be present: Donalda McFee, the first woman graduate of McGill to receive a Ph.D. who is at present in Los Angeles, California; Alice Murray, of Berkeley, California, and Mrs. Breithaupt (Martha Murphy) of Kitchener, Ontario.

In proposing the toast to "Our Alma Mater" Mrs. Vaughan, Warden of the Royal Victoria College reviewed the development of the education of women at McGill during the half-century that has elapsed since their admission.

"One of the boys" of the class of 1888, Dr. Charles F. Martin, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine recalled his memories of early rivalry between the "Donaldas" and the boys, particularly his defeat by Miss Georgina Hunter in the contest for the medal.

Mr. George S. Currie was introduced as the only Governor of McGill who is able to boast that both his father and his mother graduated from this university. His mother, then Eliza Cross, was a member of the Pioneer Class. Mr. John T. Hackett, K.C., M.P., the newly-elected President of the Graduates' Society remarked that the world had great need of the trained heart of the university graduate. The toast to "All members of the Pioneer Class, present and absent" was proposed by Miss Elma Perrigard a member of the most recent class to graduate, 1934.

Dr. Grace Ritchie England, "Our Octavia" responded on behalf of her class with a speech which brought the college girl of those days vividly before the audience. Dr. England's delightful reminiscences appear as an article in this issue of *The McGill News*.

Tribute was paid by the speakers to the memory of Sir William Dawson, Principal of McGill at the time of

(Continued on Page 58)

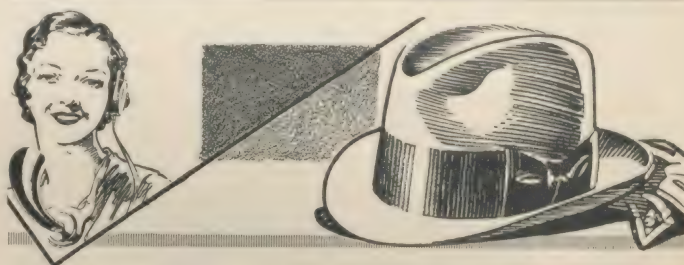
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The Graduates' Society Employment Bureau

(Continued from Page 39)

will ask McGill to supply them with a suitable candidate. A telephone call is put through. If a Bureau is in operation the inquiry can be handled; but if no such Bureau exists, the switchboard operator tries quickly to comprehend the nature of the inquiry, then tries to connect the call to one of the many professors or if possible to one of the departmental heads. There may be difficulty in choosing between physics, physiology, and psychology, but let us say that by good chance the call is connected to one of the professors who knows about the type of man wanted. He knows the students, the undergraduates who are proceeding towards their degrees; but such men are not available in the midst of their courses. He remembers a few of the graduates of the last year or so, but he does not know where they are to be found. Is it likely that the firm can be told within a reasonably short time whether or not their requirements can be met? It does not seem likely, and yet a heavily burdened professorial staff does manage sometimes to do this very thing. In many instances it could not be done, and the Canadian Gadget Works, when they find that an inquiry addressed to any other representative university will soon put them in touch with the man wanted, are not likely to tell their friends that they think well of McGill.

The operation of such a bureau is then a service to the public, which is desirable; and is of direct assistance to the staff of the University. It can advance the University through efficient contacts with the world of affairs. Its value to our fellow graduates is evident; for it serves those who desire to employ suitably educated and trained graduates of McGill, and those who are obliged to seek employment,—who through their education at McGill are led to believe that opportunities to become useful and active citizens of our country will be open to them.

Grad. Notes

SCIENCE '30

The Graduates of the Class of Science '30 assembled at the Queen's Hotel on Saturday, November 10th, to hold their 4th Annual Reunion. The Dinner was well attended, 23 members of the Class being present. Mr. Russ Neville, the Class President was in the chair and succeeded very well in keeping things under control.

A Reunion Committee consisting of Messrs. Apter, T. Brown, Cape, Mellor, Morrison and Yeomans was elected. A unanimous resolution was passed, in view

of the next Reunion being the fifth, that this function should be run along more elaborate lines, and to have entertainment and suitable souvenirs.

GRADUATES' BASKETBALL TEAM

The Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society has sponsored a McGill Graduates' Basketball team which is entered in the senior section of the Montreal Basketball League. A group of basketball players who have graduated from McGill's recent championship teams will play with this club, which includes the following:—George Faulkner, Captain; Mel. Rice; Bob Calhoun; Gerry Halpenny; Johnny Schuler; Walter McBroom; O. K. Ross; Jack Taylor; Gerry Dixon. Possibly Charlie Drew and Sterling McLean will also join the club.

This basketball club has elected as its President Robert B. Calhoun, Vice-President, Carvel Hammond, and the Secretary-Treasurer and Manager is Frank Park. The members of the team hope that McGill graduates will show their interest in the team by coming to the games. It is expected that no charge for admission will be made. No definite home floor has been assigned to the team at December 1st, but those wishing to attend the games will find this information in the daily papers.

The Montreal Branch Society, in sponsoring the club, has appointed an Athletic Committee who will have control over the activities of this or any other athletic club which the Montreal Branch may sponsor. The Committee consists of Mr. H. E. Herschorn, Chairman, Dr. J. C. Flanagan, Mr. S. C. Hammond and Dr. G. N. Halpenny.

The Montreal Branch Society has also approved of the organization of a McGill Graduates' Swimming Club which will function under the control of this Committee.

Alumnae Society Luncheon

(Continued from Page 57)

the admission of women and to the memory of Lord Strathcona whose generosity made the step possible. Rosalie McLean, a leading spirit in the undergraduate days of the Pioneer Class, was remembered with great affection.

Others seated at the table included Professor Carrie Derick and Dr. Maude Abbott, pioneer women on the staff of McGill; Lady Drummond, LL.D., representatives from the local Alumnae Societies of Bishop's College, Dalhousie University and Mount Allison University.

Miss Louisa Fair, President of the Alumnae Society of McGill University was in the chair.

DR. BRUCE T. SMITH, Med. '25, has opened a practice at Canton, N.Y., following return from post-graduate studies in Scotland. He formerly practised at Fort Covington, N.Y.

REV. JOHN W. CLAXTON, M.A. '27, who is pastor of the First Congregational Church at Manistee, Mich., was guest preacher during the summer at the Clermont Church, Brighton, England.

JOHN S. LABATT, B.Sc. '02, of London, Ont., principal in a spectacular kidnapping during the summer, is a past student of the University.

Dean Ira Allan MacKay

(Continued from Page 35)

and source of all life. This is the true meaning of Religion.

Now I have only a little time left to talk to you in a professional way. . . . I know the drudgery and often ingratitude which attends the daily practice of your profession. I remind you, however, that drudgery and sometimes ingratitude are the best human measures of work well done in all vocations of life. It is your work by strong and gentle hands to lift those who are ill in body and mind back to health and strength again, or perhaps to stand by the portals at the great dawn and bid them a fond farewell as they venture forth into the greater life beyond. Do not think that the art of gentleness has no technique, for it is really the most difficult of all human arts to master. Never take the derisive or bitter attitude towards any thing in life. Be kind in all things great and small. There is a law which is higher than the law of justice; it is the law of kindness. Justice gives to each man his rights and no more, but the law of kindness is beneficent and god-like. I once had a friend who is very dear to me, who sang and hummed a simple song thus:—

If we err in human blindness, and forget that we are dust,

If we miss the law of kindness in the struggle to be just.

And the refrain of this simple song, 'If we miss the law of kindness in the struggle to be just,' has been echoing in my ears all these years and I know that it has made a very different man of me."

DR. O. B. EVANS, Arts '20, Med. '23, of Saint John, N.B.; Dr. Joseph W. Dobson, Med. '25, of Moncton, N.B.; Dr. R. T. Hayes, Med. '27, of Saint John; Dr. Max Ratner, Med. '26, Montreal, have been admitted as Fellows of the American College of Surgeons.

DR. WILLIAM McCLURE, B.A. '79, Med. '84, has tendered his resignation as head of the department of internal medicine in the Medical College of Shantung Christian University, China, after many years of service and has been appointed Professor Emeritus.

C. E. CARSON, Sci. '22, who has been in the service of Imperial Oil, Limited, for some years, has been transferred from Regina, Sask., to become general superintendent of the company's refineries at Sarnia, Ont.

J. A. HASTINGS, Arts '33, who has been office assistant in the central branch of the Y.M.C.A. in Montreal, has been transferred to the business department of the metropolitan office in the same city.

Graduate Scholarships at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have been awarded to William M. Murray, Sci. '32, and Lewis Mendelsohn, M.Sc. '33, both of Montreal. The former is specializing in mechanical engineering and the latter in electrical engineering.

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Marriages

(Continued from Page 56)

- EVANS-JOHNSON—In Montreal, on October 13, Miss Violet Florence Johnson, B.A. '26, and Mr. John Maurice Evans, B.Sc. '29.
- FROATES—In Mascouche, Que., on August 20, Miss Sadie Mabel Orr, to Rev. E. Basken Froates, B.A. '32.
- GORDON—In New York, on August 17, Mrs. Mary Agnes McIntosh, of Galt, Ont., and George Blair Gordon, B.Sc. '22, of Montreal.
- HAGEN—In Chester, N.S., on September 29, Miss Frances E. Hagen, Grad. Nurses '33, of Halifax, and Gilbert Berringer, of Lunenburg, N.S.
- HAMMOND—In Sherbrooke, Que., on September 15, Miss Margaret Evelyn Gough, and Mr. George Carvel Hammond, B. Com. '33.
- HAYES-ROSENBAUM—In Montreal, on September 2, Miss Beatrice Ruth Rosenbaum, B.A., '33, to Mr. Saul Hayes, B.A. '27, M.A. '28, B.C.L. '32.
- HERDT—In Montreal, on September 24, Miss Dorothy Beatrice Haydon and Jacques Aimee Herdt, B.Sc. Arts '28, B.C.L. '31, son of the late Louis A. Herdt, D.Sc., B.Sc. '93.
- HICKS—In Montreal, on August 22, Miss Grace May Watson, and Mr. Ben Church Hicks, B.Sc. '27.
- HOLCOMB—In Ottawa, on November 10, Miss Elizabeth Buchan Telford, and Robert Kirkwood Holcomb, B.S.A. '29, Ph.D. '33, of Montreal.
- HUNGERFORD-BROWN—In Montreal, on September 18, Miss Dorothy Bradford Brown, B.A. '32, and Mr. Stewart James Hungerford, B.Sc. '31, both of Montreal.
- JONES—In England, on October 5, Muriel J. D. Jones, past student, to Mr. Ewan J. Hare.
- KAPLAN—In Montreal, on November 11, Miss Mildred Queenie Kaplan, B.A. '31, to Mr. Joseph Simon.
- KENRICK—In Fredericton, N.B., on September 3, Miss Elizabeth M. McLellan, to Mr. Norman Edward Kenrick, B.Com. '25.
- KING—In Como, Que., on September 8, Miss Jane Dougall Yuile, to Mr. James Gordon King, B.Eng. '32.
- LAFLEUR—In Montreal, on November 15, Miss Florence Joy McGibbon, and Henri Grier Lafleur, B.A. '29, both of Montreal.
- LAPLANTE—In Moncton, N.B., on September 8, Miss Catherine E. Melanson, and Dr. Joseph Paul Laplante, M.D. '30, both of Montreal.
- LEIGH—In Montreal, on November 3, Miss Helen McGregor Gardner, and Dr. Morton D. Leigh, M.D. '32, both of Montreal.
- LIANG—In August, 1933, at Peiping, China, Florence S. C. Liang, B.A. '30, to Dr. Lu Chiang Wu, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Canton.
- LYONS—In Flushing, New York, on Nov. 29, Miss Marion Jonas and Walter Lyons, B.Sc. '28, M.Sc. '32.
- MCGREEVY-PYKE—At Hudson Heights, Que., on August 26, Miss Elizabeth Joyce Pyke, past student, and Brian Irvine McGreevy, B.A. '30, B.C.L. '33.
- MacLENNAN—In Toronto, Ont., on October 17, Miss Helen MacLennan, B.Sc. Arts '19, to Mr. William Zenas Nixon, of Simcoe, Ont.
- MAHONEY—In Montreal, on October 3, Miss Mary Patricia Kenehan, to Mr. Hugh Raymond Mahoney, B.Sc. '29.
- MOORE-HOWELL—In Toronto, Ont., on September 4, Miss Muriel Gillard Howell, B.A. '22, and Dr. Melville J. Moore, of Hamilton, Ont.
- NAPIER—In Montreal, on November 17, Miss Frances Ridley, to Mr. Charles Edward Napier, B.Sc. '25.
- POST—In North Bay, Ont., on September 17, Miss Jessie Emily Priska and Dr. Gilbert Cameron Post.
- PRETTY—In Montreal, on October 17, Miss Jeanne Boyer and Dr. H. Gurth Pretty, M.D. '25, of Montreal.
- PUGH—In Montreal, on November 24, Miss Anne Ranken Logan, and Frederick Charles Pugh, B.Com. '28, of Windsor, Ont.
- ROBSON—In Winnipeg, on September 29, Miss Jean H. Robson, past student, to Mr. Ephraim Herbert Coleman, K.C., of Ottawa.
- ROSS—In Chambly Canton, Que., on October 9, Miss Frances D. Stephens, daughter of the late Lawrence de K. Stephens, B.A. '01, B.C.L. '05, and Dr. James Brodie Ross, M.D. '24, both of Montreal.
- ROAST—In Caledonia, N.S., on November 16, Miss Katherine B. Hattie and Mr. Harold J. Roast, on the staff of McGill University.
- ROY—In Montreal, on November 3, Miss Edna L. Church, and Dr. Theodore E. Roy, M.D. '31.
- SAUNDERS—At Kennebunkport, Me., on August 30, Miss Margaret Christina Gwynneth Davies, and Roderick Clifton Saunders, B.Com. '32.
- SMITH—In Montreal, on September 15, Miss Helen Martha Curtis and Dr. Clifford Bliss Smith, B.A. '20, M.D. '26.
- SMITH—In Saint John, N.B., on September 19, Miss Harriet White, to Mr. Percy Guilford Smith, B.Com. '22.
- SMITH-HENDERSON—In Chambly Canton, Que., on September 12, Miss Marion Grant Henderson, B.A. '33, and Mr. J. Donald Smith, B.Sc. Arts '28.
- SOMERVILLE—In Montreal, on October 3, Miss Isabelle M. Somerville, past student, to Mr. Donald O. Turnbull.
- STEAD—In St. John, N.B., on September 15, Miss Elizabeth Stead, to Mr. Cyril A. Peachey.
- STEIN—In Montreal, on September 2, Miss Eleanor Judith Speisman, and Mr. Albert Louis Stein, B.A. '29.
- STEWART-HARVEY—In Montreal, on September 8, Miss Beatrice Elisabeth Harvey, B.Com. '33, and Mr. Robert de Grey Stewart, B.Com. '30, C.A. '34.
- STOCKHAUSEN—In Kingston, Jamaica, in November, Miss Eleanor Bertha Bartram, and Dr. Joseph Methuen Stockhausen, M.D. '28, of Duncans, Jamaica.
- SYMINGTON-HALL—In Montreal, on September 8, Miss Gwendolyn A. Hall, past student, and Mr. John Duncan Symington, C.A. '31.
- TAIT—In Toronto, Ont., on September 22, Miss Helga Tait, B.Sc. '32, and Mr. Connolly Malloy.
- TEED—In St. John, N.B., on August 28, Miss Hazel Constance Teed, past student, to Mr. William Hazen.
- TILT—In Montreal, on October 6, Miss Elma M. Tilt, past student, to Mr. James H. Stewart.
- TOUGH-ALLEN—In Montreal, in November, Miss Margaret Phyllis Allen, B.A. '32, B.L.S. '33, and Mr. David Lloyd Tough, B.A. '31, M.A. '32, of Walkerton, Ont.
- TOUZEL—At Point Fortune, Que., on August 23, Miss Gwendolyn Cole, and Dr. Eugene C. Touzel, M.D. '28, of Fort Worth, Texas.
- WATIER-KAY—In Montreal, on November 2, Miss Muriel Gladys Kay, B.Sc. Arts '31, M.Sc. '32, and Arthur Hubert Watier, B.Eng. '32, of Rapide Blanc, Que.
- WEBSTER—In Maitland, Ont., on September 20, Miss Barbara Mackay and Robert Chilion Peter Webster, B.Sc. '23, both of Maitland.
- WEIR—In Montreal, on October 13, Miss Alison Agatha Weir, past student, and John Crawford Annesley.
- WOOD—In Montreal, on September 7, Miss Kathryn Preston Wood, B.A. '33, and Mr. David Slessor Gurd.
- WOOLLCOMBE—In Toronto, Ont., on October 6, Mrs. Dorothy Paget Smart and Geo. A. Woolcombe, B.Com. '25.
- WRIGHT—In Arvida, Que., on August 13, Miss Martha Belair and Mr. James G. Wright, B.Sc. '28.
- WRIGHT—In Toronto, Ont., on September 29, Miss Elizabeth Gertrude Campbell, and Dr. Edward Nichol Wright, M.D. '29.

Personals

MR. JOHN T. HACKETT, K.C., M.P., B.C.L. '09, has recently been elected President of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

DR. R. A. H. MacKEEN, M.D. '24, formerly Assistant Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology of Dalhousie University and Secretary-Treasurer of the Halifax Society of McGill Graduates, has been appointed Provincial Pathologist, and Director of the Provincial Bureau of Laboratories, in Saint John, N.B.

A. GORDON DEWEY, B.A. '11, M.A. '13, for the past four years Associate Professor of Political Science at Union College, Schenectady, has accepted a position as Head of the Department of Government and Sociology in Brooklyn College, one of the three Divisions of the College of the City of New York.

Following twelve years as Trade Commissioner to the west of England, Wales, and the Midlands, Douglas S. Cole, B.Sc. '15, has recently been appointed Trade Commissioner to New York, N.Y.

DR. J. WENDELL MacLEOD, B.Sc. Arts '26, M.D. '30, has recently opened a practice at 1390 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, in Internal Medicine and Gastro-Intestinal X-ray.

LIEUT.-COL. ALLAN MAGEE, D.S.O., B.A. '15, a member of the late Sir Arthur Currie's staff overseas, has succeeded his former Commander-in-Chief as Honorary Colonel of the McGill University contingent of the C.O.T.C.

LOVELL C. CARROLL, B.A. '29, M.A. '30, Montreal advocate, has recently published "The Quebec Statute and Case Citator, 1934" and "The Law of Landlord and Tenant in the Province of Quebec."

R. T. BOWMAN, B.Com. '32, has been appointed assistant editor of the Empire News Department of the British Broadcasting Corporation, London, England.

LAURENCE C. TOMBS, Arts '24, M.A. '26, of the League of Nations Secretariat, Geneva, recently spent a month's leave in Montreal, following the completion of an investigation he carried out on the international organization of European air transport, made at the request of Professor James T. Shotwell, of the Social Science Research Council of New York.

V. C. WANSBOROUGH, graduate of Oxford University, and former Assistant in the History Department of McGill University, has been appointed Principal of Lower Canada College, succeeding Dr. C. F. Fosberry.

DR. D. SCLATER LEWIS, B.Sc. '06, M.Sc. '07, M.D. '12, has been appointed President of the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

HUBERT WELLS, Arts '23, Law '26, was elected a Member of the General Assembly, on the Democratic ticket, in the recent Elections held in the State of Vermont, U.S.A.

MISS NORA F. J. BOWMAN, Arts '05, who has been a missionary in Nagoya, Japan, for many years under the auspices of the Church of England in Canada, is now on furlough in this country.

PAUL F. SISE, Sci. '01, of Montreal, has been appointed chairman of the Board of Directors of Bishop's College School, Lennoxville.

DR. BASIL McD. KOSTER, Med. '22, has entered into practice in Kingston, Ont., after having served as demonstrator in anatomy at the University of Toronto and as a member of the surgical staff of St. Michael's Hospital in that city. Previously he was for three years the holder of a surgical fellowship at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., and for six months acted there as assistant to Dr. Charles Mayo.

DR. J. L. CHURCHILL, Med. '96, who has been engaged in practice in Halifax, N.S., for many years, has now been appointed to the staff of the Nova Scotia Hospital for the Insane at Dartmouth. He is a former chairman of the Health Board of Halifax.

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D. G. MacKENZIE, Sci. '22, is now General Manager of the Rogers-Majestic Corporation, Limited, as important Canadian industrial enterprise, which he joined as a consultant in 1933.

GEORGE C. McDONALD, Arts '04, of Montreal, has been serving as a member of the commission appointed by the Quebec Government to enquire into the question of electricity in that province.

GEORGE A. MONTGOMERY, K.C., Law '97, of Montreal, has been elected Dominion Vice-President of the Canadian Bar Association for the year 1934-35.

BRIGADIER J. LINDSAY GORDON, D.F.C., past student, who has been in command of Military District No. 12 at Regina, Sask., has now assumed temporary command of Military District No. 10 with headquarters in Winnipeg.

DR. CHARLES W. COLBY, Arts '87, LL.D. '21, and COLONEL WILFRID BOVEY, Arts '03, both of Montreal, have been appointed Commandeurs of the Legion of Honor of France.

GRADUATE FRIENDS OF DR. J. FENTON ARGUE, Med. '96, of Ottawa, will regret to learn of the death in that city on September 10, of his wife, who was a native of Stanstead, Que., and actively interested in various good causes in Ottawa.

W. A. MATHER, Sci. '08, who has been serving as assistant to the vice-president, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, has now been appointed general manager of western lines of the same system.

PHILIP S. FISHER, Arts '16, of Montreal, has been elected chairman of the executive of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year.

GEORGE L. STEWART, Sci. '14, who has been superintendent of the refinery of Imperial Oil, Limited, at Sarnia, Ont., has now been promoted to become one of the vice-presidents of that concern, with office in Toronto.

G. H. HESLAM, Arts '16, of Montreal, has been elected President of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers.

The sympathy of many graduate friends will be with Algy S. Noad, M.A., Arts '19, M.A. '21, and Mrs. Noad in the death in Montreal on October 7, of their son, Lawrence Lester Minto, aged 11 months.

STEPHEN W. MAMEHUR, M.A. '34, has been appointed research assistant in the department of sociology at Yale University, where he will also continue his studies in sociology leading to the Ph.D. degree.

COLONEL WILFRID BOVEY, Arts '03, of Montreal, and COLONEL H. D. JOHNSON, Med. '85, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., are members of the committee chosen by the Canadian Legion to direct the Vimy pilgrimage of that organization in 1936.

REV. GORDON N. MAXWELL, past student, has been inducted as pastor of Grace United Church, Lachine, Que., after having been in charge of the congregation at Finch, Ont.

MURRAY G. BROOKS, Arts '08, has become general secretary of the Student Christian Movement at McGill University after seven years as executive secretary of that movement in Canada.

CHARLES S. HANNEN, Arts '23, who has been assistant works manager of the plant of Canadian Industries, Limited, at Beloeil, Que., has been appointed works manager of the new explosives factory opened by that concern at East Selkirk, Man.

IRA DILWORTH, Arts '15, has been appointed assistant professor in the Department of English at the University of British Columbia after service as principal of the Victoria High School, Victoria, B.C.

MRS. MORISON, wife of Rev. Dr. John A. Morison, Arts '88, minister of St. Matthew's Presbyterian church, Saint John, N.B., passed away there on August 13. She was well known as a writer of verse.

DR. ALBERT ROSS, Med. '14, of Montreal, has been in London and Edinburgh taking a special course in surgery in the leading hospitals.

DR. W. H. Y. SMITH, Med. '23, passed second in public health examinations at Johns Hopkins University in a class of over 1,000 from all parts of the world. The examination came at the conclusion of a post-graduate course in public health. Dr. Smith has been engaged in such work in Tampa, Fla., and has now been offered a post on the New York Board of Health.

HON. WALTER G. MITCHELL, K.C., Law '01, and George H. A. Montgomery, K.C., Law '97, have been elected to the board of Canadian Industrial Alcohol Company, Limited.

A portrait of the late Eugene Lafleur, K.C., LL.D., Arts '77, Law '80, who earned an international reputation as a lawyer, was unveiled recently in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, and has been placed in the Advocates' Library in the old Court House in that city.

GREGOR BARCLAY, K.C., Arts '06, Law '09, has been appointed a judge of the Quebec Court of Appeal in Montreal in succession to the late Hon. E. E. Howard, Arts '95, Law '98.

ARTHUR B. WOOD, Arts '92, president and managing director of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, was one of the speakers at the annual meeting of the American Life Convention in Chicago.

DR. CHARLES F. MARTIN, Arts '88, Med. '92, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, has been made honorary president of the International and Spanish-Speaking Association of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists. He has also accepted the post of president of the Canadian chapter of the association, with headquarters in Montreal.

DR. HOWARD B. BUSTIN, Arts '21, Med. '24, who is medical inspector of schools and assistant medical health officer of Saint John, N.B., has been awarded a fellowship at Connaught Laboratories, Toronto, by the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto, enabling him to proceed to the Diploma of Public Health in the School of Hygiene at that University.

After 45 years in the ministry of the Presbyterian church in Canada and eight years in charge of Knox church, St. Catharines, Ont., Rev. Dr. Robert Johnston, Arts '87, has retired from the active ministry owing to ill-health.

JOHN D. O'FLYNN, past student, has been appointed Sheriff of Hastings county and clerk of the surrogate court of the same county, with office at Belleville, Ont.

DR. A. C. FARLINGER, Med. '17, of New Liskeard, Ont., has been appointed a coroner for the District of Temiskaming.

LT.-COL. A. HAMILTON GAULT, past student, has announced that he will not seek to be re-elected as member of the British Parliament for Taunton owing to ill-health. He has represented Taunton as a Conservative for ten years.

A. H. ELDER, K.C., Arts '10, Law '13, Montreal, has been elected the first Canadian director of the Prudential Insurance Co. of America.

HENRI GERIN-LAJOIE, K.C., Law '12, Montreal, has been elected to the presidency of the Canadian Institute of Patent Solicitors.

After a brilliant career, Dr. Ernest G. Coker, D.Sc., F.R.S., Sci. '99, is retiring from the chair of Engineering at University College, London. Lord Rutherford, Sci. '00, LL.D. '07, presided at a farewell dinner given in his honor.

R. S. O'MEARA, Comm. '21, who has been serving as Canadian Trade Commissioner in Hamburg, has returned to Canada and, in company with Mrs. O'Meara and their child, has taken up residence in Ottawa.

First prize in the English section of the 1934 David Literary Contest sponsored by Hon. L. A. David, Provincial Secretary of Quebec, has been awarded to Lt.-Col. Wilfrid Bovey, Arts '03, of Montreal, for his recent book "Canadien." The prize has a value of \$600.

R. EWART STAVERT, Sci. '14, who has been president of British Metals Corporation (Canada) Limited, has now been appointed assistant to the president of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, with headquarters in Montreal. He is succeeded in his former office by Kenneth A. Creery, Sci. '25, who has been serving as secretary-treasurer of the British Metals Corporation (Canada).

MISS ELIZABETH C. MONK, M.A., Arts '19, Law '23, of Montreal, has been admitted to the bar of Nova Scotia.

J. COLIN KEMP, Sci. '08, of Montreal, has been appointed assistant to the president, of Dominion Stores, Limited, after a period with the industrial investigation department of the National City Company.

THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL, New York, has awarded the Dr. Isidor Abramson memorial fellowship in psychiatry, valued at \$2,000, to Dr. Abraham Blau, Sci. '27, Med. '31, who has been serving as assistant psychiatrist at the Bellevue Hospital, New York.

"McQUEEN OF EDMONTON" is the title of a volume recently appearing from the pen of E. A. Corbett, M.A., Arts '09. It is the story of a great pioneer minister in the Canadian Northwest.

DR. A. S. LAMB, Med. '17, Director of Physical Education at the University, has been in his native Australia as manager of the team of Canadian boy athletes taking part in the miniature British Empire Games in Melbourne.

In the historic church of St. Martin's-in-the-Wood at Shediac Cape, N.B., a large memorial window to Dr. James P. Hanington, Med. '94, was recently dedicated by his son-in-law, Rev. S. B. Lindsay, Arts '08, Montreal.

COLONEL G. ERIC REID, Arts '15, has been re-elected president of the London, Ont., branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

PROFESSOR HERBERT J. ROSE, M.A., Arts '04, of St. Andrew's University, has been elected a Fellow of the British Academy, the membership in which is limited to 150.

REV. MAHLON I. ROBINSON, Arts '12, of Athens, Ont., has been elected chairman of the Kingston Presbytery of the United Church of Canada.

DR. J. A. URQUHART, Med. '15, who is Dominion government medical officer at Aklavik, N.W.T., has been enjoying a six months' vacation in Regina with his wife and daughter. Known as the most northerly physician on the continent, Dr. Urquhart acts also as justice of the peace and coroner, in addition to caring for patients in two hospitals and visiting others in remotely separated districts along the Mackenzie delta.

DR. W. H. P. HILL, Med. '34, who is now an interne at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, has been awarded the 1935 war memorial post-graduate overseas scholarship of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire for Quebec province, and will go to England next year to specialize in general medical practice and in medical economics at the University of London. The scholarship is valued at \$1,400. Dr. Hill is a son of the late Major W. H. P. Hill, Med. '00.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. F. McDONALD, C.M.G., D.S.O., Sci. '07, has been appointed assistant to the acting chairman of the Canadian Pensions Commission.

GEORGE W. BOURKE, Arts '17, actuary with the Sun Life Assurance Co., Montreal, has been elected to the executive of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association.

DR. H. D. JOHNSON, Med. '85, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Miss M. W. Kydd, M.A., Arts '23, have been appointed officers of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in which O. E. S. Whiteside, M.Sc., Sci. '94, of Coleman, Alberta, and H. H. Vroom, Sci. '10, of Montreal, become serving brothers.

DR. G. W. RUNNELLS, Arts '10, of Granby, Que., has been appointed a joint coroner for the District of Bedford.

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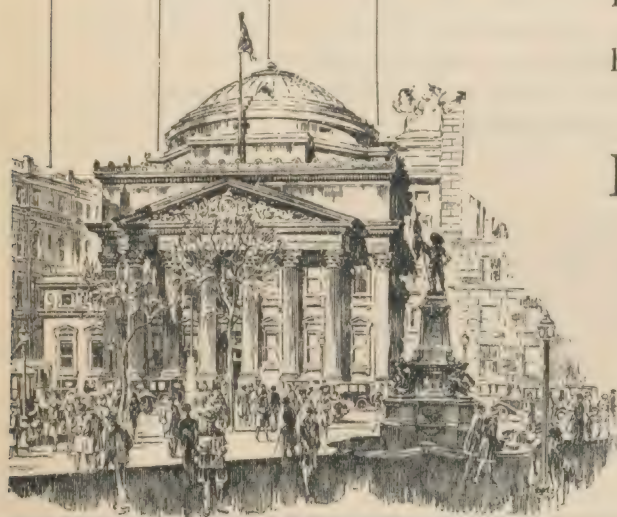


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THE MCGILL NEWS

SPRING 1935



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THE CLOSING OF THE EMPLOYMENT
BUREAU

IT is with extreme regret that we record in this issue the closing of the Graduates' Society Employment Bureau. This Bureau, which was revived in 1931, has during the last four extremely troublous years given most valuable service to the Society, having found positions for 364 graduates and having been of assistance to more than 1300 others. With the closing of this bureau McGill gains the unenviable distinction of being one of the few major universities not operating an employment service for its graduates. At Harvard such a bureau has been functioning successfully since 1887, at Cambridge since 1902 and at Oxford since 1907. These universities led the way and others followed. In almost all cases the bureaus are financed wholly or in part by the university. It is unfortunate that the authorities at McGill cannot see their way clear to follow suit. The Graduates' Society has done its best to keep the bureau going, and has put a severe financial strain upon itself in the attempt, so that it is now no longer able to continue its support. If however, a group of graduates with the interests of the Employment Bureau at heart formed themselves into a committee for the express purpose of raising funds for the support of the bureau, its continuation would be assured. We put this suggestion seriously before the graduate body.

GERMANY AT THE CROSSROADS

In this issue we present in two articles different attitudes towards Nazi Germany. Dr. Schafheitlin, who returned for a visit to her native land last summer, is definitely enthusiastic. "Saar voter" is more dubious. We leave it to our readers to decide.

The situation in Germany is in many respects the most interesting in the world today. No country presents so many striking contrasts, no government seems to have involved itself in so many dilemmas. On the one hand are seen the marching thousands whom Dr. Schafheitlin so vividly describes, youthful, enthusiastic, full of hope, the bright spades of parading workers gleaming in salute, the balconies garlanded and beflagged in honor of the leaders of National Socialism, the thunderous cheers of welcome for Hitler as a popular idol. On the other side the picture is graver: tens of thousands withering in barbaric concentration camps, the growing financial crisis, unemployment and poverty, inexcusable racial persecution, the driving into exile of men who have made the name of German culture honored throughout the world—Einstein, Thomas Mann, Rheinhardt.

The youth of Germany is marching. There is no question of that. With uplifted arm and shining face it marches in swinging battalions from one end of the country to the other. But inevitably one finds oneself asking—marching to what? To us on the outside looking in the goal is not clear, or, at least, no goal to inspire such enthusiasm. The war intentions of the Nazis are most alarming. Their attacks upon educations are to us as university graduates equally alarming. (23,000 matriculated students were refused admission to German universities last year and the quota of women students was reduced 75 to 80 per cent.) But then we are on the outside. Inside, marching with the battalions of youth, things may be clearer.

In either case Germany presents a strange, sharp-cut, savagely dramatic picture: brutality and enthusiasm, the chopping block and the festive dance, the declaration of a cultural ideal and the banishing of genius. One cannot but get the impression that this is either a society in the grip of encircling death or in the throes of a new birth. Contradictions so deep and on so huge a scale can have no other meaning.

THE FLAW IN OUR UNIVERSITY
SYSTEM

The difference between a Canadian university graduate and the graduate of an English or European university is most striking. The latter is almost invariably suave

(Continued on Page 38)

Premier Bennett's Reform Program— Three Attitudes

Mr. Bennett's National Policy

By STEPHEN LEACOCK

AT the time of writing (January 1935), it is not yet possible to speak of Mr. Bennett's proposed national policy in anything but general terms. Apart from the preliminary statement in regard to a national unemployment insurance bill, no details of the plan have yet been given, or could have been given to the public. But even as a declaration of general principle and as the indication of a general plan, the prime minister's announcement is of first class importance. A century ago the uppermost doctrine in regard to the public control of industry was the negative one of leaving it alone, of allowing the free play of private interest and open competition to regulate of itself the form and volume of production, the form and conditions of labour, the amount and the distribution of wages, interest and profits. Granted simply the institution of property and the enforcement of contract and the prevention of violence and fraud, the task of the government ended. The world ran of itself.

Under such captions as *laissez-faire*, *free trade*, *The Manchester school*, *Cobdenism* and so on, this policy more or less guided the industrial life of England in the nineteenth century. It was never quite complete. Even at its height it had to give way in such matters as the work of children and women, public sanitation, etc. to the claims of state interference with so-called liberty.

As the nineteenth century wore on, more and more the doctrine of industrial liberty and free competition developed its shortcomings and its disillusion. It was evidently no cure for social injustice, for social inequality, for industrial crises, for low wages, for the starvation of the submerged poor and the intolerable opulence of the over-rich.

In all directions the national policy of leaving things alone became honeycombed with exceptions and traversed all other influences. With the twentieth century and the post-war world we have reached an epoch in which wages are largely on a collective basis, profits, in intention at least, rigidly supervised, and the indigent directly maintained by the government. In short, there

Mr. Bennett's Reforms

By F. R. SCOTT

MR. BENNETT in his radio addresses startled the people of Canada by a statement of the obvious. He said the capitalist system was faulty and needed to be reformed. The consternation which this simple pronouncement caused shows either that we are unaccustomed to plain speaking from Conservatives, or else that we are still blissfully ignorant of how deep go the roots of our present economic difficulties.

It would be wrong, however, to underestimate the significance of these radio talks. To have it on record from the lips of a Conservative Prime Minister that our troubles are due to errors in

(Continued on next Page)

is already formulating itself, in outline, a new view of a regulated society designed to meet this new age in which production in the mechanical sense has outstripped our needs and in which free individual production merely helps to create the machine.

Very naturally the over-obvious solution of socialism—with everybody in the employ of everybody else—is widely advocated. But socialism would merely mean a shift from the frying pan to the fire. Among ideal people it would be ideal. Among real people, it would place us all under the tyranny of a pack of elected bosses—like a city council done large—place us all within the plunder of the crooked, within the laziness of the bums, within the deceit of the interested politician.

Short of socialism—well this side of it—lies the regulated state, preserving the stimulus of individual reward, but with a fairer set of rules to apply it. So far, this state is only an object of our search; but undoubtedly we shall reach it. To carry on under the system that suited fairly well the industrial world of a hundred years ago would mean in the world of today a forward rush to an inevitable collapse.

The prime minister has offered to put himself at the head of a national movement for vigorous state action towards our common welfare. I know where he can get one vote anyway.

Mr. Bennett's Reforms

(Continued from previous Page)

the economic system itself, is no small admission. The whole basis of political argument is thereby shifted one degree left. Laissez-faire is officially dead. The battle is now squarely set between those who think we can introduce the age of plenty by a mere reform of the capitalist system, and those who think it will require replacing the system by a better one. No political party in Canada supports a status quo, or believes that lasting prosperity will come round its corner if only we wait long enough, (though the Liberals are clearly nearest that position). From the point of view of political philosophy there is only room for two parties now, representing the two policies of reform or reconstruction. The C.C.F. is the party of reconstruction; which of the two old parties will eventually be the sole party of reformed capitalism is perhaps an idle question. In England the middle party, the Liberal, has disappeared; if the same thing is to happen in Canada the Conservatives will go.

Moreover, Mr. Bennett's statements, though familiar enough to anyone having the slightest acquaintance with socialist thought, are in their implications much more radical than most people seem to realize, and make his own programme of reform seem hopelessly inadequate. The speeches, in fact, lead logically to socialism; the plan of action leads to the sort of half-baked state interference in capitalism which has signally failed to produce security or prosperity in countries like England, Germany or Italy where it has been tried for years. Consider the major premiss of his argument. The open market-place has gone. A short statement, but full of dynamite. For the open market-place under capitalism was the means whereby the profit-seeking of private capitalists was controlled in the public interest. Here supply was automatically adjusted to demand. Here a 'natural price' was achieved by competition, so that no single manufacturer could for long maintain an artificially high price. Here, in short, human greed was converted into national well-being, and the self-seeking *entrepreneurs* were forced to satisfy the needs of the consumer. If the open market has gone, what have we left?

What we have left, of course, is monopoly capitalism with no automatic control in the interests of the public. We have a system in which the key industries and services are controlled by a handful of men who operate them in the interest of shareholders and their dividends. Prices can be set high and kept high. Competi-

tion still operates in the cracks and crannies of the system, but these are rapidly being filled up by new mergers or by direct government aid in the form of Marketing Acts, Minimum Wage Laws, and so on. The directors of a few big corporations now plan production and plan prices, with little fear, at any rate in the domestic field, that any new producers are going to jump in to upset their calculations. If new competitors show up, they are merged, bought out or under-sold temporarily till they go bankrupt. In such a system each group in control of a commodity has but one idea—to keep the volume of goods small so that they will sell at the highest possible price. This of course is the exact opposite of what the public interest demands.

What is Mr. Bennett going to do to provide new controls for the market-place which he admits has gone? In the first place, he offers us a certain amount of social legislation to assist the worker. This is all to the good, but by itself wholly illusory as a real protection for standards of living. Indeed, extensive social legislation forced upon capitalism simply imposes new rigidities which dislocate still further the laws on which the system works. And the proposed legislation itself is woefully meagre. The 48 hour week is about as antiquated as the 10 hour day; it cannot be expected to spread work under the conditions of 1935. Minimum wage acts can easily be frustrated in their purpose by employers bringing down the wages of those receiving more than the minimum, or by raising prices. It is notorious that the total effect of the NRA codes has been to lower the real wages in the United States by about 1%. So too the unemployment insurance scheme, apart from the fact that it leaves unsolved the problem of relief, will assist but a limited number of workers, and in so far as it is contributory it simply lowers existing wages, and puts another burden on the backs of those least able to bear it.

The rest of Mr. Bennett's reforms are still in too embryonic a condition for useful appraisal. The Central Bank is already with us; it will eventually have some power to affect the credit policy of the private banks, but it is difficult to believe that it will be able to offset the evils of monopoly control of the price of money. The Marketing Act may possibly increase the primary producer's profit at the expense of the big wholesale buyers in industries such as tobacco, canning, milling and packing. This, however, is but a redivision of existing income, and will help but little to open up new markets. Indeed, there is an obvious danger that the marketing regulations may simply arm the producers with a weapon

whereby they can create their own small monopolies and so join in the merry game of raising prices by planning scarcity. Capitalism before this has starved its way into a new prosperity, but in the old days it had the open market to allow the adjustments to occur. Have we the assurance today that planning scarcity will produce anything but—scarcity? It may be that the promised economic council will set to work on the problem, but all this is in the dim future. Certainly the Combines Act is no substitute for the open market as a method of price control.

Finally there is talk of a redistribution of wealth through taxation. This is a laudable aim; clearly the present distribution does not make for economic well-being, quite apart from the question of justice. But the idea that wealth will be redistributed by any degree of taxation which the Liberal or Conservative parties would tolerate is pure nonsense. Even if we raised our income and death duties to the high English level, and kept them there as long as England has, we should be no nearer economic equality than is that land of

aristocracy and Means Tests. Property is wealth, until property is decentralised wealth will never be, and the only road to decentralisation is by way of nationalisation.

All this may sound very pessimistic and a little ungracious. Mr. Bennett has made a rapid stride in the right direction, and no doubt we should be grateful. But there is no use trying to live in a fool's paradise, and neither on a rational analysis of the problem, nor on the experience of countries further advanced along this line than Canada will be under Mr. Bennett or Mr. King, is there the least likelihood that these reforms are going to save us from unemployment, insecurity, or from the tragic paradox of grievous want amidst potential abundance. The capitalist system is faulty in truth, but the faults lie deeper than Mr. Bennett's reforms will ever reach. The more the matter is examined the more evident it is that when the open market goes national planning based on social ownership must come. Mr. Bennett is proposing to leave Canada's planning in the hands of irresponsible monopolists.

A Liberal Looks at the Bennett Reforms

By G. MILLER HYDE

SOME weeks ago I, along with most of the rest of Canada, sat back in a comfortable chair to listen to the first instalment of the Prime Minister's series of radio chats. I was amazed, and as it subsequently appeared so was everybody else including his own Ministers, at his announcement that he was about to reform capitalism and to redesign our economic system. That we were to have "reform measures" as distinct from "recovery measures" was about all that was disclosed in that first address.

It was therefore with keen anticipation that I turned on the radio two nights later to hear the details of the reform which was to be offered. As the series proceeded many of the proposals seemed to bear a distinct Liberal flavour while others appeared to have received their inspiration from across the border.

In the former category appeared what may be called reforms of a social character:—a uniform Canada-wide minimum wage and maximum working week, abolition of child labour, unemployment insurance, accident and sickness insurance and old age pensions. Such reforms have been advocated by Liberals for years. But

all sound authority including, until a few months ago, the Prime Minister himself, has declared that under the B.N.A. Act legislation dealing with these subjects does not fall within the competence of the Dominion Parliament, having been assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces.

In order to establish uniform legislation throughout the Dominion with respect to minimum wages and maximum working hours Mr. Bennett would now surmount this constitutional obstacle by reliance upon supposed obligations under certain conventions adopted by the League of Nations fifteen years ago. He is claiming that there are obligations which can be forced upon the province under Section 132 of the B.N.A. Act. The Liberal leader and Mr. Lapointe have very properly put this constitutional issue before the House. It must be remembered that the B.N.A. Act is a contract with the various sections of the Dominion, the breaking of which cannot but lead to discord in a family often unhappily not too closely knit together. For the Federal Government to try to deal with these problems without prior consultation with the Provinces, or at the very least without referring the question of its constitutional powers to the Supreme Court, is an attempt to "blast a way" through the constitution of the country which, it is suggested, will be no more successful than the promise made in 1930 to "blast a way into the markets of the world."

There are certain people who jeer at this point of view saying that the end justifies the means. However in these days when personal liberty is being pushed more and more off the map of the world it is well to remember that our constitution is the protection of the individual and as such must be jealously guarded. The procedure now contemplated by Mr. Bennett would seem to challenge the sincerity of the declaration made in one of his broadcasts that "the right to work out our individual destinies under the guiding principles of our constitution and our laws is a right we will never surrender."

In the speech from the throne the investing public is promised certain measures of protection against exploitation. In his fourth radio address it did rather appear that the elephant had given birth to a mouse when the Prime Minister announced the nature of his reform—"No-par stock will be prohibited." It is interesting to note that the Liberal programme of February 1932 contains the following:—"To prevent exploitation of the public through the sale of watered stocks and worthless securities, it believes an investment control board should be established, with supervision of issues of securities by companies incorporated under Federal charters."

The point I wish to make is that insofar as the principles behind many of these so-called "reforms" are concerned the Liberal Party has offered no objection. It does, however, wish to see that they are carried out in accord with the established principles of the constitution and when enacted that they will achieve the desired results. To blazon them forth, however, under the title of "Reform of the Capitalistic System" is somewhat strange when it is realized that most of them were adopted many years ago in Great Britain which, it need hardly be said, is generally recognized as one of the strongholds of that very system.

It must, therefore, be assumed that the drastic nature of the "Reform" is to come with the governmental intervention, control and regulation of business which has been promised. Of this little or nothing has so far been heard in the House so that it is not as yet opportune to criticize. Suffice it to say, however, that extravagant action along these lines is bound to injure what is left of Canada's foreign trade and to lower still further the standard of living in the country. State intervention having for its object the improvement of labour conditions is one thing, but state intervention heralding further steps towards economic nationalism is another and one to which the Liberal Party is unalterably opposed. The foundations of the country have been laid with a view of trading with the world. (A

comparison of railway earnings with exports and imports alone demonstrates how essential it is that foreign trade should be fostered rather than tied hand and foot.)

This brings us to the most obvious deficiency of the whole plan. Despite the two and a half hours at his disposal which apparently he found rather hard to fill out towards the end, Mr. Bennett forgot to prescribe for his patients' most serious ailment, despite his statement on the opening night that the solution of the railway problem "is a condition precedent, I earnestly believe, to prosperity." Admittedly a ticklish problem but surely not one concerning which he can ever say he has never had an opportunity of dealing. After five years of security in power he still passes it by with but a nod of recognition. With a complete report from his own appointed Royal Commission he has done nothing effectively to meet the greatest problem facing the country today. If the present government had been courageous enough to take some really constructive step in that direction it might even in failure have had the sympathy of its opponents. But after its tenure in office it will return the railways to the country more heavily in debt than ever before and will ask for re-election without any suggestion of policy for the future.

In 1930 Mr. Bennett promised to end unemployment. A few weeks ago he declared that his promise still stands. No one wishes to throw the whole of the blame for the effect of a world wide situation on the unfortunate man who holds the office of Prime Minister during a depression but his promise is merely referred to in the belief that his proposals for a rectification of present distress will not prove any more effective.

SKIING FACILITIES AT ST. JOVITE, QUE.

The already fine skiing facilities around St. Jovite and Lake Ouimet have been improved. The ski trails around Lake Ouimet have been widened. The constant change of scenery, the quietness and the beautiful snow effect in the woods make trail skiing a delightful pastime.

The improved Kandahar and the new Taschereau downhill runs and the Dawes Ridge Trail, all situated on the lofty peaks of Mt. Tremblant, are now linked to the St. Jovite network of trails and are only three miles away from Lake Ouimet. The Mt. Tremblant section offers Alpine-like skiing conditions.

A new 31 meter jump has been erected by Gray Rocks Inn on a hill south of Lake Ouimet, plans of which were confirmed by the Federation Internationale de Ski.

The St. Jovite Ski Club's agenda of events includes:

On April 21—"The Easter Downhill" from club's cabin on Mt. Tremblant.

Hitler—One Point of View

By A SAAR VOTER*

IT was a happy crowd that met on board the liner "Deutschland" in New York the day after Christmas 1934. 400 Saarlanders had gathered there from all parts of the United States and Canada to sail home to the little country on the banks of the Saar. They all wanted to be in on the battle at the polls on January 13th, 1935, when their native land had to decide whether it wanted to stay under the rule of the League of Nations, join France or return to Germany. There were 400 qualified voters, men and women, and 130 children ranging in age from 3 weeks to 12 years. A similar transport had sailed before and still another was to follow.

Our motto was: Nix wie hemm (hurry home) and that we all intended to do. After a week at sea we were getting tired; it's too much to go to dances and masquerades every night and stay up till late in the morning. I remember a Canadian from Toronto who sailed with the same boat to Southampton. He hadn't missed one of the many amusements and when he left the ship he shook my hand and said: I'm ruined! But tired or not we could not hurry home. We were told that the city of Hamburg wanted to receive us as its guests. From there we would proceed to Berlin where the German minister for propaganda, Goebbels, and probably the Fuehrer himself would greet us. This announcement created a lot of excitement. Everyone wanted to see Hitler in person and perhaps shake hands with him, but they did not get their wish as we only saw Goebbels and the Fuehrer's representative, Rudolph Hess. I myself had seen Hitler many times in Munich, in fact I had lived next door to him the time when he was released from jail after his "beer-hall putsch."

"They seem to need our votes badly," I said to one of the ship officers, "otherwise they wouldn't spend all that money on us."

"Don't fool yourself," he answered. "The Saar will return to Germany without the aid of the thousand that came from overseas. Sure, we could have taken all the money we spend on you now and given it to the unemployed in Germany;

but we wanted you to come home and see for yourself how different the Third Reich is from the Germany that you knew. So that you can tell your friends in your new country what awful lies their newspapers are dishing out about conditions in the Third Reich. We don't need your votes, we need you as storm-troops for German propaganda abroad!"

I was dumbfounded at this reply and so were my friends. Certainly he had only given his personal opinion, but I was sceptical. We had

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"1180 NAMELESS VICTIMS"

Reproduction of a card secretly circulated among the Nazi Storm Troopers in commemoration of their comrades slain in the Hitler "Purge" of June 30th, 1934.

three or four Jews on board who also were going over to the plebiscite. Their fares had been paid by the same source as ours, (through private collections in Germany.) One of them, an interne in a New York hospital, had lost his position in a German hospital two years ago when Hitler came into power. He had been the only Jew among eighty internes then. I should not have blamed him if he voted against a country which had driven him away. And there were others who frankly admitted that they would not vote for Hitler-Germany. Possibly it was true after all that Germany did not need our votes so badly or else they would have barred dubious voters.

* The Editorial Board has withheld the true name of the author lest his relatives in Germany suffer for his candor. The writer is well-vouched for by a number of prominent graduates and his opinions undoubtedly represent one aspect of the problem. The views of a McGill graduate, more favourably inclined towards the Hitler regime, will be found on another page in order that both sides of this question may be presented to our readers.

At the end of our sea-voyage I began to see things more clearly. We all gathered in the main dining-room where they made gramophone records for broadcasting purposes. We sang the national anthem and the Saar-song and listened to a speech. After that an elderly women read from a sheet of paper into the receiver a story about her bad experiences in America and how wonderful she had found everything in Germany.

"How can she say that," I protested to my Jewish friend, "she hasn't seen anything yet."

"Neither have you," he answered with a shrug. "But you will, if you keep your mouth shut and your eyes open!"—

Our reception on German soil was wonderful. Flowers and flags and cheering crowds—but strangely enough, no man without uniform. Black uniforms and grey ones, but mainly brown shirts and breeches. Wherever we went it was always the same: flags, bands and uniforms.

"Isn't that funny," one of our party said, "I haven't seen one man in working-clothes yet. I wonder if those fellows are working at all."

"This I'll find out soon," I said, and called one of the fellows in uniform. "Hey, buddy, how can you always walk around wearing uniforms? Aren't you guys working?"

He looked indignantly at me. "Certainly," he said.

"And may I ask where?"

"For the party!"

There are no "Nazis" in Germany, there is only "the party." And everybody except Jews seems to belong to "the party." In fact, Hitler has won some of the communists and socialist German laborers over to his side. The government claims that the number of unemployed has been reduced in two years from almost seven millions to two millions. But how can an industrial country without export reemploy five million men in so short a time? I met a chap of about twenty years of age who has to serve in the labor camp for one year beginning April 1st, 1935. He was dismissed from his job on October 1st, 1934, to make place for a married man. For the six months he will not be listed as unemployed; he is just "between jobs." And since the labor-service has become compulsory one can figure how many of these young fellows are "between jobs." Two brothers, both over thirty and out of work, are not on the unemployment lists because their father has an income of \$20 a week and is forced by law to keep his two sons. And nearly one million men are working in labor camps for 10 cents a day. Thus it becomes clear that it is not the actual number of unemployed

which has been reduced, but only the number on the relief-lists. There is, though, an actual increase in employment in the armament industry. I had a long talk with some storm-troopers in Berlin about this item.

"Germany is able to put up an army of 5 million trained men within two weeks," one said proudly. "We only exchange their spades for rifles and they are ready to march. In the labor camps they are only working till 3 p.m. After that they have shooting practice and are drilled like regular soldiers. And you should see how the factories are working overtime turning out airplane motors. There is one right here in Berlin, Siemens, the big electrical concern, which only makes airplane motors."

"But that is the very thing our newspapers charge against Germany," I remarked. "How can you call them liars if you yourself know the truth? And by the way, I'd like to know something about the blood-purge of last year. How many do you think were killed that time?"

"About 500," one fellow said without hesitation.

"More'n that," replied another and he took out of his pocketbook a leaflet printed in German.

1180 nameless victims, 30 June, 1934.

"This may only be communist propaganda," he said, "but there has been about that number. We simply had to do it in order to save the party. And those were not former Communists; it was the higher-ups that plotted against the Fuehrer. There are still some left, but we are on the lookout and we will clean up pretty soon."

I soon found out what he meant by "Being on the lookout." My host was a dentist, a well educated man with a lot of common sense. (Party member, of course.) Till late in the night we were discussing conditions in the Third Reich.

"Certainly," he said, "it would be nice to bring up all people to the same social level. But that is a Utopian scheme when even in the party itself one member thinks he is better than his fellow. It's all right with the working classes; they only gain. But who foots the bill? We middle-classes. I have a good business and an old business but I could not afford to rent a better apartment or buy a car. Taxes and collections for the unemployed are eating up almost one-third of my income. Ask any businessman and he'll tell you the same. I don't know how long it can go like this."

—Next morning two storm-troopers were calling on me to take me over to the Kroll-opera, where minister Goebbels was speaking.

One asked: "How did you like your host?"

"He is a great fellow," I answered.

"Did he say anything to you?"

"Nothing special; just talk."

"You see, he is one of the guys we're on the lookout for. Some day we'll catch him, anyway."

No wonder that everybody is afraid to talk!

After the speech in the Kroll-opera a former classmate of mine whom I had not seen for at least 12 years spotted me in the crowd. He is a reporter for the diplomatic press service and I thought I would at last get some authentic news.

"So you want to have the low-down on conditions in Germany," he said after the usual questions about past, present and future. "As it is now, the uncertainty of international relations. . . ."

"Stop," I interrupted. "I just came from a diplomatic speech. I asked you for the low-down."

He glanced at me sidewise. "I'm afraid you'll have to find out for yourself. Remember K.? He has been eight months in a concentration camp and he is now here selling cigars. I will give you his address and you can go over and speak to him."

K. was a Jewish friend of ours who had been a lawyer and an active member of the Socialist party. I went to his place and had a long chat with him.

"Sure I love the Fuehrer. Eight months' concentration camp and a lost job would make almost anybody love him!" he said. "Nobody troubles us any more. Once in a while some 'Little Hitler' pastes a sign on our window during the night: Don't buy from Jews. But in the morning a stormtrooper has to remove it. We are used to that. I have no children and don't want to leave a country where my family has been living as long as one can remember. But it's different for Jewish families with children. The Hitler youth have it hammered in their heads that the Jew is a second-rate man, something unclean. What chance do you think a Jewish kid will have for its future growing up in these surroundings? Do you want to read something about the new German religion?"

He brought forth a book by one Rudolph Wagner who describes the new Genesis:—There was only one race in the beginning—the Nordics who called themselves Goths, which really means Gods. That is also the meaning when our Lord Jesus calls himself the son of god, the son of a Nordic. These Goths kept as slaves manlike beings. As time went on the slaves became more

and more like their lords and the latter could not be prevented from lying with their slave-women. Thus, the slaves did not differ much from their lords any more in appearance. One day, the Goths had gone off to war against another tribe and the slaves took the opportunity to flee with the wives and children of their lords. But some of the wives had escaped and called another Nordic tribe, the Cheruscer, to go after the fugitives. In Silesia they caught them and destroyed them almost completely. The few who escaped went to Asia and became the progenitors of the Semitic and Mongolic races.—

After I had left my friend I went for a glass of beer; I guess I needed some refreshment! In a small corner restaurant I met a city employee who started to talk with me. His monthly pay, he told me, was 120 marks (\$48 at the present rate of exchange). From this sum he has to pay \$14 for taxes and his share for the unemployed. From the rest he tries to make a living with prices at this level: 1 pound of coffee (the cheapest), \$0.75, 1 pound of butter \$0.70, 1 dozen eggs \$0.70, a pair of shoe-soles \$2.—, a cheap suit \$30.—, a loaf of bread \$0.20.

Like everybody in Germany he wanted to know something about the propaganda in the foreign press about Germany. I told him the story of the mock-trial concerning the Reichstag fire.

"Well," he said, "that's none of their business how we handle our own affairs. Though, I would not say that this guy van der Lubbe actually set the fire. You may ask any man on the street and he will tell you that Goebbels and Goering know best how the fire was started and how the communists were blamed for it. But you better be careful about that—you know you can't trust everybody!"—

It was the fifteenth day since I had left Canada on this propaganda trip. We had heard speeches of mayors and ministers and we had been received by cities which held big banquets for us; our throats were hoarse from singing and shouting, "Heil Hitler." We all wanted to come home to our relatives in the Saar and have a bath and a full night's sleep. But it was not over yet.

One morning we gathered in front of the auto-buses which should bring us to Potsdam, the burial place of Frederic the Great. I felt so tired that I could have slept standing there in the street. And just then one of our party slapped me on the shoulder and shouted with his arm outstretched, "Heil Hitler."

"Oh come on now," I said. "Can't you see that I'm fed up? I just feel like some member of a road-show."

I had not seen the group of storm-troopers and women standing right behind me. In no time I was surrounded and the women were shouting: "Knock him cold, the dirty bum!"

I did not feel sleepy any more; this was getting serious.

"What did you mean by calling this here a theatre?" one of the storm-troopers with two golden stripes on his collar asked. "How dare you pass such a remark when we do everything to make your stay here as pleasant as possible?"

And again the women shouted: "Don't make ceremonies. Knock him down, he insulted the Fuehrer!"

Some of our party were already getting curious. I had to do something about the incident.

"But don't you understand that I did not mean a thing with my remark? I'm not fed up with your hospitality, I'm only tired. I'm fed up with travelling around like a member of a circus, that's what I meant. And if you ask the others they probably will tell you the same. I'm as good a patriot as any one of you and certainly did not mean to insult the Fuehrer."

Fortunately the sign for our departure was given and the storm-trooper said:

"You apologize for your remark, then, and we'll let it go at that for now."

We went to Potsdam and were led around to all the historic places where the great man had lived who had said: "Let everybody find his happiness in his own fashion." We then had another banquet in our honour and heard some more speeches. But I did not enjoy it. I had visions of concentration camps where they "make one love the Fuehrer." And all that for a little remark that really hadn't meant anything!

At night we were brought back to our gathering place in the city. I had almost forgotten the incident of the morning when two stormtroopers and two women spotted me in the crowd and called me aside. They now accused me of having called the whole organization a theatre-performance.

I did some quick thinking and said: "Do you really think that I should have left my family in Canada to come over to vote if I weren't a good patriot? And besides, I'm a British subject."

That did the trick; at first I was afraid they would call my bluff and ask for my papers. And luckily I deceived them and they let me go with some good admonitions for the future.

A special train took us from Berlin 600 miles across Germany to our destination. We travelled

all night and reached the last stop before the Saar-border at 7 o'clock in the morning. We were taken off the train to stay for breakfast and lunch, and presented a sorry sight marching sleepily through the town behind a band playing the Saar-song. Flags were in all windows and rows of electric lights hung across the streets. People just aroused from their sleep stood in the windows cheering. It was the last time we were greeted with flags and music. In Saar, official receptions as well as band-playing and flag-waving were prohibited by the government-commission.

After lunch we left this hospitable place and arrived in Saarbruecken, capital of the Saar territory, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Nobody stood on the station platform to welcome us home. But outside the station the streets were crowded by tens of thousands of people. Police tried in vain to keep the streets free; nobody could keep the crowds back any more. And then the officer in charge of the Saar police gave order to use the clubs. They hit a few, but an officer of the international police-force, a Swedish captain, rushed forwards and struck the policeman who had given the order right across the face.

"Are you crazy," he shouted in German, "let these people greet their relatives and friends!" Within five minutes there were no Saar-policemen in sight.

My brother had come to the station and we went to his house. While we were talking he turned on the radio and we heard the reception of the American voters in Saarbruecken broadcast over a German sender.

"And now," the announcer said, "you will hear some of the returning talk to you about their impressions of the Third Reich." And we heard a woman speak about her bad experiences in America and how wonderful she had found everything in Germany—a story which I had heard somewhere before. . . It was the woman who had spoken into the gramophone receiver on board the ship we had come over in!

My brother wasn't surprised at all when I explained to him that this broadcast was a fake. All broadcasts concerning the plebiscite were fakes, he said. One day the German sender would bring a story about a communist who had come from Saar on a visit to Germany and had there turned into an ardent Hitlerite. Next day the French sender from Strasbourg claimed that this communist had been drunk and was given a prepared speech to read over the radio. For six months it had been going on like that and people

wished that it all were over. The "German Front," successor of the dissolved Nazi-party, and the "United Front" who favored the status quo, were fighting each other furiously. In one case the German Front broke up a meeting of the United Front and wrecked the whole place where the meeting was to be held. I told my brother that I had laid a bet on the victory of the German Front with 88% of the votes. I had taken as a measure the percentage of Hitler's election in 1934. My brother was sceptical; he thought 80% a very good result. His scepticism was shared by almost everybody to whom I talked about it. One thing was sure: France would not get many votes. There were a couple of thousand French employees who had been there on the 28th of June 1919 and were thus entitled to vote and there were also a few naturalized French citizens. But the population is mainly German although at least 15% is of French descent as names such as Lamarche, Dubois, Toussaint, Cloutin, Couturier, etc., indicate. But they have forgotten their origin and think of themselves as German. The danger came from the United Front with their slogan: For Fatherland and Religion—but against Hitler!" They used the recent persecution of some Protestant ministers in Germany as a powerful weapon to scare the Catholic population—and the Saar is 75% Catholic! Even Catholic priests at first made propaganda for the status quo from their pulpits. But these priests soon were replaced by others.

Another point in the propaganda of the United Front was the prosperity the Saar had enjoyed the fifteen years under the League of Nations. All through the post-war inflation in Germany the Saar had had the security of the French currency and did not know the high reparation taxes the German farmer and business man had to pay. And sure enough, the votes for the status quo mainly came from businessmen and from some government employees who feared for their jobs.

At last the 13th of January, 1935, had come and brought with it a small "migration of nations," for everyone had to cast his vote in the community where he had been living on the 28th of June, 1919. On the evening before huge bonfires were burning on every hill throughout the country and the bells were ringing from every church. The houses were trimmed with green and the windows illuminated with candles since flags had been prohibited. The sale of alcohol had also been limited on the 13th and 14th of January from 12 to 2.30 p.m. and from 6.30 to 9 p.m.

The streets were quiet but in front of the poll rooms large crowds gathered. Everybody was eager to cast his vote and since the examination of passports, voting tickets and voting lists took quite some time, many had to wait for hours in the cold till their turn came. The chairman of the local voting commission was always a member of the international voting commission. In my home town he was a Dutchman with an assistant from both German Front and United Front. There was no disorder in any of the poll rooms. People had been told not to talk in the rooms and by no means use the German salute "Heil Hitler" lest their votes be declared invalid. At noon the voting was practically over and there was no doubt as to the result. At about 8 p.m. armoured cars of the international police took the ballot boxes over to the train and brought them to Saarbruecken to be counted.

That night the innkeepers did a whale of a business. The scheme to circumvent the limitation of the sale of alcohol had been found: We placed a big washtub under the table and filled it with ice and bottles of beer purchased before 9 o'clock! The members of the international commission were sitting in our company and had the time of their lives.

The following day was quiet and rather dull. Everybody was preparing for the big event which was to take place on January 15th, 8.15 in the morning: the publication of the result of the plebiscite.

I was still asleep when my younger brother rushed into my room shouting: "Get up, get up, you've won your bet! 90.5% of the votes for Germany!"

I dressed in a hurry and went to town; now the flags were out on every house, and people were running about excitedly. Some wag got the idea of holding a mock funeral for the status quo. A bunch of fellows in full dress with top hats had taken a coffin from a cabinet maker's and put in it a scare crow wearing a sign around its neck: Max Braun, leader of the United Front. This coffin they carried through the town with the school children following behind. Solemnly they sang: Let us pray for the deceased status quo, and the crowds would answer: Requiescat in pace!

On the same morning a friend of mine drove me to Saarbruecken. All along our way through villages and mining towns there was the same joy and happiness as I had just witnessed at home. The cheering and singing was loudest in the former communist centre and I remembered the words of my host in Berlin that the most ardent Hitlerites were former communists. The farmers



PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY
OTTAWA

The Parliamentary Library, Its History And Work

By MARTIN BURRELL

(Parliamentary Librarian)

A PARLIAMENTARY librarian's office is a sort of clearing house for general information and troubles—not always literary troubles. One moment he may be called on to find, or verify, a quotation from one of Burke's speeches. Ten minutes later he is endeavouring to pacify an indignant senator's wife who had referred scathingly to some novel which was not fit for her young family to see, and he hastens to demonstrate—not always successfully—that the book in question was not in reality salacious, but merely one of those frank expositions of sex matters which are the commonplace of modern youth. This visitor may be shortly followed by one who is anxious to see how the kitchens of the parliamentary restaurant are run. Or some one else may be keen to be taken to the memorial chamber, flatteringly remarking "I know you can explain its meaning and its beauties so interestingly!"

And so the tale goes on, day by day, year by year. And if the visitors are of various kinds, so also is the correspondence varied, and not without its humorous side. I once received a letter addressed to the "Librarian of the National Liberal Library." My eyebrows lifted, and remained arched when the letter commenced, "Dear Madam." On one memorable occasion I was even addressed as "The Congenital Librarian of Parliament." The fair correspondent wanted me to give her particulars of her ancestor's crest. Whether the ancestor ever had a crest I know not; we couldn't find it. I wrote my regrets, and rather timidly, ventured to ask her why she addressed me as Congenital Librarian. I immediately received a reply saying that she didn't know, but why did I address her as "Dear Madam," when she wasn't married? On this I hastily dropped the correspondence.

A little history may be of interest before I continue with the story of the library I have been directly connected with for the last fourteen years, the Library of Parliament.

In 1841, at the time of Union, the libraries of Upper and Lower Canada were merged into one, consisting of some 6,000 volumes. In 1849 the collection had swollen to about 25,000 volumes.

In that year the Parliament Buildings in Montreal were burnt down and only some 200 books were saved. Five years later, when the library had grown to 17,000 volumes, came the second disastrous fire (in Quebec), but this time 8,000 books were saved. The year before Confederation, when the seat of government was removed to Ottawa, the library contained about 55,000 volumes. It was not until 1876 that the present library was ready for occupation, and by that time roughly 100,000 volumes were moved into the new structure. That number has swelled into approximately 400,000 at the present time.

Seen from the outside, the building, with its flying buttresses, is a noble architectural work. It was designed by Thomas Fuller, father of the present Chief Dominion Architect. The interior is circular in form rather suggestive of the great Reading Room in the British Museum. In diameter about 100 feet, the height from the floor to the top of the cupola is approximately 132 feet. Between the interior and exterior walls, which enclose the library proper, are small rooms containing many thousands of books. In the centre of the library is a fifteen foot statue of Queen Victoria, executed by Marshall Wood. The frame work of the two galleries is of iron and artistic wood work. The flooring of the galleries is of glass, one inch thick. Fortunately the heavy iron doors were shut in time to save the library from destruction when the disastrous fire of February 3rd, 1916, destroyed the Buildings. The beautiful floor, of oak, cherry, and walnut, was unfortunately damaged by the rush of water under the doors that night, but still remains much as it was in 1876. Though it has its inconveniences, and no modern architect would design a library of such a type, it makes a strong appeal to the aesthetic sense and is literally a place of beauty.

Until comparatively recent years direct lighting for the numerous alcoves, and a great chandelier with electric lights in the centre of the room, were the order of the day. I discussed matters with the Minister of Public Works some years ago with the happy result that indirect lighting now

supplies all the alcoves, and, far up round the base of the great lantern which reaches to the top of the cupola, powerful electric lights, comprising some 12,000 watts, shed a mellow radiance throughout the library proper.

With the passage of time, as in the case of nearly all libraries, the word congestion began to have significance. Not only the library itself but the numerous vaults below the main room were becoming over-crowded, and a certain amount of confusion marked the storage of the scores of thousands of volumes below the main room. The difficulties were met and to a large extent surmounted. Two rooms below the Senate Chamber were secured, steel shelving supplied, and here were placed some 30,000 volumes, easy of access. Another large room beneath the main floor of the Commons side of the buildings was similarly fitted up, and here, from the various vaults in which they were scattered, were transferred some thousands of the United States documents, everything in such shape that in a few minutes any volume called for can be placed in the hands of the enquirer. Exploration showed that a large amount of space still existed, unused, between the interior and outer walls on the south side of the structure, and this led to the fitting up of eleven new rooms, with further relief. And lastly, a large room in what is known as the West Block was secured, duly fitted with shelves, and to this room were transferred some 32,000 volumes of reserve sets of sessional papers, Hansards, and so on, ready for call whenever required. The contents of all the vaults have been rearranged during the course of the last few years, the books card-indexed, and it is not too much to say that the Library at the present time is in better shape than it has been for twenty-five or thirty years.

Unfortunately, the type of building does not lend itself to additional structures, and no doubt in the course of time the whole problem of space will have to be dealt with.

Mistakenly spoken of sometimes as a National Library, and occasionally thought of as a public library, the Library of Parliament, as its name connotes, is an institution devoted to the needs of federal legislators. While the members of the permanent staff are appointed by the Civil Service Commission, which body also concerns itself with promotions and with the salaries of the staff, the general conduct of the institution is under the jurisdiction of parliament itself, through a joint committee of Senate and Commons, presided over by the two speakers who act by statute as ministers of the department.

The joint librarians, one English, one French, have the rank of deputy-ministers.

While during the session the borrowing of books is practically confined to members and senators, this privilege is extended to a limited number of people during the recess, preferably to those who are connected in some way with parliament itself. Access to books in the library itself is granted at all times and students from all parts of the country avail themselves of the exceptional opportunities thus afforded for research work.

And here it may be well pointed out that the duties in a parliamentary library are somewhat different to the duties imposed upon those connected with other libraries. For it is not simply a question of producing a specific book, but of being consulted on a wide variety of subjects, offering suggestions and advice, with the necessity of knowing well the political history of the country and of demonstrating that the Librarians and staff have more than a bowing acquaintance with the whole domain of literature. Infinite tact and constant courtesy and a personal knowledge of members and their special requirements are all part of the equipment.

Space considerations as well as financial reasons limit to some extent the acquisition of new library material, and the first object is to keep well up to date all those books dealing with parliamentary procedure, economics, finance, constitutional law and so on. Nevertheless the library is well furnished with historical and biographical literature in addition to the belles lettres and a limited selection of scientific material.

It would take a whole article to describe some of the specially interesting books in the library. For instance there are three volumes autographed by Queen Victoria, one of them "The Speeches and Addresses of the Prince Consort," bearing on the front page, in the Queen's own handwriting: "Presented to the Library of Parliament, Canada, in Memory of Her great and good Husband, by his broken-hearted Widow, Victoria, 1864."

Then there are the ten volumes, 10th edition, printed in 1786, of "The Statutes at Large, from Magna Charta to the twenty-fifth year of the reign of George III." And, incidentally, the library contains a complete set of all the British Statutes since that far-off day. The Imperial documents are arranged on innumerable shelves and date back to 1801. The collection was pronounced by the Colonial Office as one of the best in existence. The United States documents,



INTERIOR OF PARLIAMENT LIBRARY, OTTAWA.

numbering thousands, commence with the Journal of the Senate of the United States, 1790.

Here also are four huge volumes of Audubon's great work on the birds of America. It is interesting to note that Audubon himself brought his own set and sold it to the library in 1850, the seat of government being then in Toronto. Audubon died the following year, and the plates were destroyed during the Civil War. There are some 400 magnificently coloured drawings. Only about a hundred sets are in existence and a set in good condition would be worth anything from five to ten thousand dollars.

Amongst interesting old newspapers there is the first number of the *Quebec Gazette* issued on June 21st, 1764. Advertisements were even then in order, and I note one, adorned with the picture of a young darkie girl in flight, reading, "Sept. 1, 1766, RUN AWAY. A Negro Girl, of about 24 years of age; pitted with the Small-pox,

speaks good English; had on a black gown and red Callimanco Petticoat; and supposed to have Cash, both Gold and Silver, with her. Whoever apprehends said Negro Girl and brings her back shall have one Pistole reward, and all necessary Charges paid by I. Weden." But whether negro girls abscond with the cash or not, life goes on and stomachs have to be filled, and so we read—"Some Choice dried Cod Fish, for Family Use, a few boxes of Sperma-ceti Candles, and four very handsome Sets of CHINA, compleat, may be had on reasonable terms at JOHN LEE'S Store in the Lower-Town."

And this question of newspapers touches a difficult problem for all libraries. Their increasing size, and the hopeless mixing of advertisements with reading matter, add to the difficulty. In the library of parliament we have some 10,000 large bound volumes, thousands of which are defunct papers. The expense involved is heavy,

(Continued on Page 57)

The Prospect in Canadian Education

By PROFESSOR F. CLARKE

IN presenting what follows to the readers of *The McGill News*, I am asking much of their kindly forbearance. Not only is the article written in some haste and amid difficulties, but I feel ill-qualified to write it at all. An experience of just over five years is not really long enough to afford a basis for any final judgment. Moreover, that experience itself has been gained in Eastern Canada, and there are now many, not all in the West, who doubt whether Eastern Canada is today fairly representative of the significant and growing things in the country as a whole. It begins, they say, to look a little worse, and its cherished ideas and standards smell a little musty and stale.

Hence anything I can offer about the prospect in Canadian Education must be taken as no more than an impression. The difficulties which dampen the confidence of any would-be prophet arise very largely from that shrouding atmosphere of uncertainty about the future which lies thick everywhere, but more thickly over Canada than over most countries today. Will the pull of the United States increase or diminish in strength? What form will that pull take; out of the present brew across the border what will emerge? Will the dominant culture in the States take a turn in the "British" direction: ordered community life, respect for history and tradition, emphasis on discipline as a condition of freedom, and regard for living continuity from precedent to precedent? Or will it turn to something "Russian," where all is "planned" and pre-destined by the blueprint of the "human engineer?" There are factors which point in one or the other direction. New England and the South would seem to suggest the first alternative. The Calvinistic tradition of thought with its pre-ordained and minutely articulated notions of human destiny, strengthened now by the ideology of the machine and scientific procedure, and supported by the analogy of the constitution itself, seems to point strongly in the other direction. The Middle West may win out. Today no man can say what the issue will be, but whatever emerges will affect Canada profoundly either by attraction or by repulsion.

Or again, what is to be the relation in Canada itself between East and West? Will the strain increase? Will there arise a cultural antagonism

similar to that which produced the Civil War in the States? If so, which element will prevail?

What, again, is the significance of restless, uneasy movements, largely inchoate and subterranean, which are now stirring? Is the C.C.F. for instance, only a manifestation of discontent, animated less by genuinely new ideals than by the irritation of deflated hopes of the old bourgeois kind? Or is it a real portent of something new? And, looking farther afield, in what sense is Canada to remain "British?" What are to be her future relations, not only within the Commonwealth, but to the States of the world at large? All these queries concern the future of education profoundly since they concern the spirit and structure of the community by which the ends and processes of education will be determined.

Thus any forecast must be surrounded by a bristle of qualifications and reservations. But one thing can be said with certainty: there really is such a thing as "Canadian Education." Apart from the education of French Canada, which must always stand by itself, the general organism of education in Canada wears a common countenance. The sovereignty of the Province over this field cannot alter the fact that there really is a Canadian *people* expressing its mind and its historical development in educational processes and objectives which are largely common. There are now welcome signs that the Provinces, without derogating from their constitutional sovereignty, will respond increasingly to the pressure of this common spirit.

Making allowance for all these factors, I should be disposed to view the future with a guarded optimism. Some of the indications which make for hope may be summarized. First I would place the passing of an era of easy prosperity. There stands the enemy who is most likely to sow tares among the spiritual and cultural wheat of Canada. The product of it is a cheap and sometimes bumptious pride in an easy success, accompanied by all the choking weeds of over-confidence and self-delusion. Living in Canada among Canadians one gets the impression of rich spiritual subsoils which are less fruitful than they ought to be, because the ploughs of adversity and difficulty have not cut deeply enough into them. One feels the difference in a land like South Africa which

has had almost too much history and not too much of easy wealth. Canada should talk and think a little less about its vast economic resources, and a little more about its still largely unexploited human resources. The typical Canadian has a certain quality of steadiness of mind, the gift of absorbing and reflecting faithfully and in due proportion the world around him. If this quality could have full play, uncorrupted by easy wealth and undiverted by false values, it would not only contribute to a rich culture but it would bring upon the world scene a Canadian people well-qualified to sympathize with, and to mediate between, the conflicting ideals which are now tearing the world apart. Even now there are fractures in Canadian Education—the courses of study in History for example,—which point that way.

Allied with this ground of hope is another which I would call the weakening of a bourgeois ideology. We are beginning to realize that in the so-called “democratic” movements of the nineteenth century, there was less of the spirit of a genuinely free society and more of very mundane middle-class ambitious than we had thought. The motive of the new claimants for emancipation and franchise was no new vision of a regenerated and spiritualized social order, but in the main, just a plain middle-class drive for worldly success. They were seeking, not a new Home of the Free, but entrance to an existing Home of the Privileged.

It is clear that a working conception which implied that everybody was to be privileged as against everybody else, was inherently contradictory and anarchical, and was bound to collapse when it had gone far enough. What delayed the collapse in North America was a rapid and long continued economic expansion which, while it lasted, could absorb the margins of anarchy just as a rich and growing city could carry its swarming infestation of grafters. We hear a new note now, not so much because men have suddenly become better and purer, but because the conditions which sustained the whole contradiction have passed away. Real regenerations take much longer than five years and N.R.A. schemes have less to do with them than may be supposed.

The reflection of this bourgeois ideology in the structure and spirit of Canadian Education is plain enough. It is seen in the crowds who throng High School and University led by no real desire for education as such, but by the lure of “success,” social, economic, or what not; in the excessive values attached to labels, graduation diplomas, degrees and so forth, and to the ceremonial occasions by which such things are glorified: in

the working of a Grade system which, to use a Baconian phrase, “levels men’s wits” by insisting upon an equal progression lest some should too easily get ahead; and by a certain unavowed dislike of real excellence, and unwillingness to go all out to encourage it, lest one should strengthen too much an already dangerous competitor in the “success” race.

A true democracy would welcome excellence and do its utmost to encourage it, knowing well, as the Greeks did, that the whole community would enjoy its fruits. A democracy that does not set itself to discover its own natural aristocracy and to go on discovering it, is doomed in the end to sterility or extinction. The ideal of a level, undistinguished *classlessness* is proving so much to the taste of our present day dictators that we ought to be suspicious of its claim to be a democratic essential. True democratic equality is a much deeper and more subtle thing than that. The business of democracy is not to abolish classes or such, but to make classes truly functional and organic, a just and full response of diversity of ability among its citizens to the wide diversity of the community’s needs. Beneath the diversities of the functional order with all forms of ability trained to maximum productiveness, the fundamental Equality persists, a matter of human standing and freedom of communion, rather than of mathematical equivalence of status.

This brings me to the third ground of hope. Canada has still something to learn in the matter of a true democracy as contrasted with a regulated “free for all.” But she has the great advantage of an educational system which can be readily adapted to the right ideas. Nothing is more pleasing in the Canadian system than the generosity with which it welcomes all alike. Whether it always makes the best of them I have shown some reason to doubt, but the system could be readily adapted and diversified to meet the fuller and richer demand. There are abundant signs of such an adaption already and my own impression is that the administrators would go farther and faster if a public opinion that is still deeply tinged with purely bourgeois ideas, would allow them.

Such then are some of the grounds for a moderately optimistic view. These influences may be expected to work themselves out in a variety of ways. Thus there may come a general loosening up of the somewhat rigid Grade system with more thorough sifting of pupils, and with more care for the acceleration of the progress of the promising ones, especially in the early stages. Waste of school time can be much reduced. Secondary Education will be much more freely diversified, since, in some form or other, it must

be given to all. The most crucial "sifting" stage of all, that which comes at about the age of twelve, the threshold of adolescence, will receive much more solicitous attention, and the present practice of keeping adolescents in an "elementary" school designed for young children will diminish.

At the same time, Secondary Education will stand on its feet own and pursue its own proper ends, independently of the University. It will relate itself to all forms of social and individual need, without departing from the main principle (to which Canada on the whole has been faithful) that the central business of the secondary school is the discipline of the adolescent in the great basic values of civilization as so far achieved, language and literature, history and art, science and mathematics: These in some form or other will remain the staple studies. Latin will be for those who can carry it far enough and stenography and type-writing will be relegated to the purely vocational school where they belong.

School-workshops will be more prominent, not as a form of narrowly "vocational" training but as an instrument of instruction needed for all alike, if only to prevent an over supply of weedy and ineffective intellectuals.

The University, on its part, will draw in its lines and give up the idea that it is the sole instrument for training "leaders," or indeed, that the training of leaders is in any special and peculiar sense its main concern. There is much misconception on this matter and it does real harm. The University has been caught up in the toils of the prevailing ideology and has become a sort of branding instrument giving what is almost a guarantee of "success." The nemesis for this is a crowd of dissatisfied graduates who have been led to regard a University career as a sure road to success, and, feeling that they have been deceived, may turn their resentment upon the University itself. So the University suffers, and suffers still more when unwise efforts are made to assuage the discontent by pandering still more widely to the "success" demand through the institution of incongruous professional and "efficiency" courses.

In essence, the University should remain what it has always been presumed to be, a home for scholarship and disinterested research. Because it is that, (and not a glorified High School), it can be a place of training for those whose destiny it is to live the intellectual life. Training for the learned professions must always be closely associated with it, not because it is a vocational school but for precisely the opposite reason, because it is a place devoted to the disinterested pursuit of those basic studies upon which the practice of the

professions rests. A University does not provide teaching in physiology because it wishes to train doctors: it can train doctors because it is a place where studies in physiology are going on.

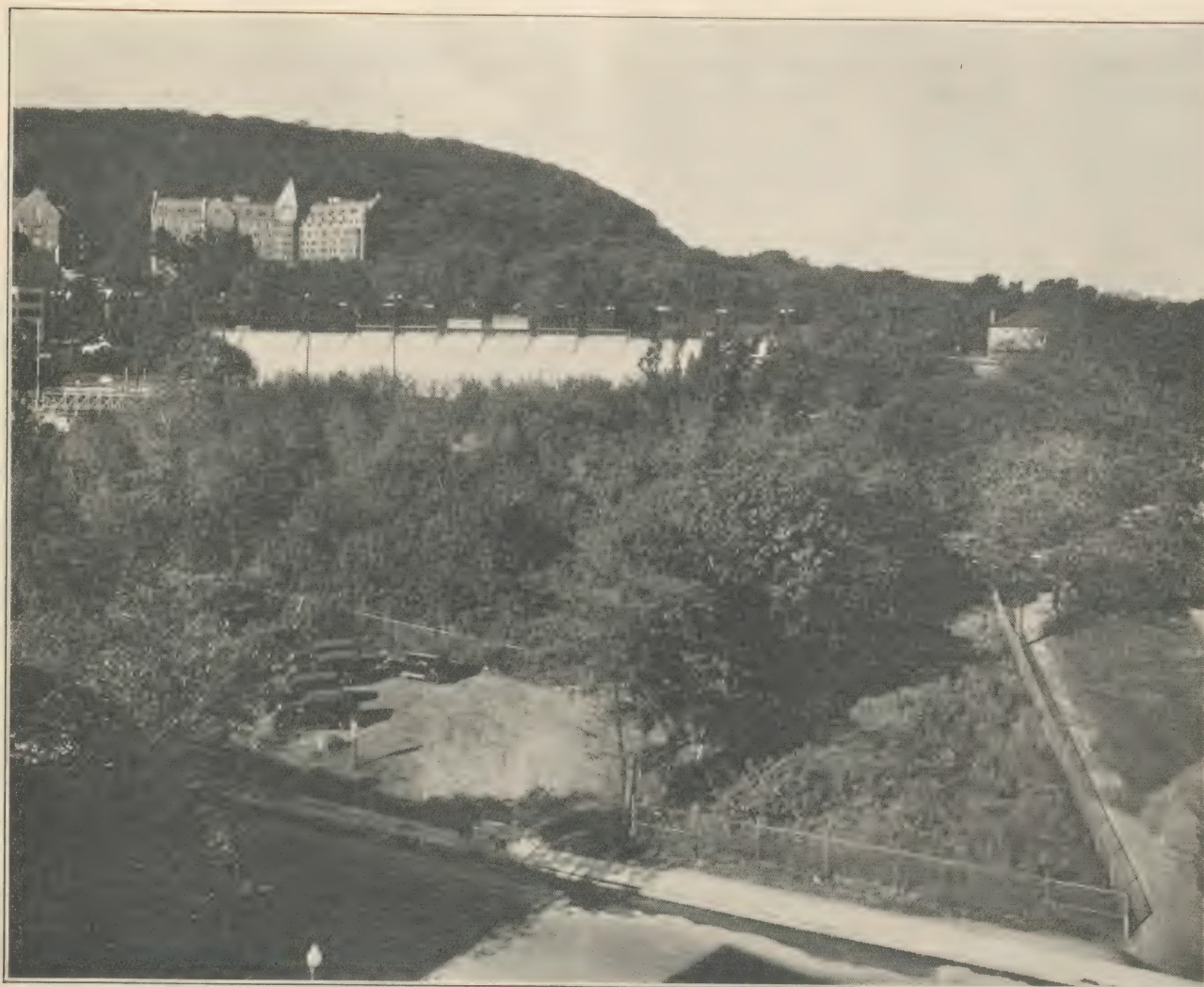
As it becomes better realized that the University has no special or peculiar concern with the training of "leaders," and as education itself becomes more detached from the warping association with "success," what is known as adult education will enter into its kingdom. Here at last is a chance not only to provide a form of grown-up studies alternative to those of the University, but also to pursue lines in education for no other end than the good of education itself. The example of Denmark should be ever before us, where "success" is provided for by elaborate co-operative organization and a rich variety of corporate economic aids, while adult education in the Folk High Schools is devoted wholly to a cultivation of the things which enrich the cultural life.

Even the University graduate will need such free adult education, and may need it badly. In his University course he may have been merely chasing labels, and even if this is not so, he may well have been learning in a formal bookish sense matter which he had not the experience or the maturity to interpret at its full value. The premature simulation of unreal learning; unreal because it comes too soon, is not the least of the troubles from which the University suffers. When adult education is understood in its true character as sheer *getting to know* by those who want to know, it will have a marked effect right down through all the ranges of formal education.

Lastly there is the question of the teacher. The degree of estimation, of freedom and respect accorded to the teacher is no bad measure of what a community really thinks of education. Measured by this test Canada does not come out conspicuously well. Somewhat over-mechanized systems of education, a public opinion which values the label at the end rather than the educative process itself, and a system which leaves the fates of many teachers to be determined by unilluminated local trustees, have militated against a full recognition of the true nature of the teacher's office. He tends still to be a minor official acting under orders rather than a trained professional solving his own problem in the light of his own trained judgment. He is approximated too much to the postal clerk and too little to the lawyer or the architect.

Today marked indications of change for the better are appearing. They will become more

(Continued on Page 58)



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF PROPOSED SITE FOR GYMNASIUM

Picture shows north side of Pine Avenue and ground up to Stadium. Women's Pavilion of Royal Victoria Hospital in left background. Westerly side of Fletcher's Field at right.

The New Gymnasium Project for McGill University

By PHILIP J. TURNER

ON November 24th, 1931, a committee known as the Gymnasium Fund Committee was appointed by the Graduates' Society of the University to study the question of erecting a gymnasium building for their Alma Mater. As a result of this Committee's deliberations, and with the approval of the late Principal, Sir Arthur Currie, and the Governors, it was decided to invite all McGill Graduates who are practising architects to submit plans in competition for the gymnasium and other buildings required for indoor athletics. In this way an equal oppor-

tunity has been given to every graduate to submit a design, and the author of the design whose drawings best fulfil the conditions will be appointed as the architect for the new gymnasium building as soon as funds are available to enable the buildings to be erected.

The personnel of the Committee who are responsible for the carrying out of this project consists of Mr. H. M. Jaquays, Chairman; Mr. Paul B. Sise, representing the Governors; Dr. A. S. Lamb, the Director of Physical Education; Major D. Stuart Forbes, the Athletic Manager,

and Mr. G. B. Glassco, the Executive Secretary of the Society. To assist the Committee in drawing up the programme of the Competition, Professor Philip J. Turner, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.A.I.C., of the School of Architecture was appointed to act as Professional Adviser and to be responsible for the conduct of the Competition. Notices of the competition were sent to 107 architect graduates in September, 1934, and 36 have accepted the invitation to submit designs on March 15th of this year.

The programme requires other buildings to be included in the design than those covered by the gymnasium unit, the whole scheme providing for the administration offices of the Physical Department, a large swimming pool and locker room, an armoury and skating rink, together with the various accessories related thereto. The programme for the new buildings provides for a Main Gymnasium that will have a floor area of 9,690 feet, and so arranged as to give space for 6 Badminton courts, or 2 basketball courts, or 3 volley ball courts or 2 tennis courts. A secondary gymnasium of 5,100 sq. feet has space for 3 additional Badminton courts or a basketball and volley ball court. A special exercise room, wrestling and boxing rooms, a fencing room and 6 squash and handball courts are also included. The main swimming pool is to be 75 feet by 40 feet wide with a beginners' pool 40 feet by 20 feet, and a diving alcove. The armoury is planned to be 144 feet by 85 feet with the necessary accommodation for the C.O.T.C. The rink will have an ice surface of 200 feet by 85 feet with accommodation for 5,000 spectators. There will be 2 curling rinks in addition and the usual club quarters.

Each of the departments of the scheme is to be so designed that it will be a complete unit in itself. In this way it will be possible to build any one unit (or units) at different times as funds become available without affecting seriously the construction of the rest.

The site for the buildings (as the accompanying pictures show) is an excellent one, not only from the fact that it fronts on Pine Avenue and Fletcher's Field (Macdonald Park) but also because it adjoins the Stadium, thus making its position favourable for carrying on all the activities included in the project.

The designs as soon as received on March 15th will be judged by the Board of Assessors. The Society is particularly fortunate in obtaining the consent of three outstanding men to act on this Board: namely, Dr. John A. Pearson, F.R.I.B.A., of Toronto, Dr. R. Tait Mackenzie, B.A.,

M.D.C.M., LL.D., of Philadelphia, and Mr. Charles Z. Klauder, also of Philadelphia. Dr. Pearson who is looked upon as the "Dean" of the Architectural Profession in Canada, will act as the Chairman of the Board. Dr. Mackenzie—a McGill Graduate, former director of physical activities at the University, and world renowned as a distinguished sculptor—is now Research Professor of Physical Education at the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Charles Z. Klauder has the distinction of having designed more gymnasium buildings in the United States than anyone else and is a leading authority on the planning of gymnasium and athletic buildings. With such qualifications and distinctions as these men possess, a satisfactory award is assured both from the Graduate Society's point of view as well as that of the competitors.

For the benefit of those who are not familiar with the conduct of an architectural competition, it might be explained that the authors of the designs are not known to the Assessors at the time the judging of the drawings takes place. The drawings will be delivered to the office of the Society with the name of the author given only in a sealed envelope. On receipt of such documents the drawings and envelopes will be given distinguishing numbers in the order in which they are received. The sealed envelopes will then be deposited in a safe, and not opened until the Assessors have made their award. In addition to the author of the winning design being appointed the architect for the proposed building, three prizes of \$1,000, \$500 and \$250 will be awarded to the first three designs, and soon after the awards have been made it is proposed to hold a public exhibition of all the designs.

Though McGill University is at the present time in need of several new buildings and additional accommodation, it is generally recognized that in no way is it more handicapped than by the lack of indoor athletic buildings of its own. Sir Arthur Currie at a joint conference of the Board of Trustees of the Endowment Fund and Board of Governors is reported to have said that he considered the provision of a university gymnasium was of vital importance, and that of all the physical requirements of McGill none was more urgent than a gymnasium, which would not only increase the facilities for the bodily development of the students and the care of their health, but would prove to be a centre of student life and so assist in the development of a more general university spirit. He pointed out that at present, after the students left the university precincts at

the close of lectures, there was nothing to draw them back until the lectures began the next day.

In order to secure the requisite accommodation to carry on the intramural and intercollegiate programme the authorities of the Department of Physical Education have found it necessary during each session since 1926 to utilize thirteen different buildings. Most of these buildings, including the Knights of Columbus swimming pool, the Montreal High School and the Forum are rented quarters, and are not adequate to satisfy the demands of the curriculum. The erection of a new gymnasium would make it possible, not only to centralize all activities under one roof, but also to furnish an opportunity for carrying on a programme of activity which would more closely approximate the urgent needs of the student body.

The necessity for a properly equipped gymnasium is not a new one, and in recalling the history of the University's athletic activities, one finds that the problem of providing proper accommodation has been very much alive ever since the physical well-being of the student body was considered in any official way.

In 1859 the Montreal Gymnasium Club was organized and in 1861 a programme of activity commenced at 19 University Street under the

supervision of Mr. F. S. Barnjum. The building in which this programme was conducted was formally opened in January 1862. Arrangements were made that it should be used jointly by the members of the Gymnasium Club and the students of McGill University. The University advanced the money, viz. \$4,000, for the erection of this, the first gymnasium building.

In 1867 a joint stock company was formed by certain individuals who were interested in indoor athletics, and they erected a building at the corner of Mansfield and Burnside Streets, formally opened in 1868 and called "The Montreal Gymnasium." Mr. Goldy of New York arrived in the city at this time and took charge of the activities in this building. It would appear that the work in this new gymnasium was carried on in competition with the programme of Mr. Barnjum at 19 University Street. The records further intimate that the gymnasium work of the University continued to be carried on in the Barnjum gymnasium, and when the Mansfield Street building found itself in financial difficulties in 1878, the property was leased by the Montreal Lacrosse and Snowshoe Clubs. Finally in June, 1881, the Montreal A.A.A. was incorporated and the Montreal Gymnasium at Mansfield and Burnside Streets lost its identity. The building, however, continued to be used by the M.A.A.A.



PINE AVENUE FROM PARK, LOOKING WEST
Proposed site borders on right side of Pine Avenue.

until 1905 when they moved into their new quarters on Peel Street. The building at 19 University St., was known as the University Gymnasium until 1890, when Dr. R. Tait Mackenzie assumed direction of the university's gymnasium activities.

Dr. Mackenzie in his report of November 1892 made a strong plea for a new McGill Gymnasium with a Physical Department under skilled medical supervision. In a university publication of 1898 there is an interesting description of the gymnasium then in use. This article states:—

"Our Gymnasium is unique among the various departments of McGill because of its situation at such an inconvenient distance from the College campus, near which we would naturally expect to see it. It also, we believe, can justly lay claim to a greater resemblance to the antique than any other University building.

"For who can gaze with equanimity upon the unadorned simplicity of its exterior, the forbidding gloom of its interior, the patched condition of its flooring and the holey state of its roof and not exclaim in unfeigned rapture—'It is admirable as a relic!'"

When the Burnside building was vacated by the M.A.A.A. in 1905, it was leased by the University for a term of years, and continued as the University Gymnasium until 1913. At this time the building was considered as unsafe owing to the construction of the tunnel under the mountain and the building had to be vacated. Activities were then carried on in the M.A.A.A. at Peel Street, but were transferred again the next session to the Central Y.M.C.A. on Drummond Street and work was carried on there until the session 1920-21. In that year Molson Hall in the Arts Building was fitted up as a temporary gymnasium. After 6 years the gymnasium activities in the Arts Building were discontinued as during the session 1926-27 the Arts Building had to be completely remodelled. From that time until the present the Department of Physical Education has had to use the rented premises to which reference has already been made.

Plans for a new gymnasium have been studied at regular intervals. First in 1913-14 and intermittently until 1920. In 1921 a real effort was made to start on a project for a gymnasium building and fresh plans were made and approved. The report of the Committee that was appointed in this year includes the following statements:—

"It was at first hoped that the actual building operations might be commenced by the spring of 1921, but owing to the abnormal cost of building, it was finally decided to delay construction until 1922. Further studies revealed certain new features which were closely related to, and had a distinct bearing on, the already difficult problem.

"First, the demand from the authorities of the Royal Victoria College for the erection of a gymnasium.

"Second, the wisdom of erecting a gymnasium at Macdonald Park without an immediate prospect of continuing this development.

"Third, the establishment, growth and requirements of the Department of Physical Education."

Following up this report tenders were called and received in August, 1922, but no further action was taken at that time.

Further consideration was given to the construction of a gymnasium in 1927, and plans were prepared by Messrs. Nobbs and Hyde, Architects, for a building to be erected on a site fronting on Sherbrooke Street. This building was designed to provide in addition to gymnasium activities, dormitory accommodation for 100 students. The project later, however, was dropped and the last and final effort started in 1932 when the present Gymnasium Fund Committee was appointed. After years of close study of the requirements of modern gymnasium and indoor athletic requirements the work of this Committee has culminated in the Architects' Competition which is now in progress.

(The author is indebted to Dr. A. S. Lamb, Director of Physical Education, for the historic facts in this article.)

FROM THE QUEBEC CHRONICLE-TELEGRAPH ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

McGill University, Montreal, October 21.

Amongst other cases decided during the term which closed yesterday, we are happy to hear the result of the application made to the Court for a peremptory mandamus addressed to the Medical Board of the district, in relation to the case of Dr. Wm. Logie, who, by that body, was refused a license to practice, because he relied upon a diploma granted by the McGill College. The Court on Saturday last, by judgment have ordered in positive terms, the Board to grant the license which had been unjustly and illegally withheld. The question is thus settled as to the validity in law of the diploma granted by the University of McGill College, which had been by this refusal somewhat called in question.

The Library Table

Conducted by

K. N. CAMERON AND CARL GOLDENBERG

HENRY JAMES AS CRITIC

THE ART OF THE NOVEL. By Henry James. With an introduction by R. P. Blackmur. Charles Scribner's Sons. New York, 1934. 348 pp. \$3.00.

The idea of uniting the prefaces which Henry James wrote to the definite edition of his works within one book is not a new one. Henry James himself once remarked that "they ought, collected together, to form a sort of comprehensive manual or vade-mecum for aspirants in our arduous profession. Still, it will be long before I shall want to collect them together for that purpose and furnish them with a final preface. I've done with prefaces for ever."

These prefaces are all-important as the key to James's work, and Mr. Blackmur has analyzed them, in his brief preface, cogently and systematically. He has adhered strictly to their importance as statements of James's art, but has ignored the vast amount of hidden autobiographical material they contain. This omission is, perhaps, more serious than might be supposed, for James's art and his life were so closely interwoven that no divorce between the two is possible. There is, for instance, in one of the prefaces, a very complete explanation by James of his expatriation, on which hinges his discussion of the international subject in his fiction. Mr. Blackmur has ignored it even as Van Wyck Brooks did and Matthew Josephson.

For those who do know James, however, Mr. Blackmur has performed a most valuable service in uniting the prefaces, for it is convenient to have James's artistic credo in a nutshell once one has read his novels and short stories. But that reading is prerequisite to the reading and understanding of the prefaces.—Leon Edel.

THE PREVENTION OF WAR

LABOR AND WAR—THE THEORY OF LABOR ACTION TO PREVENT WAR. By Bjarne Braatoy. London, George Allen & Unwin Ltd.

I have always considered that two qualifications for a successful doctor's thesis are (a) dullness (b) the orderly compilation of a mass of relevant facts, statistics, and examples which may some day be used as the basis for a bright and interesting treatment of the same subject. Mr. Braatoy's work on "Labor and War" gets full marks on both counts.

It is deadly dull. Not a banner is unfurled; not a war-cry (or peace-cry) is raised; no flaming slogan sings its pages. But through it all seeps the grey fog of a Geneva winter's afternoon, and the only sound is of countless secretarial typewriters pounding out monotonously their gospel of peace. The international cause of the workers' movement against war is wrapped in the antiseptic celophane of alphabetical institutionalism.

But on the whole it is a good thing. For the fight for peace is as dull and unromantic in reality as war itself. And the foundations of peace are dug with spades. Mr. Braatoy describes the spades at work.

In its compilation of relevant facts, statistics and examples the book is of great value. Not content in immediately describing Labor's part in averting war, the author has with painstaking thoroughness built up the necessary background in outlining (a) the institutions of war prevention and (b) the present state of the forces of organized labor throughout the world. His main thesis is that treaty commitments and organized public opinion against war are of value only to the extent to which they are implemented by institutional machinery and action. Effective Labor action depends upon its bringing organized pressure and influence to bear upon and through the existing institutions for peace. This may be done (a) internationally, by representatives of Labor expressing themselves in international conferences and organizations; (b) nationally through pressure upon national governments. In connection with this latter form of pressure the general strike receives consideration but, significantly, it is dealt with only in the last eight pages of a two hundred and nine page book.

Mr. Braatoy protects himself against a charge of superficiality by deliberately placing beyond the scope of his study those deeper economic causes of war and dealing solely with existing means of preserving peace. But in so doing he endangers the strength of his position in regard to the potential labor forces which may be summoned to bring pressure to bear upon international institutions. For the organized movement of the working class is itself a factor of those economic conditions which influence the international situation. It is naive to assume that the recruiting of labor strength can be stated in terms of a drive for membership.

One of the most useful features of the book is the way in which it draws clear lines between the peace policies of the Second and the Third Internationals and their respective auxiliary organizations. If orthodox Socialists are pained because of its disillusioning analysis of their abortive peace efforts in the past, orthodox Communists will be more than a little vexed by the manner in which it rends assunder the thin veil which clothes the dissimulation of "united front" proposals. It is beside the point whether or not the Socialist analysis is more romantic than the Communist on the subject of peace and war. What the evidence does bring out is that the peace policy of each of the two "Internationals" provides slight basis for united action. It must be noted however that since the book went to press a "united front" has been at least nominally effected in a common effort against War and Fascism. It is too early to predict what the results of the effort will be. Again, since the action of the Third International has been governed largely by the peace policy of the Soviet Union it will be extraordinarily interesting to watch developments as the result of the Soviet Union's entrance into the League.

As may be expected the book reaches no very merry conclusion. There are so many obstacles of a technical, geographical, financial and political character to working class solidarity that it is doubtful if a protest could be raised of sufficient strength to successfully avert war. But that conclusion is itself valuable as are the suggested lines which must be followed if united working class action is to be effective.—King Gordon.

THE COPELAND TRANSLATIONS

Chosen and Arranged, With An Introduction by Charles Townsend Copeland, Litt.D. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1080 pages. \$5.00.

It is no exaggeration to say that this impressive tome includes all the best examples of translation into English from the major modern European languages. It is at once an invaluable anthology of European prose and poetry and a supreme tribute to the difficult and little understood art of translation. All the famous translations are here from Rossetti's delicate rendering of Villon's "Balade des Dames du Temps Jadis" to Laurance Binyon translation of the "Inferno" and Bayard Taylor's "Faust" (in part). The range of the anthology is extraordinary including selections from French, German, Italian, and Russian literatures from medieval masterpieces—Villon, Dante—to the most modern—Maxim Gorki, Gabriele D'Annunzio, Stefan Zweig, Pierre Louys.

Occasional omissions—such as Louis Untermeyer's Heine—and lapses—such as presenting Thackeray's and not Yeats' translation of Ronsard sonnet on his mistress—occur, as they inevitably must in a work of this scope, but Professor Copeland and his aids have reduced them to a minimum. Short biographical and critical notices prefacing each selection add greatly to the value of the book.—K. N. C.

A GENIUS OF INVENTION

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF SEBASTIAN ZIANI DE FERRANTI. By Gertrude Ziani de Ferranti and Richard Ince. London: Williams & Norgate Ltd.)

Ferranti was an inventive genius of outstanding ability. He has been referred to as the Edison of England, but his name will probably never resound through the halls of popular fame like those of Edison and Marconi. His contributions to engineering development, though both numerous and valuable, were not sufficiently spectacular to have any permanent effect on such an elusive thing as public fancy.

The first part of this biography, which covers Ferranti's ancestry and life up to his marriage, was written by his brother-in-law, Richard B. Ince. Mr. Ince succeeds in bringing Ferranti before his readers as a living personality with whom they may become personally acquainted; but when his widow takes up the pen Ferranti recedes into the middle distance. This part of the book might well be labelled "The memoirs of Gertrude Ziani de Ferranti." To be sure she devotes a good deal of space to "Basti," and does her best to do justice to his work, but the working life of a technical specialist is usually largely a closed book to his wife. However it is a gallant attempt. It is probably the best biography of Sebastian Ziani de Ferranti that we shall ever get, and is well worth reading.—G. A. Wallace.

A LIFE OF GENERAL LEE

By Douglas Southall Freeman: Volumes I and II: 647 and 621 pages: Charles Scribner's Sons; \$3.75 a volume.

To the not inconsiderable library that exists concerning the life of General Robert E. Lee there have now been added these two volumes, half of a set of four volumes, wherein a biography covering all phases of Lee's career has been the objective. Though modern in style and presentation, with a skilful recognition in the Guedalla manner of dramatic situations and values, the work owes nothing to the school of journalistic biography so well represented in publishers' lists in recent years, with its emphasis on scandal and sensation. On the contrary, the author gives fair warning in his preface that "there were no 'secrets' and no scandals to be exposed or explained" and, writing of his own labours, affords an indication of the spirit in which he has carried out his task by the comment, "I have been fully repaid by being privileged to live, as it were, for more than a decade in the company of a great gentleman."

If, in his desire for comprehensiveness, Dr. Freeman seems to enter too minutely into detail, he must be forgiven on the ground that his arduous research has produced many interesting facts, which, so far as the present reviewer is aware, have never before been published, and on the additional ground that the details selected shed a revealing light, not only on the principal subject of the books, but on the times and circumstances in which Lee took so prominent a part. Volumes have appeared giving a picture of Lee, the man, the voluminous letter writer, and the soldier, but never before has there been a combination of all aspects of his military and civilian work, and of his character and personal relationships, in as complete and final a form as is here presented.

The two initial volumes give the story of Lee's lineage and boyhood—though his own life was free of scandal, his family suffered at least its share—the story of his education at West Point and early years in the United States army, of his refusal of the command of the Northern army in the American Civil War—the appendices in this instance are most important—and of his command of the Army of Northern Virginia. They end with the death of "Stonewall" Jackson in 1863, leaving the poignant story of the final defeat of the South and of Lee, greater and more beloved in defeat even than in victory, to follow.

For McGill readers, with the memory of Sir Arthur Currie in their hearts, the final volume of the series will have a special appeal, for it will contain the story of Lee, the days of his soldiering ended, as the head of a noted university. If the final volumes—to be published in 1935, possibly in the late spring—maintain the quality of the two volumes now in hand—and it is impossible to believe that they will fail—Dr. Freeman will have the satisfaction of having written, and Messrs. Scribner's Sons of having sponsored and adequately produced, a definitive biography of compelling interest and, by all accepted standards, whether judged as military history or otherwise, of more than usual historic and literary value.—R. C. Fetherstonhaugh.

SOLUTION THROUGH ENLIGHTENMENT

MANIFESTO: BEING THE BOOK OF THE FEDERATION OF PROGRESSIVE SOCIETIES AND INDIVIDUALS. Edited by C. E. M. Joad. Introduction by H. G. Wells, London. George Allen and Unwin Ltd. \$2.50.

The thirteen essays of which this little book consists are all, as might be expected, interesting and well written. I doubt, however, whether most of them will have much effect upon public opinion. The attempt to cram into less than three hundred pages discussion of subjects so varied as economic planning, disarmament and world government, pacifism, education, reform of the sex laws and the criminal law, town and country planning, religion, individual freedom, and "a psychology for progressives," means inevitably that the treatment of each is too sketchy to appeal to any but the converted. Even a few of these may jib at some of the proposals; most readers will ask, not once but many times, what warrant there is for assuming, without proof, that this, that or the other opinion or practice of a large portion of mankind is utterly silly. To take only two examples from Mr. Stapledon's essay, "Education and World Citizenship": (1) "The future citizens should not be formed under the influence of adults who are to a greater or less extent crippled through lack of sexual experience. Today there are no doubt many in the (teaching) profession who do work of a high order in spite of their virginity. But if they had managed to lose their virginity, their work would have been even better. The spinster mentality, female or male, is disastrous in teachers. Headmasters and headmistresses especially should either be married or have temporary sexual relations." (2) "At present most children are more or less warped by early home influences—— In an intelligent world state no one would be allowed to become a father or mother without a license for parenthood, and an additional license would be required to enable parents to bring up their own infants." These ideas may or may not be sound, but their truth is certainly not self-evident. Most of us would like to know why Mr. Stapledon holds them, and also how he would enforce his system of licensing parenthood. But does he tell us? Not a word! For all the essays, references or short bibliographies are essential; but only one or two of the authors make any attempt to supply them.

Much the same criticism applies to the anti-religious bias which pervades almost the whole book. That it is possible to make a formidable case against religion I do not deny, but I can find no trace of it here. Many profoundly religious persons will share the author's disgust at clerical obscurantism, but will be inclined to echo a witty comment on Bertrand Russell's 'Why I am not a Christian': "It should have been called, 'Why I am not a hardshell Baptist.'"

The irritation of Christians, however, will be as nothing to the fury with which Communist readers will receive the references to their opinions. Not one of the authors seems to understand the Communist position. To place Communism and Fascism on the same level, as they repeatedly do, is really inexcusable. Mr. Joad especially gives himself away hopelessly when, in discussing the issue of proletarian dictatorship, he begins by "supposing" "a Socialist Government duly elected to power." It seems never to have struck him that a Socialist majority might not be allowed to take office.

Almost the whole book is, in fact, a characteristic expression of the cheerful, liberal, rationalist, idealist

philosophy of the late eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries. These men, as Reinhold Niebuhr says elsewhere, "always assume that the anarchy of our political and economic life is due to our ignorance and that an effective pedagogy will correct our ills." Marxism and Christianity alike see deeper. They recognize a predatory self-interest, "a law of the members warring against the law of the mind, so that I cannot do the thing that I would." "Where your treasure is, there shall your heart be also," is very bad liberalism, but good Marxism and good Christianity; and it happens to be true.

Admittedly the essays are stimulating. For the impressionable mind, however, they should be prescribed only with some effective antidote. I recommend Shaw's comments on Wells' interview with Stalin.—Eugene Forsey.

A MEDIAEVAL MORALIST

ABELARD'S ETHICS. Translated with Introduction by J. Ramsay McCallum. (Basil Blackwood, Oxford, 6s. net, 93 pp.)

Those who are familiar with the story of Abelard and Heloise, and likewise, readers of Miss Helen Waddell's delightful studies *The Wandering Scholars* and *Peter Abelard*, may welcome the opportunity this little book gives of learning something of Abelard's thought at first hand. According to the Translator, Abelard is the true founder of Scholastic Theology, which Dr. Kirk who writes a Foreword maintains that Abelard "though condemned in his life time and forgotten after his death was the 'true and only begetter' of many of the illuminating ideas of the great Schoolmen who came afterwards."

But Abelard is also a precursor of modern Protestant thought and the translator has rightly chosen the Ethics as the most original part of his religious teaching. On the question of human initiative and responsibility Abelard sets himself in opposition to the traditional Augustinian doctrine of grace and human bondage. He has done much more than simply revive the old controversy of Augustine and Pelagius, he shows himself master of the religious and theological consequences of his ethical teaching and is swift to draw conclusions, which, had they found acceptance, might have averted many of the abuses, especially the abuses of confession and indulgence which were creeping into the Church. Too individualistic in tendency to win acceptance in the 12th Century, Abelard's work received official and effective condemnation. But the moral issues which he raises are at the very centre of Christian theology today.

—P. D. MacLennan.

THE RELIGIOUS APPROACH

THE REASON FOR LIVING. By Robert Russell Wickes. Charles Scribner's Sons. New York and London. 334 pp. \$2.00.

If the coat-of-arms of this age is "an interrogation point rampant, above three bishops dormant, and its motto is *Query*" this volume is a compilation of tracts for the times. While the author disclaims any attempt "to furnish some complete and logically arranged scheme of thought" he has provided some interesting answers to many of the questions perplexing the intellectually awakened modern mind. For ten years Dr. Wickes, now

Dean of the Chapel of Princeton University, has been listening to questions of college students. Out of that experience, and with the mental equipment of a well-trained and informed student leader, he has written this book. In his own words, he has sought in these fourteen chapters to indicate "some simple roads leading toward the deep places of truth." That his efforts to simplify the problems and their solutions has led to over-simplification, will be the criticism of some readers. If this is a weakness, it is an inevitable one in such a book. No one can deal in 300 pages with such a variety of questions as "Is the pursuit of happiness a sufficient reason for living? Is science replacing help from "outside"? Why bother about a purpose in creation? Can we expect material favors to correspond to our deserts? Are we self-sufficient without some kind of faith? Shall men and women hold to different standards? Is it possible to change human nature? Can we do without the profit motive? Will not improvement of individuals ultimately improve our public life? What is to replace individualism? Can preparedness for war be justified? In a managed world, how can we preserve the freedom of the human spirit?—and not give fragmentary treatment. Nevertheless a reading of his "answers" leaves little doubt as to the intellectual honesty of the writer. Having attained a high religious faith himself, he does not minimize the difficulties of faith in a world as real as this, nor does he evade the moral and social implications of his faith. He is a liberal, perhaps radical, Christian but with the consent of all his faculties. He finds that life begins with no reason at all, and gains meaning only when a person becomes mature enough to say concerning some undertaking or cause, "I belong to that." The "reason for living" he believes to be that of the true scientist: "to co-operate with other people to help something better become real." If we were meant to live a creative life, it is important to recognize that we are only a small part of a great creative system. This leads him to an essentially religious faith in "a great power, not ourselves, that makes for increasing mutual good."

His last two chapters, "A Commercialized World" and "The Free Spirit" are particularly good, and constitute a preface to a serious study of contemporary world problems. His discussion of the profit motive is disappointingly brief. On the war question he is what Sherwood Eddy would call a "realistic idealist." "You can serve your country best when you take your moral bearings first" is the key to his attitude. He indicates the moral bearings.

Despite inadequacies largely created by limitations of space, this is a helpful book for any person experiencing those "pains in the mind" which accompany intellectual growth. Written clearly in the style of animated conversation these little excursions into large fields will prove stimulating to most readers. No one need "check" his intelligence at the door of the forum Dr. Wickes conducts.—D. A. MacL.

THE DRAMA OF TODAY

Twentieth Century Plays selected by Frank W. Chandler and Richard A. Cordell; Thomas Nelson & Sons; 790 pages; \$5.00.

"Twentieth Century Plays" is an anthology representative—in the eyes of the authors—of British, American and European drama during the present century. It

contains twenty plays—eight British, five American and seven European. If the compilers intended the book to be a collection of good second class drama, which naturally has a more popular appeal than first class drama, they have succeeded admirably. But if one may judge from the preface their object was to present the best plays produced in our times, the plays which future generations will look back upon as most representative of the genius of our age. If that was their object, (and it is difficult to believe that it was not in view of their statement that "this is surely the golden age of the English drama; if we subtract Shakespeare, the Elizabethan period sinks easily to a subordinate position") if that was their object then we can only grant them a partial success.

To evaluate the drama of the present day above that rich flowering of dramatic genius that marked the age of Elizabeth and James—Marlowe, Lyly, Greene, Peele, Jonson, Ford, Tourneur, Webster, Middleton, Shirley, Massinger—and then to present us with the works of second and third raters like Pinero, Jones, Hankin, St. John Ervine, Sherriff, Noel Coward, Maugham, in vindication of that evaluation, is, to say the least, difficult to accept as the judgment of one with any pretensions to literary taste.

It is not as if the present century and the last decade of the nineteenth have not produced drama which does not come up to Elizabethan or Restoration standards. Where are Wilde and Shaw and Synge and Yeats and O'Casey—"The Importance of Being Earnest," "Man and Superman," "The Playboy of the Western World," "The Countess Cathleen," "The Plough and the Stars." Even Barrie and Galsworthy at their best rise above the inanities of Jones, Pinero and Hankin.

In the American section of the volume the authors are more fortunate in their selection, having two first class plays—"Marco Millions" and "The Green Pastures"—alongside of three second class ones. The European section contains Tolstoy, Molnar, Pirandello and the Capek brothers, in unhappy conjunction with three nonentities, but is probably the most successful of all.

The volume can be recommended to all who have no pretention to being able to distinguish between first class work and good second class work. Five plays out of twenty can be said to possess lasting literary value. The rest are competent, technically of a high level, and generally make interesting reading, but lack the touch of genius which makes the decisive difference great and merely good work. The standard of selection of the authors seems to have been that of technical efficiency alone.—K. N. C.

EXCHANGE CONTROL

By Paul Dr. Einzig. London. MacMillan.

Mr. Einzig's latest contribution in the field of financial literature could have appeared at no better time. Exporters and importers in all countries have reluctantly had to yield to many irksome restrictions which have during the last four years, similarly as at the time of the war of 1914-1918 hampered the smooth settlement of international accounts. To the business man connected with foreign trade "Exchange Control" offers an apologetic explanation of the temporary necessity of governmental interference in the realm of international finance.

For the Canadian reader in particular, the appearance of the book has come at an exceedingly opportune moment. The chapters dealing with the economics and

above all those concerning the technique of "intervention," i.e. "foreign exchange operations undertaken by . . . the monetary authorities with the object of influencing the exchange rates" and those containing a historical survey of the practices of monetary authorities—mostly Central Banks—in the control of national currencies afford an excellent introduction into one of the major problems confronting the new Bank of Canada: the regulation, if desirable, of the value of the Canadian dollar in terms of other currencies. Professional economists who had been waiting for an analysis of the problems and technique of this newcomer in the field of governmental interference with private business will thank Mr. Einzig for having given them a systematic classification of the various methods of exchange control.

In spite of some highly debatable economic recommendations, "Exchange Control" is a valuable addition to the literature of international finance and all those interested in its ramifications will find the book informative and at times stimulating.—H. K. Heuser.

PLATO THE ARISTOCRAT

THE PLATONIC LEGEND. By Warner Fite; Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

The title of this work indicates that the purpose of the author is not to present a systematic account of Plato's philosophy but to destroy the traditional, and in the author's view, almost completely falsified version, the 'Legend' which idealistic interpretation and romantic imagination have created. According to the traditional view, in Plato's dialogues philosophical vision, profound human insight and logical technique are woven together with 'consummate art.'

In contrast with this 'legendary Plato' Mr. Fite presents us with a picture of the historical figure—the real Plato, the philosopher and the man. The picture is not a pleasing one. Every former measure of praise is ingeniously made an occasion of blame. Indeed, however one may disagree with the author's conclusions, one cannot help admiring the vigour with which 'the big stick' is wielded throughout.

Plato's political sympathies, Mr. Fite maintains, are all with aristocracy and what is worse, with the rather effete 'gentlemanly aristocracy' of Athens. For the ordinary citizens he cares nothing; his only concern with them is that they should be taught to know their place and not to interfere with the business of government which is the task of the expert. For evidence Mr. Fite points to the setting of the dialogues themselves; the society in which Plato's characters move—Socrates is no exception—is one of elegance, leisure and polite manners. Perhaps this was the best that contemporary Athenian life could provide. Mr. Fite will not have it so. With much force and with some show of historical evidence he argues that Plato with his predilection for aristocratic rule deliberately turned his back upon all that was best—and there was much that was admirable—in the democratic Athens of his time. Then in Mr. Fite's words "the aim of the Republic is to re-establish such a government (an aristocracy)—with important modifications. . . . It is probable that Plato could not hope to reinstate in Athens the older aristocracy. . . . He would create a new ruling-class, based on unassailably scientific grounds. Perhaps he thought that in Athens at least, if his program

had the luck to be adopted, the new would only reinstate and justify the old." This conclusion will be sufficiently startling to those who have always believed that Plato in writing the Republic had no intention in 'reinstating' any sort of government at all but was concerned only with the ideal conditions of justice.

In regard to the ethics of marriage and family life, Plato's expressed and implied views are again shown to be rather below than above the level of the best practice of his time. He attempts to spiritualize but still accepts the by no means widely prevalent practice of 'boy love.' In morals generally, he is the type of the 'intellectual' with no perception of genuine human values and perhaps in no respect—and here Mr. Fite argues with considerable force—has the traditional view falsified the position more than in reading into Plato's philosophy the Christian values of personality and love, human and divine.

In Mr. Fite's final estimate, Plato's contributions to the history of thought are two—a system of politics and a system of metaphysics. What accounts for his greatness is the fact that "his system was historically the first landmark in political thought, and as the first, it is natural and nearly inevitable that it shall be a landmark for all time." "All the murderers of history have borne the brand of Cain!"

Mr. Fite has set himself to accomplish an historical task. His courage at least is equal to it. His book will certainly be provocative, perhaps it would be more so if written with more restraint. It is always interesting even when the author's own prejudices are most apparent. But if Plato, to use the author's words, not wishing to defend his own views "preferred to present them under the guise of 'art,'" he has been more successful than he knew, for he has deceived all the Platonic scholars for over two thousand years, and perhaps in certain important aspects he has deceived Mr. Fite too.—R. D. M.

COLLECTED POEMS

By Rowland Thirlmere. Basil Blackwell, Oxford. 15/-.

Rowland Thirlmere is the pen name of John Walker, who is a descendant of one about whom Wordsworth wrote in the eighteenth sonnet of the River Duddon series. So the Preface to this volume informs us, and the information gives us a warm early-romantic feeling that makes the appreciation of these poems a much simpler matter. They are warm, early-romantic poems.

In these strenuous days, when the gulf between new and old becomes ever wider and more impossible to bridge, it is hard to bring to such poetry a balanced judgment. Very probably there is no balance to be found, for balance implies a solid and stationary support from which the scales may swing, and today the Absolutes are stricken. Every ultimate is challenged. A taste for T. S. Eliot, E. E. Cummings or Archibald MacLeish will not by any odd chance include Rowland Thirlmere. On the other hand a taste for Blunden, Masefield or Oxenham might.

For that large number of poetry readers who love careful diction, polished lines, classical analogies and earnest thought; who believe poetry is concerned with the beautiful and should exhort to virtue; who are accustomed to poems that deal with love and death, birds and flowers, and kindness to animals, this volume is to be highly recommended.—F. R. Scott.



DR. A. S. EVE

The Retirement of Dean Arthur Stewart Eve

COLONEL Arthur Stewart Eve, C.B.E., M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.R.S., will conclude thirty-three years of intensely active service at McGill University in May, 1935, when he retires to become Emeritus Professor of Physics. He was born at Silsoe, Bedfordshire, England, on Nov. 22, 1862, and received his early training at Berkhamsted, and Fembroke College, Cambridge. After serving as mathematics master and bursar at Marlborough College from 1886 to 1902, he came to McGill in 1903 as demonstrator and research worker in physics.

In rapid succession he became lecturer in mathematics, assistant professor of mathematics, and associate professor of mathematics with the additional title of lecturer in Radioactivity in 1908. In 1913 he was appointed Macdonald Professor of Physics, and he succeeded Dr. H. T. Barnes as director of the physics department in 1919. He was chosen as Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research in 1930, when Dean F. C. Harrison retired.

Dr. Eve is known throughout the scientific world for a large number of pioneer contributions in radioactivity, atmospheric electricity and geophysics. His experiments included the discovery of the excitation of Beta rays by Gamma rays, the first estimate of the amount of radium emanation in the air, the development of the first technique for measuring secondary scattered Beta and Gamma radiations, and the first solutions of a number of problems in atmospheric ionization. The leading treatises on Radioactivity, today, give his investigations over twenty-five references.

In addition to over fifty technical articles or monographs, Dr. Eve has collaborated in the writing of several textbooks, and also scientific books of a semi-popular character, with considerable success. The text-book *Applied Geophysics, in the Search for Minerals* (by A. S. Eve and D. A. Keys) is rated as the best introduction to that subject, it contains a large quantity of original work, and ran into a second edition in less than two years.

At the commencement of the war Dr. Eve, at the age of fifty-two, threw himself with characteristic energy into military work. Serving first as private, and then successively as lieutenant, captain and major in the McGill C.O.T.C., he was from the first conspicuous for his remarkable physical condition, and it will long be remembered with chagrin by many of his juniors, how they were frequently unable to keep up with him in the early days of training and manoeuvres on Mount Royal. He recruited and trained the 3rd and 4th Overseas Universities Companies, and then became second-in-command of the 148th Battalion, C.E.F., and proceeded with that unit to England. When it was broken up into drafts for France, he became temporarily O.C. of the 20th Reserve Battalion of the Royal Highlanders of Canada.

After he had spent several months more in infantry training it became apparent that his high scientific qualifications should be given more appropriate scope. Sir William Bragg applied for his transference to the Admiralty to assist in research work to combat the grave menace of the German submarine campaign. When Sir William Bragg became scientific adviser to the Admiralty, Major Eve was appointed Resident Director of the Admiralty Experimental Station at Parkeston Quay, Harwich. Here he performed most effective work, not only in administration, but also in guiding the technical development of submarine detectors. In 1918 he was

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Rousseau in Our Time:

A Consideration of Dr. Hendel's Recent Study

By H. G. FILES, Ph.D.

RECENT years have been doing much to bring Rousseau studies to an interesting crisis. We have still our full share of critics on this side idolatry who are impervious to Rousseau's fascination, and who voice an old quarrel with undiminished vigour. Thus, to take an extreme example of clerical interpretation, M. Maritain would persuade us on both philosophical and religious grounds that Rousseau's influence has always been hopelessly pestilential. "Not physically qualified for philosophy, he would philosophize," and in the event was "in reality a thousand times worse than Voltaire, because he provided man no longer with a mere negation, but with a religion outside the indivisible truth." It is to Rousseau, he adds, that "we owe that corpse of Christian ideas whose putrefaction poisons the universe today." These are bitter words, far more so than any said by the Roman Catholic clergy in Rousseau's day. The late Irving Babbitt, too, has given wide currency to anti-Rousseauism during the past fifteen years, from the point of view of the New Humanists, of whom Professor Babbitt was the intellectual leader. His book *Rousseau and Romanticism* was a comprehensive indictment, but its main animus was in the belief that Jean Jacques was not only a weak-willed man himself, but the cause of similar weakness in others. Rousseau's sentimental and optimistic cult of "nature" was, Babbitt insisted, sapping the great classical tradition and teaching us to glorify our very impotence. On the other side, are various scholars (E. H. Wright, A. Shinz, A. Cobban) who, perhaps stirred by a sense of the extravagant injustice in such assaults, have lately given their serious and sympathetic attention to Rousseau, and have shown much skill in detecting, clarifying, and harmonizing the dominant themes in his writing. McGill men will be especially interested in the most impressive and elaborate of these more sympathetic studies, which is the work of Professor C. W. Hendel.*

Rousseau's writings decidedly seem not to have spent their force. We still face many of the particular problems in morals, education, religion,

and government that he formulated; and even when we are confused or baffled by some of his impractical suggestions, we are aware that his ideas and sentiments have invaded us and become a part of ourselves. What Rousseau had to say about the ominously ambiguous progress of human societies toward elaboration and corruption, and away from possibilities of internal harmony and freedom, and what he said of peace and co-operation with other societies—these are the things that disturb us now in a world less "natural," and in many respects more terrifying, than Rousseau's. We feel acutely the need of making a social order more favorable to human needs, in a spiritual as well as an economic sense. We need to mould the kind of society that will encourage "the good life"; we need to develop among individuals the kind of character and mental habit that will promote and sustain such a society. What we want keenly today, Rousseau wanted long ago, and he helped largely to make us understand our present needs. His ideal was a sound and moving one; his genius for expressing it was of high order; and his recommendations therefore began to bear fruit soon in the thought and action of others. Yet the question is persistently raised whether those fruits, despite the worth of the ideal, have been on the whole desirable.

It is no longer a question of the honesty of Rousseau's effort, or of his good will. Only a few critics nowadays would care to challenge the sincerity of his intentions. The old charges preferred by his enemies, that he was a vicious and hypocritical moralist, inordinately vain, egotistical, and supremely interested in his personal fame, that he preached the domestic virtues and failed conspicuously to practise them, these are still of course well known. "Rousseau, Sir," said Johnson, "is a very bad man"; and the good doctor would sooner have signed a sentence for his transportation "than that of any felon who has gone from the Old Bailey these many years." But remoteness from the particular spleen of the eighteenth century, from the malice of his enemies, from disloyal associates and various defenders of the faith against deism (including

*Hendel, Charles William. *Jean Jacques Rousseau, Moralist*. 2 Vols. Oxford University Press, 1934.

many Protestant clergymen of whom Rousseau expected much in the way of friendliness) has given us a better perspective. Rousseau appears to most people now as essentially a tragic, or pathetic, figure, a man of genius handicapped by illness and in various other ways, greatly ambitious and filled with benevolent zeal to improve the general happiness. He was doomed to suffer from intolerance and persecution. He was the man of frail nerves, of sensitiveness which led to mania, "the man without a skin." It is still urged very often that he was an unsound reformer, who expected to make humanity virtuous by merely remodelling society, by environmental determinism. But Rousseau quite realized the need of personal striving. He struggled continually with his own nature, in an effort to correct its moral weakness, notwithstanding the corruption of the life around him. He tended often to confuse virtue with the sensations of virtue, and with virtuous sentiment; he was too often what Julie Wolmar learned not to be, a judge in his own cause. But Rousseau never abandoned his resolution to walk, as well as he could, in the footsteps of "Cate of old"; and consequently, for all his aberrations and morbid delusions, he enjoyed a certain moral triumph through his maturer years.

It is a familiar historical irony that the prophet may be misunderstood by disciples, and have an effect on after times far from his original intention. Rousseauism is not precisely definable, in terms either of what Jean Jacques himself meant, or of what his opponents and followers understood his meaning to be.

The vision of Christ that thou dost see
Is my vision's chiefest enemy.

Rousseau's influence has been pervasive, dramatic, and at times electrifying. More than any other man he summed up the ideas and emotions which led to the blood and fury of the French Revolution. The democratic gospel—liberty, equality, and fraternity—was derived from him by frenzied orators who found what they wished, or were capable of finding, in the *Contrat Social*. Citizen Rousseau was for them the voice of God, and the saint that Therese Levasseur had proclaimed him. He had been divinely sent to prepare the way for a new and purified society. For another sort of men, Rousseau's genius for self-expression had set an example of literary style and method which was to have large consequences. Jean Jacques' emphasis on individualism, his reveries, his frank and minute display of private thoughts and feelings, initiated a new era of literary impressionism and romanticism. Many of the greatest

European writers of the nineteenth century caught the contagion of his spirit from the *Confessions* and other books, and poured out the dreams, the longings, the sufferings, of their hearts. After him, as a classicist would say, the deluge! Every man's genius came to be accepted as something separate, precious, and unlike any other; and vast accumulations of literature were created out of that romantic faith. The fashion of reticence, of impersonality, of self-effacement in favor of typical experience and general truth—in a word, classical restraint—gave way before the colour, novelty, and wonder of subjective experience.

To most readers it seemed odd to find William Blake linking the names of Rousseau and Voltaire ("Mock on, mock on, Voltaire, Rousseau") as fellow deists. In such a confounding of distinctions there is more light thrown on Blake's mystical attitude than on the supposedly earth-bound reasoners of France. To common sense Voltaire and Rousseau are antipathetic, irreconcilable extremes. Romanticism is all that is not Voltaire. For a time Rousseau was on friendly terms with the Encyclopedists, of whom Diderot in particular had fiery enthusiasm, originality, and strong sentimental inclinations; but the alliance was not natural enough, even had Rousseau been less sensitive and suspicious, to last. Rousseau had what the Encyclopedists lacked, deep earnestness, instinctive poetry, and of its kind, instinctive religion. He was no mocker. His great source of power was that he relied not on reason alone, but on the heart's ratification of what reason proposed.

This constituted a main difference between himself and the great body of eighteenth century deists, with their intellectual conceit—this, and the searching radicalism of his inquiries. Rousseau's logic was backed by intuition and emotion; these are the elements in his writing that give it originality and force. Without his freshness and fervour, Rousseau's purpose would never have so stirred and energized his followers. The thin rationalism of that enlightened age was no proper nourishment for human nature as a whole; the spirit sickened of it; and Rousseau revolted. In doing so, he found himself in contact with sound permanent instincts which had been too long denied by the philosophers; his creative imagination presented an alluring picture of nature and human nature, of a glorious birthright to which men were naturally entitled, but which through the centuries they had slowly bartered away. Rousseau's endeavour was to regain that birthright so far as possible under modern conditions, to bring a deeper harmony and joy back to us through a reillumination of the problems of our

own nature and of its relation to society. The abstract man conceived by the philosopher, as a self-sufficient, isolated, reasoning unit, was as Rousseau felt, utterly unreal and irrelevant. Man was no such chimera in a void, but a "bundle of roots and a knot of relations," a being that walked the earth, among his own fellows, with a heart as busy at least as his brain, sustained by hopes and beliefs. Nor was man quite the sinister and depraved creature that austerer religion pictured him, apart from the special election of God. Thus Rousseau gave a definition of man that ordinary humanity could grasp and accept, because it was really inclusive and verifiable in experience. The only hope for man in the existing order, Rousseau felt, was to regain his freedom to realize and express his own nature within a society fitly devised to encourage him. Education is the necessary path to this end. Our task is first to understand ourselves; to know that the true self is not an exclusive and antagonistic entity, but a social self, which naturally wishes for, and benefits from, the general happiness of the society which includes it. The social man is more free to be himself than the independent savage or vagabond; free in his self-surrender to the all-embracing community; free even when the general will obliges him to alter his course or correct his habits; free even when "forced to be free." For his rational and natural ambition is to live in harmony with a will and an insight that transcends his own, and to accept that superior will as a binding obligation. His private will may err, or fail to understand the general will, but the citizen who accepts virtue as a condition of happiness will never prefer his own against the general will, when once the latter is defined.

Such are briefly the more important suggestions of Rousseau. They are not, however, without their difficulties, as the disagreement about Rousseau amply demonstrates. This discord is not due entirely to the differing temperaments of his readers, but to the vaguenesses, incoherences, and contradictions within Rousseau's writings. The actual Rousseau is evidently one thing and the Rousseau of popular imagination and tradition another thing. Misconceptions were bound to follow his use in ambiguous or varying senses of words such as *nature* and *virtue*. We find under his pen, moreover, as M. Shinz points out, "constantly and simultaneously, theories which are essential and yet are opposed." A writer of this sort will inevitably be used in the interest of causes that he would never actually have countenanced, and will suffer from indiscriminating abuse and praise. Rousseau was incapable of reducing the ferment of his

thoughts and aspirations into a form that would convey clearly a definite system of philosophy. He thought like a poet, rather than like a logician; he was imaginative, eloquent, impassioned. In his effort to write out of the fulness of his nature, he failed to harmonize his complex testimony. This failure, in one sense, however, probably accounts for his success in another. His very indefiniteness has helped to make him popular. Those who find not one great thought in all the works of Voltaire are able to find something heroic in Rousseau, a spark of heavenly fire. Rousseau was in fact no flatterer of systematic philosophy, which as he had observed it in its eighteenth century pride could hardly sway the ruling passions of mankind. Religion was stronger, and moved on a superior plane. Philosophy, he wrote, "could do no good that religion did not do even better, and religion accomplishes much good of which philosophy would be incapable." In another age Rousseau might have become, indeed, a great religious genius. His *Profession de foi du Vicaire Savoyard* gives ample proof.

Professor Hendel in his extended analysis devotes himself altogether to the task of clarifying the real Rousseau. He disregards Rousseau's early life, before "late in manhood the moralist was born"; he leaves out of account what Rousseau has meant to later generations. The problem he faces is to see the mature Rousseau as in himself he really was. To know Jean Jacques, it is unprofitable to trust to legend, to polemical writers, to real or supposed historical consequences of his writings. That way leads certainly to prejudice and confusion. Nor is it perhaps quite safe to rely on a direct acquaintance with Rousseau if it goes no further than one or two of his principal works. Rousseau, if he is to be understood, needs to be read with special care. We are liable to misinterpret him radically unless we see him in the light of his total context. If we watch intently the long progress of Rousseau's mental and moral life, if we note the nature of his preoccupation, the books that stirred him to emulation or to opposition, the friction afforded by his experience, his human relations, his ambitions and mistakes, as well as by the current issues and tendencies in thought, we shall be in a better position to think discriminatingly about the man and his work. Dr. Hendel's study aims to supply us with all the evidence necessary to a sound understanding of Rousseau's moral doctrine as it evolved and struggled toward more articulate and satisfactory solutions of the central problems that he felt to be challenging not only himself but all humanity. Dr. Hendel writes the pilgrim's progress of a

moralist; with the appropriate difference, however, that Rousseau is not seeking personal salvation merely, but the salvation, or salvaging, of society as well. So long as the city of Destruction may possibly be remoulded into a city of Construction, he will not cease from mental fight. He will not flee from the city, the city (Geneva) must drive him forth. Rousseau held to the vision of a city of God in this world.

Properly and naturally enough, there are other differences between the books. Dr. Hendel's qualifications for carrying out the task he set for himself are admirable. He has a warm sympathy for Rousseau as a person and as a thinker; he gives an unhurried, careful, minute attention to Rousseau's career, such as has been hitherto unapproached. He has at command, moreover, all the accessory facts necessary for a complete understanding. He is thoroughly at home in the intellectual world of Rousseau's time, and in the whole complex tradition of philosophical, moral, and political thinking that Rousseau himself assimilated in his long enterprise as a moralist. It has obviously been a labour of love for Dr. Hendel, and Rousseau could scarcely have hoped for a more faithful friend and a more learned expositor. Aside from this conscientiousness, the most impressive feature of the two volumes is the way in which they treat the successive phases of Rousseau's action and expression not in their disconnection but as logical steps in a consistent, purposive, unified career. The rhythm of his life between solitude and society, seer and citizen, becomes more apparent and less baffling. There was, Dr. Hendel points out, a rationale in Rousseau's earliest thoughts. The sudden illumination that stirred him out of his youthful dreaming irresponsibility, that changed the face of things, and set him on the path of the moralist, assured him at the outset that "morality is the art of living happily." He tried to realize the full implications of that creed, schooling himself well, with Socrates, Plato, Cato and other worthy guides; and the sense of Plato especially was to stay and deepen in him always. If Rousseau was a somewhat unsteady pupil, in the "mad character of his enthusiasm" from time to time and under strong compulsions of temperament, he never quite forgot his teachers; he refused to despair and refused to compromise. Plato taught him not to neglect the social aspect of virtue, the problem of man in society; and led him to admire the beneficent role of a great law giver such as

Lycurgus. In politics Rousseau soon found the most fertile field for original thought. "Men (he always urged) are what we have made them," but not what they have it in them to be. The problem was to make a social situation which would aid men to be virtuous and free, free in a double sense, from selfish personal passions as well as from despotic outward control. To the divine right of kings, the older form of political authority Rousseau thus came to oppose his own faith in a republic, which might be well-ordered and just, because its citizens had put above their self love loyalty to the sovereign general will. When men can join and agree on a common principal "there is liberty and equality for all, and nothing is greater than these goods. Nor indeed is anything secure without them, for otherwise all is left to brute force. It was in following the logic of his own idea against the weight of tradition that Rousseau won his spurs as a thinker." In order to rationalize his vision Rousseau was obliged to write a natural history of man, to work out an elaborate scheme of education, to consider all the more important human relations and activities.

However one views Rousseau's particular recommendations, there is no doubt that he is an irritant of thought, a perpetual fountain of suggestions, and a man we may respect. As one reads the long record of his adult life—of the perplexities, enthusiasms, and reasoned convictions, of the inward and outward events that moulded or buffeted him—one realizes afresh what a vital and dramatic personality he was. One feels, too, that he has diagnosed certain maladies that are still with us (and even more so) in the present century. He has seen that the world and the individual have the problem of developing a more harmonious relationship between thought and life. The wisest thought concerning what happiness is possible to us as individuals, and what good should be embodied in our social arrangements, must be made more operative, must be willed into taking practical effect. A healthier integration of our personal life and of our society would seem to be more than ever desirable, if, as it is grimly said, civilization is racing against catastrophe. We may feel that Rousseau does not give us the exact answers that we need, but his general ideal will be found inspiring and his whole process of reasoning, once we are fairly in possession of it, deserves our most careful consideration.

McGill Employment Bureau Closes

Graduates' Society Unable to Continue Bureau's Operation

DURING the last fifty months since January 1931, the Graduates' Society of McGill University has conducted a free service employment bureau. This service has been given to graduates and past students from all faculties, and has been extended to both men and women; but in giving this free service the Graduates' Society has impoverished itself, since means have not been found to reimburse the Society for the expense involved.

Efforts were made by the Trustees of the Graduates' Endowment Fund to help the bureau, but the object was not considered to be within the spending power of that body. As a consequence the Society finds itself unable to continue the operation of the bureau, which has been of assistance during the years of the depression to more than thirteen hundred alumni, of whom three hundred and sixty-four have been placed in

positions, while numerous others have been assisted in their search for employment.

At the inception of the bureau in January, 1931, grants of money were received from the Quebec Provincial and the Ottawa Federal Governments as measures of relief to the unemployment situation. These amounted in all to \$800, and it was expected that these grants would be continued from year to year, since the bureau was doing a useful work in the unemployment field and was not allowed to make any charge for its services, by Quebec law, even if it had desired to do so. However, these grants were not continued after the first year, and the Society appealed to its graduates for special contributions to carry on the work. In the four years' time a total of \$873 has been received from the graduates, of which total \$500 has recently been given by Mr. P. D. Ross, of Ottawa, the immediate past president of the Society.

As the cost of operating the bureau from its inception has amounted to \$6,626 the Society has had to pay the balance of approximately \$5,000 out of its ordinary revenue. Such a financial burden is more than the Society can carry, and it is now forced to close the bureau for lack of financial support, much to the regret of its executive officers.

A considerable number of employers in industries, many in the professions, and those in charge of general executive work have benefited through the service of this bureau, since it has been able to place them quickly in contact with the personnel they have required. The bureau is grateful to all those who have thus displayed their confidence in McGill graduates.

This bureau is the one place at McGill University where information has been assembled concerning graduates from every faculty. It has received from time to time from the senior officers of the university, including the late Principal, many commendations for its work, unofficially expressed. Although the officers of the Society are obliged to close the bureau now, they entertain the hope that some way may be found in the future whereby this service may be revived; for it has served to maintain the interest of McGill graduates in their university, and has assisted in the advancement of the university in its relations with the business world.



G. B. GLASSCO, B.Sc.

Who, in addition to his duties as executive secretary of The Graduates' Society, has directed the operation of the Employment Bureau since its inception in January 1931.

The Flaw in Our University System

(Continued from Page 6)

and polished in manner, weighted with the responsibilities of a great cultural heritage. The Canadian graduate is more direct, has his feet firmly on the earth and tends to relate problems to life rather than to tradition. The European, of course, interprets our directness as a form of barbarism and we consider his suavity as denoting insincerity.

That each has great advantages over the other is certain, but we would do well rather to consider how to add to our own virtues those of the European than to sink into a state of roseate complacency. The European is a much more cultured product than we are, and the understanding and appreciation of culture is an object always to be aimed at. What is to be avoided in such a search is cultivation of culture for the sake of culture, that reverence for tradition as tradition, which appears to us as a frequent cloy to European thought. To seek culture as a guide to life, but a guide only and not a ruling principle, as a means for developing a more embracing philosophy and a fuller existence, that should be our aim.

The main responsibility in this respect clearly lies with our universities. And it cannot be said that our universities are acquitting themselves of that responsibility any too adequately. Our undergraduate standards—especially in the arts faculties—are much lower than the European. The ground covered at the European university is much more extensive and it is covered with a thoroughness of which our undergraduates have no conception. The reading requirements are much greater and the general standards higher.

The inevitable university plea that the high schools are to blame has some justification, but in the end the blame must revert again to the university. Unless high school teachers of a high calibre are turned out by the university how is it possible for school standards to improve? The universities—certainly our university—have both the men and the facilities for bringing about that general raising of standards which alone can result in a general improvement of our educational system.

To come to concrete facts. There are two major flaws in the method by which our university teachers are attempting to unlock the

great treasures of world culture to our students. The problem of the assimilation of culture is primarily a problem of reading and of a relation of that reading to life. If that reading is not done properly its relation to life is clearly impossible. That reading is not being done properly at the present time. Two vices stand in the way:— (a) reading books about books rather than reading the original texts, (b) reading in selected extracts rather than reading the complete works or at least being allowed to make one's own selection.

The seriousness of these academic vices cannot be exaggerated. The first prevents direct contact with the living stream of culture and presents only a dead, dust-strewn replica of that stream. The second kills that individual initiative and curiosity without which no real feeling for learning can be developed. Unless both are eliminated, and our required reading increased to European dimensions, we cannot hope to rival our European confreres in the essential educational question of the assimilation and appreciation of culture, and must be prepared to relinquish hope of building up a distinctive and vital culture of our own.

Law '85

On the 31st March, 1885, Sir William Dawson capped the graduating class of the Law Faculty, handing them diplomas of B.C.L. The late Judge Archibald gave an excellent address on how they should conduct themselves should ever any client require their services.

We congratulate the survivors on their Golden Jubilee: Chief Justice R. A. E. Greenshields, H. J. Hague, K.C., A. G. B. Claxton, K.C., George F. O'Halloran, K.C., and J. E. Struthers.

Mr. Struthers won the Holmes Gold Medal but did not practise for any length of time.

The professor had given an assignment on the Hebrew prophets. The student went to the library and filled out a call slip:—"Author—Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. Title—The Old Testament."

John Galsworthy's "Forsyte Saga" seems to be the favorite book among college undergraduates, according to an investigation conducted among 1,003 students in 44 colleges. The book most frequently recommended by instructors is Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice."

The New Statutes

By P. E. CORBETT, Acting Chairman of the Senate.

WHEN the Honourable James McGill determined to found a University in Montreal, he wrote into his will a bequest of certain land and of £10,000 to be used for that purpose by the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning. This Royal Institution consisted of the trustees appointed by the Governor to hold and administer the property of schools of royal foundation in Lower Canada, and was established as a body corporate under an Act of Lower Canada passed in 1801.

James McGill died in 1813, and a Royal Charter of 1821 ordained that upon the land which he had bequeathed and in the 'buildings thereon erected or to be erected' there should be established 'one College, at the least, . . . to continue forever.' The first college to be erected was to be called McGill College, and the Charter went on to enact that 'the said College shall be deemed and taken to be an University.'

As Governors of this College and University the same instrument names 'Our trusty and well-beloved Governor of Lower Canada, Lieutenant-Governor of Lower Canada, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, the Bishop of Quebec, the Chief Justice of Montreal, and the Chief Justice of Upper Canada.' The revised Charter of 1852 repealed this provision and laid down the rule that the members of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning should thenceforth be the Governors of McGill. Under both instruments the Governors were to appoint a Principal, who on appointment himself became a Governor.

By 1863, the Royal Institution had no other function than the government of McGill, and no other property to administer than that belonging to the University. Its members were accordingly given the power, by an Act of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, themselves to regulate the manner of appointment of future members and to augment their number from ten to fifteen. This they were to do by 'any Statute of McGill College and University, duly passed,' and in the same way they were empowered to select, and determine the title of, their President, now the Chancellor, and to make provision for conducting the affairs of the university. In 1910 a Quebec Statute removed the upper limit of fifteen, and gave the members of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning,

Governors of McGill, the right to determine their own number.

The first Charter created, and the second confirmed, another body corporate, consisting of the Governors, Principal and Fellows, the Corporation of McGill College and University. The curious position thus exists to this day, that the Governors, including the Principal, themselves constitute one distinct corporation, the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, and are at the same time members of the body which we know as 'Corporation.' 'Corporation' was given the capacity to own property, but the administration of that property, the appointment of Principal, Professors, Tutors, Fellows and Scholars, and the enactment of Statutes and all regulations for the proper conduct of university activities, were left to the Governors. We do find, however, that the proposals for the revised Charter of 1852 are in that instrument stated to have been assented to by 'Corporation' as well as by the Royal Institution; and it is clear from this that 'Corporation' was already taking an active part in directing University policy.

The question may be asked—Who were these Fellows, appointed by the Governors, who constituted the third element in 'Corporation'? They were, it appears, teachers junior to the rank of professor, obvious counterparts of those members of the corporations of colleges at Oxford and Cambridge who take so large a part in the instruction of students. They have been superseded by our hierarchy of demonstrators, lecturers, assistant professors and associate professors, and the title of Fellow is not used in recent Statutes of the University except as the designation of members of 'Corporation,' and of the graduate representatives on the Board of Governors.

The Charters and Legislative Acts relating to McGill are a tangled web, but one fact emerges clearly. That is that the Governors have the power of enactment, appointment and removal with appeal, in removals, to the Visitor, who is the Governor-General of Canada. Whether such all-inclusive authority over a university should have been assigned to a body of men whose selection does not depend upon academic experience or knowledge of the principles and purpose of higher education is a debatable question. Those of us who have worked in old-world universities

which for centuries have been governed from within would say not. But there is one thing that I must commend to my fellow-critics, namely the memory of the incalculable benefactions which members of the board from time to time heaped upon McGill. In many cases the benefactors were persons whose only connection with any university was their share in the government of this. Whether they would have been so benevolent if they had not been brought into the councils of the University is at least doubtful.

There are some misconceptions about the new Statutes which the Governors passed on January 30, 1935. They have not in any way altered, they could not alter, our basic Charters. 'Corporation' therefore still exists, but its membership is much reduced, because of the reduction in the number of 'Fellows,' and it no longer acts, as it acted under the last Statutes, as what one might call the legislative and academic-policy committee or the Board of Governors. That function has been assigned to a new body called the Senate, in which the Chancellor, Principal and five other Governors sit with nineteen members of the teaching staff, and which the Board of Governors has, in the Statutes of 1935, declared to be 'the highest academic authority of the University.'

Under the Statutes of 1923, just repealed, 'Corporation' had become very numerous by large additions to the ranks of Fellows. In all there were more than seventy members. Many of these were not associated with the University in any other way, and could hardly be expected to possess that intimate knowledge of its work without which academic business cannot be intelligently transacted. The combined result of numbers and unfamiliarity was unwieldiness and inefficiency. If time had been taken to explain all the bearings of proposed measures to men and women whose daily occupations were far removed from the university orbit, the sessions of 'Corporation' would have been interminable. Yet without such explanations, how could these members hope to act as anything but a rubber-stamp on decisions already reached by the faculties or departments? They themselves often complained of the futility of their position.

The organisation of the Senate is perhaps the most important of the changes introduced by the revised Statutes. The essential thing was to secure adequate representation of the main divisions of teaching and research without repeating the unwieldiness of the old 'Corporation.' The claims of faculties, schools, and the other institutions within or connected with the University were therefore carefully weighed, and it was

decided that many elements previously represented must, in the interest of efficiency, be left without direct participation in this inner council. Even the Board of Governors was called upon for a sacrifice; for, whereas all Governors were and are members of 'Corporation,' only five of them, elected from time to time by the Board, belong, in addition to the Chancellor and Principal, to the Senate. In practice, however, the Governors rarely or never attended 'Corporation,' whereas it is hoped that the elective representatives of the Board will take an active part in the deliberations of the new body, for that is the means designed to maintain close contact between financial administration and academic policy.

In the Board of Governors the graduates retain their representation of three elective members with a term of office of three years. The Principal and Chancellor continue to be ex-officio members and no limit is set to the duration of their membership. There remain twenty governors elected from time to time by the Board itself. These formerly were appointed without any set term; but the period of five years has now been adopted, with the proviso of re-eligibility.

Another change that may prove of considerable importance is contained in the regulations governing appointments. The Statutes now provide that the Principal shall be appointed by the Board of Governors in consultation with the Senate. This clause, which is not to apply to the choice of a successor to the late Sir Arthur Currie, is a recognition of the principle that the 'highest academic authority' should have some voice in the selection of the 'academic head and chief officer' of the University.

For the appointment of professors, a method commonly used in England is to be employed. For each chair there is to be a board of selection consisting of the Principal, the Dean or Deans concerned, two persons selected by the Senate, and one person selected by the Chancellor. Such boards report to the Board of Governors which, as before, makes the appointment. The object here is to make the choice of the tenants of professorial chairs a matter of general university business. Previously this preliminary work was done by the Principal in consultation with the officers of instruction most concerned. The new Statutes broaden the basis of consultation and prescribe a uniform procedure.

It is not the purpose of this article to analyse all the new features of the régime brought into effect this year. They may be summed up in one general statement. The pervading purpose of the draftsmen was to bring about a close-knit

(Continued on Page 45)



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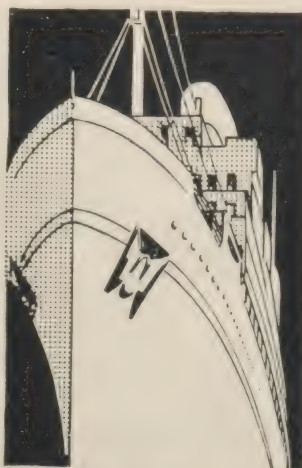
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McGill News and Notes

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CORPORATION

In the Annual Report of the Corporation for the session 1933-34 it was noted that while expenditures between 1930-31 and 1932-33 were reduced by \$250,000 and income (due to raising of fees) was increased by \$100,000 the university books this year show a deficit of \$269,301 for the university itself and \$47,435 for Macdonald College. The deficit last year was \$222,844 for the university and \$48,539 for Macdonald.

The deficit of this year was explained by Mr. E. W. Beatty in his report as chancellor as due to "a marked falling off in the rate of investment returns." "Our average rate of income from mortgages, bonds and stocks," he stated, "dropped from 5.82% in 1930 to 4.28% in 1934. . . . It is perhaps unnecessary to say that the experience of these losses during the depression has been common to almost all investment accounts."

A fine tribute to the late principal, Sir Arthur Currie, was paid by the chancellor in the course of his report:—"During his principalship a new McGill has come into being, and we of McGill are glad that we proved a great soldier could be a great principal, a great humanitarian and a self-sacrificing citizen. The tributes paid to Sir Arthur Currie on his death by the people of this and other lands were unequalled in the history of this country and will probably remain without parallel through many decades."

Reports submitted by the various faculties, departments and schools showed satisfactory activity and progress. Serious overcrowding in the early years in the faculty of arts and science was reported. This was due to the large number of students taking preliminary courses before proceeding to other faculties.

MCGILL MEN AT OXFORD

McGill usually has a plentiful representation of graduates studying abroad. Last year there were no less than ten McGill men at Oxford alone, and to assert their unity and home loyalties in the face of Oxfordian encirclement staged a dinner which ended, as the writer of these notes well remembers, with the convener of the dinner earnestly embracing a coat stand in the lobby of the elite Clarendon Hotel. This year, however, there are only five McGill men left at Oxford and so far no such inadvertencies have been reported. The five are—Munroe Bourns, far-famed for his swimming prowess, who graduated from McGill in 1931 with first class honors in English and Political Science; R. Duder, who specialized in French and English at McGill, and who after first essaying philosophy at Oxford returned to his old love—English literature; David Lewis, prominent at McGill as a debater and staunch social-democrat, who had added new laurels unto himself by becoming the first Canadian ever to be elected president of the Oxford Union, the greatest distinction which the Oxford undergraduate body can bestow; David Lloyd, who is continuing his excellent work in physiology and is slated for first; C. A. Winkler, whose specialty is chemistry in which he did first class work at McGill and is continuing in the same path at Oxford.

FIFTY YEARS AT MCGILL

Very few university teachers practise their profession for fifty years, and even fewer spend that fifty years at the same university. Yet such is the distinction achieved by Professor N. N. Evans of the Department of Chemistry at McGill. Professor Evans entered McGill as an undergraduate in 1882, just two years before the first class of women students. In the same year as the Donalds made their fearful entry (as recorded in the last issue of the *News*) he was appointed an assistant in the Department of Chemistry. Professor Evans recalls the touching faith of the first women students in the magical powers of chemistry assistants to remove ink stains from feminine garments, a faith which was only dulled by the concomitant removal of the stained portion of the fabric.

After graduation Professor Evans studied abroad for some time and on his return was granted a teaching post in the Department of Chemistry with which he has been associated ever since. As a young man he achieved distinction by writing one of the first text books on chemistry by a Canadian.

THE CORPORATION AND THE SENATE

After having been the central academic body at McGill for 83 years the Corporation was abolished by the Board of Governors on January 30. This is of especial interest to graduates as 15 out of the 76 members of Corporation were elected from the graduate body. Shortly before its abolition the following graduates were elected members—W. F. W. Pratt, B.A., B.C.L.; C. K. P. Henry, M.D.; E. S. McDougall, B.A., B.C.L., K.C.; S. R. N. Hodgins, B.S.A., M.A. At its last meeting the Corporation passed a resolution of regret on the death of Dr. D. A. Murray, emeritus professor of mathematics. The Corporation is to be replaced by a smaller body with very wide powers—the Senate—as is described in detail in another section of this issue.

MCGILL AND ITS FUTURE

Mr. E. W. Beatty, chancellor of the university, in a speech before the Engineering Undergraduates' Society, revealed that he has ambitions that McGill should become known as the premier post-graduate university in Canada. While the university was being forced to narrow its educational program in certain respects, he said, it was nevertheless moving steadily towards its logical and ultimate goal, that of pre-eminence in post-graduate studies. Such a reparation could not be attained overnight, Mr. Beatty stressed, and the building up of such an institution would necessarily be a "slow arduous process."

In conclusion he treated what he considered the four major problems facing Canadians at the present time, three financial problems—the economic fate of the West, the national debt, the railway question—and one social problem—the acceptance or rejection of socialism or communism. These problems, he stated, "are worthy of your best attention."

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McGill News and Notes

(Continued from Page 42)

NURSEMAID SUES THE UNIVERSITY

The generosity of the university in not restricting the perambulations of nursemaids and their charges around the campus received a rude rebuff last term when a member of the said profession entered suit against McGill for \$65,000 worth of damages received by contact with a cricket ball on the campus.

However there are several points to be cleared up. In the first place the university demands that the university physician examine the \$65,000 injuries. In the second place the university denies ever having issued invitation to nursemaids to parade the campus. In the third place there are numerous legal intricacies to be disentangled such as to who the defendants mentioned are and in what manner they can be said to have been negligent, etc. The accident occurred during the course of a cricket match on July 14 of last year.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU REPORT

The last quarterly report of the Graduates' Society Employment Bureau noted a tendency in the business world to employ younger graduates rather than more experienced and hence higher salaried men. This situation, the report pointed out, is likely to continue "unless an expansion of business seems assured." During the last quarter, however, conditions were satisfactory, the proportion of permanent placements being larger than usual and the average salary higher. Positions were found for 15 men and nine women, five of the former being temporary and two of the latter. Thus out of a total of 24 placements 19 were permanent. In the same quarter in 1933 only 13 placements were recorded of which seven only were permanent.

DON'T THROW OUT YOUR OLD PISTOLS

Some of the hidden trials in the life of a museum keeper were revealed last term by Mr. E. L. Judah, secretary of the Museums Committee at McGill. Who, for instance, would suspect that it was part of the function of museum keepers to be fingerprinted and photographed for the rogues gallery? Yet such has been the experience of Mr. Judah.

It happened this way. Mr. Judah is endeavouring to add to McGill's collection of ancient weapons. Among these ancient weapons figures the pistol. In order to carry a pistol one must have a permit from the police department. In order to have a police permit one must be photographed and fingerprinted. Mr. Judah, therefore, was duly fingerprinted and had his photograph filed among those whose tastes are more likely to be associated with sawed off shotguns than with ancient pistols. Mr. Judah, incidentally, pleads that all possessing such weapons and contemplating their destruction send them to him. He is being assisted in his search by the heads of the city and provincial police.

MCGILL BOTANISTS FOR CONGRESS

Three members of the McGill staff have been invited to participate in the Sixth International Botanical Congress at Amsterdam. Professor F. E. Lloyd, emeritus

professor of botany, and former president of the Royal Society of Canada has been appointed an honorary chairman at the congress. He is to give a demonstration and show a film on utricularia, animal-eating plants. Professor George W. Scarth, chairman of the Department of Botany, will lecture on "Colloidal Chemistry of Protoplasm." Professor C. L. Huskins, chairman of the Department of Genetics, has been asked to speak on "Lethal Factors," a subject on which extensive research has been conducted at McGill. R. D. Gibbs, lecturer in botany, is accompanying the three professors.

ATTEMPTED THEFT OF MATRIC PAPERS

The announcement last term that an attempt to steal senior matriculation examination papers in June recalls the famous case of some ten years ago when the High School Leaving papers were successfully purloined, printed and sold for \$10 a paper or \$50 a set, with the result that the examiners had to compose new papers. The culprit last year did not get so far as his ingenious predecessor, though he is said to have used such Philo Vance methods as false telephone calls, impersonations and counterfeit handwriting, but was discovered before he had an opportunity to effect the theft. The name of the would-be master mind is withheld by the authorities, but he was arrested, charged with theft, sentenced and later released on suspended sentence.

NEW PROFESSOR OF EDUCATION

Professor John Hughes has been appointed to succeed F. Clarke as professor of education, Professor Clarke having left to take up another post in London, England. An article written by Professor Clarke shortly before leaving McGill giving his opinion upon present and his hope for future education in Canada appears in this issue of the *News*. Professor Clarke was exceedingly popular during his stay at McGill both among his pupils and among his colleagues on the teaching staff. He was a man who combined a supreme erudition with a modest and unassuming manner. His knowledge in almost every field of human learning was a continual source of astonishment to those that knew him, and he did much to enhance McGill's reputation in the non-academic world by his numerous and brilliant lectures on subjects of every description. *The McGill News* extends its congratulations to him on his new appointment and wishes him every success.

Professor Hughes is a graduate of the University of Wales and has studied and taught in Europe and (recently) in South Africa. His special subject is bilingualism in education. For the last three years Professor Hughes has been professor of education at Rhodes University College, University of South Africa.

WAR PREPARATIONS ATTACKED

The Ottawa branch of the Canadian Legion was treated to a vigorous denunciation of war and war-schemers by Colonel Wilfred Bovey on January 7. "Japan and the United States on one side of the world, Germany and France on the other, are building up that kind of electric tension which ends in a thunderstorm,"

he declared. "Every nation declares that it would prefer peace, yet every nation is getting ready for war and cannot stop. And that is just what was happening twenty-five years ago. You say that there is a more general desire for peace in the world than in the pre-war era; and that the League of Nations is an evidence of it. Well, there is not so very much difference. I suggest that you read the pacifist literature of that pre-war era. You will find it just as plentiful as it is today."

Limitations of armaments, the prevention of private manufacture of arms, peace treaties, etc., the speaker stated, only scratched the surface. "You might as well try to cure smallpox by smearing vaseline on the patient's face as try to prevent another war by such panaceas." War could only be prevented by eliminating the "poisons" of nationalism, militarism and "greed—unmitigated, shameless greed, in public and private affairs."

NEW SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MCGILL

Ten new scholarships have been made available for McGill students through the generosity of the Montreal Alumni Club of Sigma Alpha Mu Fraternity. These scholarships of \$100 each will be awarded two a year for the next five years to indigent students with good academic records, the money to be used by them for the continuance of their studies at McGill. This year's scholarships have been awarded to I. Hart, law student, and P. Edwards of the faculty of medicine. Edwards is famous as an Olympic runner as well as being a most able student.

The New Statutes

(Continued from Page 40)

organisation of all the directive forces of the University. In particular, they desired to achieve the most intimate co-operation possible between the academic and administrative phases of University business. The scheme has already been subjected to criticism, as was to be expected. Further criticism will naturally develop as actual practice reveals defects. Amendments will in all probability be required and made. What is needed now is the frankness, energy and patience that will give this reorganisation a fair trial. Those who had to do with its inauguration have much hope and some confidence that it will prove a step forward in the long history of McGill.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL

To Everywhere in Canada

A Summer In Nazi Germany

By DR. ANNA SCHAFHEITLIN

"NOW don't you express your views too freely and get locked up in a concentration camp in Germany!" . . . "I do hope you won't get caught up in any war!" . . . "Don't believe everything you're told by the Nazis!" . . . These were some of the warnings I was given by my friends in America before I set sail for Germany last June. How was I going to find things, I wondered, as the *Bremen* neared its home port on June 19th. After nine months of exposure to Nazi criticism in the daily press of the United States my own impressions of the innate good in the movement, gained during a summer's visit to my native land the year before, had begun to wane. The eleven weeks that followed, though I spent the larger part of them in a very small town in Westfalia, Bad Oeynhausien, the home of my father and sister, were rich in experience and gave me ample opportunity of studying the new regime in Germany, its ideals and their practical working out.

One of my first experiences was a visit to a Voluntary Labour Service Camp not far from Bremen, where a nephew of mine had been since his graduation from High School at Easter time. He looked hale and hearty, as did all the other 200 or more boys from all walks of life who were learning to rub shoulders with each other in this truly democratic camp, spending six hours a day in manual labor (they were regulating the course of a river here; at other places I have seen them build outdoor swimming pools, drain swamps, etc.), practising all kinds of sports for two or three hours a day, and spending the rest of their time with music, occasional lectures and entertainments. Carrying out the idea that all class distinction, including those between the brain-worker and the manual laborer, are to be done away with, the small percentage of prospective university students in this camp was not put in a dormitory by itself but scattered among the less educated boys in various rooms.

Two days later, on Sunday June 24th, I attended a great gathering of 20,000 Hitler boys and girls, (a 14 year old nephew of mine among them), at Wildeshausen, addressed by the leader of the Youth Movement, Baldur von Schirach, and saw an effective allegorical "Play of the Seasons," with speaking choruses and dances, performed for them by a group of local young people.

The radio was a great help in making one feel close to the centre of things even while living in a quiet little health resort. A speech by Rudolf Hess transmitted over all German stations on June 25th made it clear that the government was facing a serious crisis, although the exact nature of it was still uncertain. Five days later it was once more the radio that gave most Germans the first information about the Roehm revolt and how it had been quelled. Next day came a most eloquent and impassioned speech by Goebbels explaining just what had happened and how Hitler's energetic action at the risk of his own life had saved the country from civil war. More speeches followed, most notable among them that by Hess on July 9th, stressing Germany's desire for peace, that by Goebbels on July 10th, contradicting "the phantastic lies" in certain foreign papers about the events of June 30th, and finally one by Hitler himself before the Reichstag on July 13th. While there were, of course, dissenting voices the net result of the events of June 30th, so far as I could judge, seemed to be a closer binding of the people to Hitler than before.

On the week-end of July 6th-8th, in spite of all the political excitement of the time, a great sport festival was held in Minden on the Weser, a town not far from Bad Oeynhausien. To the many interesting races, contests and gymnastic exhibitions of this celebration was added the performance of a symbolical play entitled, "Das deutsche Schicksal," (German Destiny), on a forest stage, with costume dances, singing and speaking choruses. It pictured a few high spots in the development of the German nation from pre-Christian times to the present day, indicating the dangers that have beset the nation at all times from without and from within, and ending with the hope of a truly united Germany of the future.

Shortly afterwards the country was plunged into deep mourning by the death of Hindenburg, and I might add, if there had been anger and impatience before at the attitude of the foreign press in regard to the events of a month ago, the Germans were now deeply touched by the genuine sympathy expressed by most foreign papers on the death of their president.

All theatres and movie houses were closed for at least two days and if they reopened at all prior

to the day of the funeral, on which they were, of course, again closed, they gave only plays of a serious character befitting the occasion. All music in public parks and restaurants was either stopped entirely or was of a serious and solemn character, the "Kurkapelle" of Bad Oeynhausen outdoing itself on the day following Hindenburg's death in a program of classical funeral dirges including the death music from Wagner's *Dusk of the Gods*.

On August 5th, i.e., the Sunday between Hindenburg's death and the impressive funeral services transmitted in detail over all the German radio stations, I attended, on the hillside stage of Nettelstedt in Westfalia, not far from the Teutoburg Forest, in which Arminius defeated the Romans in the year 9 A.D., a play about that battle written a hundred years ago by Grabbe, but successfully performed for the first time this year in a somewhat revised form by amateur players. A fitting Hindenburg commemoration was introduced into the play in a scene where the chief druid consecrates the leader's battle spear, saying, "One thing I know that will live forever: the dead hero's renowned deeds!" (*Des Toten Tatenruhm!*) At this point everyone present arose and stood in silence for a few moments with uplifted right arm.

Upon the funeral services of August 7th there followed hasty preparations for the plebiscite that was to confirm the government's action of combining the offices of chancellor and president and make Hitler supreme ruler of Germany under the title of "Fuehrer und Reichskanzler."

Placards appeared in the streets urging the people to vote "yes." One of them, containing pictures of Hitler speaking at various great gatherings of the people bore the legend: "Im Volke geboren, zum Fuehrer erkoren! Alle sagen: Ja!" (Born of the people, chosen their leader. All say yes.) Another one read: "The Leader travelled one and a half million kilometers to unite Germany. You are to walk only 100 meters to the voting booth to give him your 'yes!'"

I attended one political rally held in the outdoor theatre at Porta. The programme was unique in my experience of political rallies in that it contained as crowning number, after music and speeches, a play (a symbolical patriotic play, of course) entitled "Aufbricht Deutschland," "Germany Awakens." It had allegorical characters speaking from high pedestals such as—The Speaker, Germany, Revolt, The Spirit of Negation; and it had speaking and singing choruses of soldiers of the World War, munition workers,



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old men and women, hungry children, and finally the storm-troopers of the new era. After depicting the trials and tribulations that Germany had undergone since 1914 the play ended with a glorification of the unity achieved under the present regime, an oath of fidelity and the prayer that God would help maintain that unity upon which the welfare of the country depended. Meanwhile a great swastika flag had been unfurled at the back of the stage, the various tiers of which were soon filled to capacity with varied uniformed groups of the Nazi regime, storm-troopers, labor camp boys, Hitler boys and Hitler girls, etc., 1,500 in all, many bearing torches. An impressive sight indeed! The meeting ended with the singing of the Horst Wessel song and "Deutschland ueber alles."

The radio was active in the government campaign. It brought an eloquent speech by Goebbels on August 13th, a summary of Hitler's life and a speech by Hess the following day, Hindenburg's last will and testament, expressing the aged president's faith in "his chancellor," on August 15th, and finally Hitler's own speech from Hamburg on Friday, August 17th, in fact his whole visit to that city but a short while ago a hot-bed of communism. We could fairly see as well as hear the jubilant crowds that lined the streets and greeted him as he drove, standing in his car, all the way from the aviation field to the city hall. We followed him to the docks, heard his impromptu speech to the dock workers in the afternoon and his carefully worked out speech in the city hall at night, ending with the passionate appeal: "As for the faults which I have really committed, I will gladly shoulder the responsibility for them. They lie within the bounds of that human frailty to which we all are subject. But I can point out that in the whole course of my struggle I have never committed a deed of which I was not convinced that it would be for the benefit of the German people. For ever since I entered upon my political struggle I have been—so help me God—ruled only by one thought: Germany!" . . . We heard, also, following that speech, the crowds outside the city hall demanding in speaking chorus to see their leader, repeating the cry over and over again until he showed himself on a balcony and spoke a few words to them, saying among other things: "This day may have been a great experience for some of you. It was a greater one for me! I came to bring you faith. You have given me faith, faith in you, faith in the future of Germany!"

On September third I travelled to Nuremberg to attend the great National Socialist Convention.

The whole of the lovely, picturesque old town was garbed in a festive array of black-white-and-red and swastika flags, town-emblems, green garlands, flowers and vines, streaming from brown wooden balconies overhanging the river. The eager crowds lined the streets waiting to see the delegates pass by, troops of S.A., S.S., Labor Camp boys, Hitler Youths, etc., marching to music from the station, at which they had arrived on special trains, to their camping ground; Goebbels, Goering, Rudolf Hess and above all Hitler himself arriving by automobile and driving to their hotel or from the hotel to one of the meetings! I got my first sight of Hitler standing in such a crowd Tuesday night as he was returning from the short welcome exercises at the City Hall, standing in his car, which drove slowly as he bowed right and left in answer to the jubilant calls of "Heil Hitler! Heil!"

Next morning the congress was formally opened in the great congress hall outside the city seating 20,000 and filled to capacity. After commemoration exercises in honour of Hindenburg, the fallen in the World War and the fallen in the fifteen years' struggle of the Nazi party to attain its present position (some 480, if I remember correctly) a message from Hitler was read reviewing the work of the past year. While present at the meeting Hitler did not read this message himself, reserving his strength for the Cultural Meeting held in a town theatre that afternoon, at which he did speak in person.

The cultural meeting in the beautifully decorated theatre opened with an exceptionally fine musical programme, consisting of orchestral and of vocal numbers, the solost being the famous Berlin singer, Heinrich Schlusnus. It is difficult to give in a few words the essence of the memorable speech by Hitler that followed. A movement which, like National Socialism, is based upon a philosophy of life, so he said, cannot fail to leave its impress upon the cultural as well as upon the political life of the nation. He warned against two dangers besetting the cultural life of Germany: the faddists, on the one hand, (cubists, futurists, dadaists and whatever they may call themselves) who put novelty of style above honesty, clarity and simplicity; the romanticists on the other hand, who go back to the middle ages or an even earlier German past for their inspiration and think they are producing a truly modern piece of German art when merely copying the past or their idea of the past. The true national socialistic artist will, indeed, also study ancient works of art of his own and blood-related nations, for instance those of the Greeks, but the works he will create will not be mere copies of any past style

any more than they will be a mere effort to avoid a semblance of anything that has ever been done before. They will be an honest expression of himself and the spirit of his time. Genius is god-given and cannot be produced by any system of tutelage or education. All that a state can do in regard to its artists is to recognize the god-given spark where it occurs and to give to the men thus endowed an opportunity for applying their talents. They will respond by creating works truly worthy of their nation, works of art that will once more be close to the hearts of the people.

Next morning at 5 o'clock I woke up to the sound of marching men singing a song that stirred me to the core, it was so simple, yet so heart-felt and full of such implicit faith: "We come from the Saarland, we want to see our leader, we want to see Adolf Hitler." It was a delegation of grey-uniformed boys from a labor camp; they happened to be boys from that much disputed region of the Saar, who had just arrived to take part in the day's celebration. For this was the day reserved for the boys of the Labor Service. 52,000 of them were gathered on the Zeppelin Meadow that morning and presented to Hitler by their leader, State-Secretary Hierl. It was an impressive sight indeed, when at a given command they raised their brightly polished spades in unison and they sparkled in the sun that came out from behind the clouds just at the right moment. Impressive also was the dramatic dialogue of speaking choruses in which they told us how they came from all parts of Germany and from all walks of life, and described the work they were doing for their country in these camps: clearing forests and planting forests, draining swamps, building dikes and wresting new land from the sea, making roads, regulating rivers, working on farms, etc. An oath of fidelity to the Leader and the Reich and the singing of their Workers' Song ended their part of the demonstration. Short addresses by Hierl and by Hitler followed.

That afternoon these 52,000 men marched by Hitler twelve abreast with shouldered spades on the market place in front of the Frauenkirche, Hitler greeting them all with raised right arm. The ceremony lasted over two hours and a half! In order to make my boat in Bremen I had to leave Nuremberg that night, so that my last impression of Nazi Germany, as was also my first, was that of the Labor Service so dear to Hitler's heart.

How many college students were pledged to fraternities and sororities this fall? About 75,000, according to "The Fraternity Month." Of this number, 50,000 were initiated, "and 25,000 will fall by the wayside."

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International Gangsterism or International Law?

By T. W. L. MacDERMOTT

ON one of his visits to the United States during the War, the Earl of Balfour gave an interview to the newspapers in which he defined the two principles which he believed lay at the bottom of the world conflict. One was the principle of force, and the other that of law: and he said at that time, that while he was clear about the necessity for a rule of law in the world of nations, he could not then see exactly how it could be worked out.

That of course was before the Covenant of the League of Nations had been written—though not before a summary of its principles and content had been written down by a little known Cambridge Don—before the Versailles Treaty and without the illuminating experience of the past fifteen years.

Today the issue still stands. The necessity for its solution is more urgent than ever. And to a degree unknown before, its terms and its imperative importance are coming to be understood, and the consequent responsibilities shouldered by the people of the world in their private capacities as citizens.

"There has only been one great issue in foreign policy since 1919," writes Philip Noel Baker; "Whether world anarchy is to be ended by the firm establishment of the new world law of the Covenant and the Kellogg Pact; whether the next war, with its inconceivable cruelties and horror, is to happen; or whether stable peace is to be secured by so strengthening the authority and power of the League of Nations that no governments will ever again venture to commit the international crime of aggression."

Canadians are still fortunate enough to live in a democracy where in comparative freedom they can if they wish serve their country with the power of their minds and the vitality of their ideas, and on no subject which concerns them all deeply is there more need for service of this kind than that of international order. Furthermore, we do not suffer from the handicap under which Lord Balfour spoke in the interview quoted above. As citizens of a country which joined the League of Nations in 1919, has signed the Kellogg Pact, and is a close partner of what could be the most

effective power on the side of the principles on which the League of Nations is founded, namely Great Britain; and in addition, as a country which for geographical and historical reasons, if for no others, has a point of view about international relations which is in advance or should be in advance of European nations; and finally as the close neighbour and in spite of a popular pose of superiority, the understanding friend of the United States, we in Canada hold a highly peculiar and intensely stimulating position. If, set in the midst of these circumstances, and confronted with the greatest problem of the age, namely the construction of a world society in which freedom and order can lie down together, we cannot be stirred to a sense of magnificent national opportunity, then we never shall. At any rate, we can never hope for a greater opportunity.

What then, after all these celestial atmospherics, can Canadians do about peace and war? How can they allay world anarchy, or contribute to a new world law? Our government is peaceful, our militia and navy insignificant. Our economic structure assumes peace. What more can we do?

The answers—and they are many—are to be found in the nature of the problem of peace as we see it today. First, it is a problem whose solution is not yet fully worked out. The principle is there: but the application still needs clear and hard thinking and this is a function that we can leave to no one. Organized knowledge and thought must be brought to bear wherever it can be found, on the multitude of questions that arise.

Secondly, every country and every interest in a country must be a party to the solution. None can exempt themselves, because a world law is one which everyone must obey and which everyone must help in enforcing.

Thirdly, governments—certainly in democracies—act as their people think or do not think. Without a public opinion that knows what peace and order in the world means, what it costs, what it must do about it, no government seemingly will pursue a positive policy of peace.

The reason seems clear. Peace, in the sense of organized justice and enforced law is a policy that is bound to cost a good deal and to tramp

on a good many toes. To stop crime in our streets, to maintain the police, and so on, costs money. The administration of law sometimes falls heavily on people and interests which are impatient of correction, and resentful of restriction. Unless we practically all believed that the money spent on the former and the unpleasantness and antagonism roused by the latter, were infinitely cheaper and more comfortable than civil war, rebellion, and oppression of all kinds, it would be difficult for a government even to put forward that "peace" policy without danger to itself.

The military man of today, if he is to be regarded as the servant of a civilized society, must do more than equip himself with the latest weapons and drill his soldiers to the highest state of efficiency. Our armed force can be the agency of international law or of international gangsterism, and if we are to continue to pay for our military and naval forces we should be quite clear in our minds whether we are paying for policemen or for mere instruments of unlawful violence. We could do worse, for example, to show our allegiance to the lawful corruption of police-soldiery, than putting our militia into the honorable and reassuring uniform of the policeman and thus make it clear that we had grasped the real significance of the use of a militia.

Reasonable as such a suggestion is, it will, of course, probably be some time before we can act reasonably in the matter. After all the "arguments" that uphold the maintenance of the pomps and vanities of the dress parade are not reasonable arguments. They are matters of feeling, possibly aesthetic, but also slightly atavistic.

In the society of the world we are not yet fully aware, not yet imaginative enough to realize that any international police force, and the strict administration of international law, however much it might cost, and however it might appear to cut in on our national sovereignty, or our national independence, would be vastly less costly, vastly less insulting and ruinous to our national life than another world war.

Consequently, until public opinion, knowing what it asks, insists on a positive and definite "peace" policy, no government will risk doing it on its own account.

Let me put one or two questions on this point. Those who know most about it, have said that nationalism is one of the greatest obstacles to peace. Are we ready to submit any dispute in which we are involved with another country, and which we cannot settle by diplomacy, to an impartial court of international arbitration, and abide by the decision?

- He said to me—I never call for a whisky—I know better...



- I said to him—quite right, call for Johnnie Walker, there is no better..!

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It is agreed that the control and limitation of arms is an essential part of any world order. Are we ready to submit our war-needed minerals to international control along with those in other countries? More than that, have we got the laws, the constitutional powers, the information necessary, by which a government of Canada could impose that control?

It is agreed—Canada has signed the agreement—that peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice, and that conditions of labour exist today that involve “such injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperilled.” Are we ready to ratify the conventions of the International Labour Organization which have been passed by that body, and which are based on the principles of social justice? We may be ready, but we certainly are unable to do it, for our antiquated constitution stands in the way and will stand there presumably until our parliamentary representatives are instructed by their electors to change it.

Finally, do we know what is required of us if we want to help in the building of a peaceful world? Are we training the men and women, the diplomatists, the linguists, that are needed for this work? While we reiterate the word peace, do we expend one erg on the work of peace? What proportion does our ignorance of the League of Nations bear to our facility in condemning it?

The fact is you can't make peace thinking out of pre-war minds: one might almost say in regard to peace, that you can't make any kind of thinking out of pre-war minds. But ignorance, passion, neglect and apathy have all been tried before as remedies for war. They must be exchanged for more civilized virtues if this country or any other is to contribute one particle to the formula we all want.

By this somewhat roundabout path I am led to the League of Nations Society in Canada. This Society is an organization with inadequate funds, super-abundant work, and unlimited possibilities. With a national office in Ottawa, it has a few branches in some of the larger cities like Victoria, Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg, and so on, and a much larger number of associated individuals and organizations (corporate members) all over the Dominion.

Founded at the same time as the League of Nations, its original object was to spread information about the new international body which Canada had just joined, and cultivate a supporting public opinion in its favour.

Since those days, as we have seen, the task of world organization against anarchy and war has spread beyond the League in some ways; the Kellogg Pact being the most notable extra League development. But in one way or another the League is always, and has always come to be associated in some way with any international situation: Locarno, and the proposed “Eastern Locarno,” are examples; contrariwise, it frequently happens that nations outside the League are inevitably drawn into League conferences and other activities. The United States of America has co-operated very fully, and has now joined the International Labour Organization, which is not part of the League, and other countries have done the same.

In other words, while the development of world law is still centred on the League, it actually comprehends more than the League is at present. The League of Nations Society, like all other similar bodies, has expanded its work to keep step with this development, and in its discussions, aims at creating public opinion on every aspect of the “Collective System of Security” in which Canada may participate.

As innocent ignorance is obviously the greatest bar to public opinion the Society has devoted much of its energy to promoting Study Groups wherever four or five or forty or fifty come together who are interested in informing themselves. These groups may be formed of individual friends, or inside organized bodies like a Board of Trade, or in a church, or a school.

Two National Study Projects, one on Canada and World Peace, and the other on “A Collective System Policy for Canada” have been printed and distributed to many thousands of people, and last winter 900 groups came into existence to follow these syllabuses. More are now growing up. The Society also distributes to its members a Monthly News Sheet, and a quarterly magazine *Interdependence*, and sells League of Nations publications—pamphlets, plays, etc.—of all kinds.

At the Annual Meeting the conclusions reached by the Study Groups are called for, those submitted are circulated to the National Council, and the meeting itself discusses and resolves on the submissions.

In this way not only is there set going a spontaneous system of citizens education on international matters and Canada's responsibility to the same, but an outlet for expressing the opinion generated is provided. It is thus possible to discover with some degree of certainty and clearness what Canadians really feel and think on these matters.

Along with this, the Society is developing a growing number of informed and experienced speakers, who are in constant demand for meetings of every description, and it is planning certain special publications of which we are badly in need. The appetite for information about Canada in the world is far greater than the written and easily obtained material that will satisfy it.

The League of Nations Society therefore is doing as far as its resources allow, what it can to provide the citizens of this country with a channel of public opinion. There is no doubt about the interest in war and peace. How far public opinion can have any effective bearing on the choice between these two as a normal basis of international intercourse, depends on the rate and scale of its growth.

Hitler—One Point of View

(Continued from Page 15)

and tradesmen took the result more quietly. As one farmer put it, it was in every way better to be united with Hitler-Germany than with France, where one would be neither fish nor fowl. And if Hitler couldn't make his promises come true, well, that would be just too bad for him.

Saarbruecken was in an uproar. It was impossible to come through the streets by car. So we parked it and pushed our way through the crowds to a restaurant. We took a seat on a table where two English soldiers of the international police force sat before a glass of beer. It was not long until we were all talking together like old friends. They apparently liked their stay in Saar and the Tommies in turn were well liked by the whole population. One incident especially showed their fairness: although band-playing had been prohibited by the government commission the English band was the first to play the Saar song after the result of the plebiscite had come out.

When we parted one of the soldiers said:

"It certainly has been a nice journey for us, but just the same I'd like to go home again. Only one thing I'd like to take with me"—and he lifted his glass, "they brew damn good stuff here!"——

If your father was a college graduate, does that fact increase your chance of success? Yes, says Profs. Ellsworth Huntington and Leon Whitney of Yale, in their study "The Builders of America." "In the most important matter of all, the probability of success in life, the sons of college graduates have an overwhelming advantage," the study says.

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E. A. CHARLTON

Recently elected President of the New York Branch of the Graduates' Society for the third consecutive term.

Graduates Society Branch Activities

NEW YORK BRANCH

The New York Graduates' Society of McGill University held its 40th annual meeting on the evening of January 16th, in the Canadian Club, Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City. An informal dinner preceded the meeting at which about 50 members were present. A short musical program interspersed with McGill songs kept things moving along at a lively pace until the business of the evening commenced. Mr. E. A. Charlton, President of the Society presided and opened the proceedings with the reading of his annual report in which he reviewed the many activities of the Society during the past year. The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports were next read and adopted and showed that the finances and affairs of the Society were in a sound condition notwithstanding the relatively heavy expenditures during the year.

The election of officers for the current year found the meeting unanimous in its desire to have Mr. Charlton accept the presidential office for a third term. Under his leadership the Society has made marked advances and it was felt that there was so much yet to be done in consolidating the gains made that his direction was never more needed than at the present time. Fortunately for the Society he was persuaded to accept. Only two other instances are on record where a president has held office more than two years, one being the first president of the

Society, Reverend E. H. Krous and Dr. W. Nelson who succeeded him. Mr. Charlton although a very busy executive in the field of industry has given of his time, counsel and energy in helping along everything that might tend to strengthen not only the New York Graduates' Society but the interests of McGill in general.

The following is the complete list of officers elected.

President, Mr. E. A. Charlton; 1st Vice-President, Mr. H. R. Dowswell; 2nd Vice-President, Dr. W. H. Walker; Secretary, Mr. W. H. Ludington; Treasurer, Mr. N. T. Binks; Governors, Dr. R. D. Grimmer, Mr. S. E. Kay, Dr. D. C. Jones, Mr. E. A. Livingstone, Mr. F. L. S. Mayers, Dr. J. K. MacDonald.

An interesting discussion was precipitated by Mr. Charlton who expressed the feeling that the New York Graduates' Society should do something more substantial for the University in the way of money contributions than it has done in the past. As a result Mr. F. H. Davis was chosen to head a committee to study the matter more fully and endeavour by a canvass of the McGill Alumni in the metropolitan area to raise funds for the creation of a scholarship of some kind at McGill in the name of the New York Graduates' Society.

Plans for the annual banquet to be held in April were briefly discussed and the meeting was advised that this matter would be carefully considered by the new board of officers at a later date. It is the firm intention of the officers to make this year's event an even bigger success than the one held last year when a record gathering of approximately 110 were in attendance.

QUEBEC BRANCH

The annual banquet of the Quebec branch was held on February 9, at the Garrison Club in that city. A large number of graduates attended and exchanged reminiscences of college days. Mr. Justice Rives Hall, B.A. '90, B.C.L. '93, delivered the main address of the evening tracing the history of French Civil Law in the Province of Quebec. In the course of his address the speaker recalled some of his experiences as undergraduate in the time of Sir William Dawson and evoked memories of some of the famous teachers of those days—Professor Cornish, Dr. Clarke-Murray and Dr. Alexander Johnson. Judge Hall was pleasantly surprised to find that he was not, as he had anticipated, the oldest graduate present but had to take second place in this respect to Mr. Montefiore Joseph.

Dr. G. W. Parmelee, LL.D. '21, presided and others present at the head table included Col. Wilfred Bovey, A. W. MacAllister, H. E. Huestis, C. E. Allen Boswell, Dr. M. J. Mooney, Alfred C. Dobell, Montefiore Joseph, Dr. W. P. Percival and Alfred Savard, K.C.

OTTAWA VALLEY BRANCH

The annual smoker of the Ottawa Valley Branch held on January 25, was addressed by R. L. Calder, K.C., B.C.L. '06. Mr. Calder delivered a devastating attack upon the present parliamentary system claiming that it did not allow true democratic freedom and making an appeal for real freedom of speech. "Free speech in the form of agitation," he claimed, is the very foundation of British constitutional method. Yet we in this country have done terrible things to the right of free speech. You have done terrible things in this country to men who held views diametrically opposed to yours." In conclusion he expressed the hope that in future public speaking

would be simpler, more honest and less mendacious. "Consequently, democracy will fulfill itself instead of being the abortion it now is."

P. D. Ross, past president of the Graduates' Society in a brief appreciation of Mr. Calder's address pointed out that Canadian newspapers are earnestly striving to bring about that freedom of speech and the fulfillment of democracy of which Mr. Calder had spoken. Others who spoke were Dr. H. C. Urey, Nobel Peace Prize winner, who extended greetings from Columbia University; Dr. H. M. Tory, president of the National Research Council; Dr. R. W. Boyle and Dr. T. H. Leggett, M.D.C.M. '01, president of the branch.

An entertaining program had been arranged by the committee headed by Allan Swabey. Roy Wright acted as master of ceremonies.

How Graduates May Obtain Books

By ELIZABETH G. HALL, B.A.

"You cannot know what it has meant to us to have these books this winter. No theatre, an open-air rink and a thermometer that persists in hovering around -50 is a situation that practically demands good books and a warm fire." "Our present libraries are being devoured. I attribute this great interest, firstly to the books and secondly to the fact that we were almost a month without reading matter."

These two items taken at random from letters received during the past week at the Redpath Library shows how much the McLennan Travelling Libraries are appreciated.

The question rises: How many of our own graduates are making use of them? The department originally had the intention of sending out a questionnaire in order to ascertain this very fact but lack of time and funds combined to prevent this. It is most fortunate, therefore, that space has been allotted in this number of the *McGill News* to bring these libraries once more to the notice of our graduates and to state the conditions on which they may be obtained.

Travelling Libraries are wooden boxes containing from 30-40 volumes which will be sent to any group of people on payment of a fee of \$4.00 and which may be kept 4 months. All transportation charges are paid by this department. A subject catalogue can be obtained on request from which the books may be chosen provided that the demand for fiction does not exceed 50%. For School libraries the fee is only \$2.00 and the books may be kept for 6 months. As the Graduates' Society has for a second season appropriated to this department the proceeds of Sir William Dawson Memorial Library Fund for the purchase of books, all requests for libraries coming from our own graduates will receive first consideration.

The number of libraries sent up to this date last year amounted to 142 and already this number has been exceeded by 40, a very encouraging increase due in no small measure to the publicity and financial co-operation given to us by the Graduates' Society.

For further information apply to The Travelling Library Department, McGill University.

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The Retirement of Dean Arthur Stewart Eve

(Continued from Page 32)

gazetted as Colonel and awarded the decoration of Commander of the British Empire, in recognition of his valuable services.

Throughout his administration of the Macdonald Physics Laboratory from 1919 to 1935 he has strongly supported the high research traditions of the department, he has steadily raised the standard of undergraduate work, and has greatly broadened the type of training provided for specialists in physics. The crowded lecture theatres, the overflowing laboratories, and the utilization for research of every possible space from attic to basement, are striking testimony to the activity which he has fostered and developed. On the average over 500 students per week have passed through his department during all these years, and 54 students in all have received the higher degrees of M.Sc., or Ph.D., for advanced studies and original research in physics.

As Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research from 1930 to 1935, Colonel Eve has been highly efficient in administration, and pressing incessantly for improvements in standards and in procedure of training, he has raised appreciably the external rating accorded to the higher degrees of this university. He has been a strong supporter of the principle that the first of the major activities of a great university are those which further the advancement of knowledge by research.

For many years previous to its inception, he urged the formation of a relatively large Graduate Faculty in order that those who do the highest grade of university work should have an adequate voice in the councils which control their activities. He has initiated and supported consistently measures which have tended to increase co-operation between departments, and lead to a better informed appreciation of university problems by the staff as a whole.

Dean Eve received many honours from outside the university. His promotion to Colonel, and the award of C.B.E., have been mentioned. In 1910 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, in 1917 a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and in 1929-30 he was President of the Royal Society of Canada. He was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Queen's University in 1933. He has also been selected as chairman of several important boards or committees dealing with national problems in applied science and research.

An able man very often owes much to his wife, and there is no doubt that this explains the serenity with which Dr. Eve has moved from one height to another. Dr. Eve, with characteristic modesty and pardonable pride, has never missed an opportunity to credit his achievements to the care, the inspiration and the aid he has received from his devoted and accomplished wife, Elizabeth Agnes Brooks, whom he married in 1905.

May Dr. Eve continue for many years to contribute his sage counsel to those engaged in scientific and educational work; may he resume his researches with that characteristic fervour and contagious enthusiasm which he has imparted to so many in the past; and may he always treat our halls as still his own, long continuing to grace our scientific gatherings and to enrich them with the inimitable charm of his discussions. May he enjoy to the full the certain knowledge, that "he has earned a unique reputation for that beloved type of modest and unselfish leadership which seeks to promote on every hand a fair distribution of opportunity, training, responsibility and achievement."

Almost all the ideal attributes of a professor are to be found combined in the single person of A. S. Eve. Where else can be found a man of whom it may be said truthfully, in the fullest meaning of each phrase, that he is at once, distinguished in research, gifted in scholarship, able in administration, inspiring as a lecturer, skilled in sport, true in friendship, and popular alike with colleagues, students and the public at large?

—A. N. S.

Lost Addresses

Graduates of Science and of Engineering

Any information in regard to the Graduates listed below will be welcomed by the Graduates' Society, Executive Office, McGill University. See also Page 64.

'28	Friedman, Moses H.
Benjamin, Archie	Haines, Julius H.
Helwig, Gerald V.	Manson, Robert Edwin
Jehu, Walter	
Kramer, Samuel S.	'31
Perry, Stanley C.	Clark, Albert Wm.
Reider, Reuben	Lea, Harry W.
Smith, Arnold W.	Pimenoff, Clement J.
Snell, John M.	
'29	'32
Baker, Stephen Malor	Belloc, Hilary A.
Christmas, William Richard	Collins, Thomas G.
Gavin, Thomas M.	Dunlop, Robert J. F.
Miller, Samuel	Evelyn, Kenneth A.
Moore, Charles E.	Piper, Richard Lloyd
Trister, Saul Michael	
Weldon, Frederick E.	
'30	'33
Carlyle, James	Armstrong, John Edwin
Denny, Denison	Goode, Robert Chas.
Evans, Delane Ernest	Panther, Faivel
Francis, John B.	Rollin, Max.
	Trudel, Lucien

The Parliamentary Library, Its History And Work

(Continued from Page 19)

the question of storage serious. Our first volume of the *London Times* is dated 1848. The first volume of the *Montreal Gazette* is 1804 and from 1811 to the present time we have a complete file. To drop any of them means the breaking of records that may sometimes prove valuable. Some few years ago the chief librarian of the British Museum spread before me his own difficulties. They solved them by keeping in the Library the current copy of the *Times* and bundling all other papers out to Hendon some twenty miles away. There they repose, occupying almost miles of shelves, the librarian murmuring 'For this relief much thanks.'

The authorities of the great Bodleian Library, the largest university library in the world, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley in 1602, and containing some 1,300,000 volumes, formed the bold resolve some years ago to bind and file all the leading papers in the empire. The librarian told me they had thrown up their hands in despair. In the language of the man in the street they had bitten off more than they could chew.

Some reader may be saying to himself "What do members read, and how much?" Ah well, one must not disclose secrets of the prison-house. In the first place I can frankly say that there is a healthy (or unhealthy), demand for detective stories. One may have a feeble doubt as to whether fiction should find a place in a parliamentary library. I fear there would be a riot if the librarians cut off that very lusty branch of literature. Many quite distinguished parliamentarians find relief, to minds jaded with many cares and a constant diet of Blue Books, in 'thrillers.' Can you blame them? After all, parliament is a cross-section of the whole country. There are members who read very little, others who read widely and well, and one sometimes gets a curious sidelight on the intellectual make-up of the user of the library by noting the class of books he borrows.

It is true that of the pages allotted to members in the ledgers, some are almost blank. On the other hand, during the past four years, there are many readers who have taken out over five hundred volumes, and in a few cases the thousand mark has been exceeded. I admit that some of these, like the "COD FISH" before referred to, are for Family Use. If you polled the whole country, I rather imagine that you would find the average member a wider reader than the average Canadian citizen.

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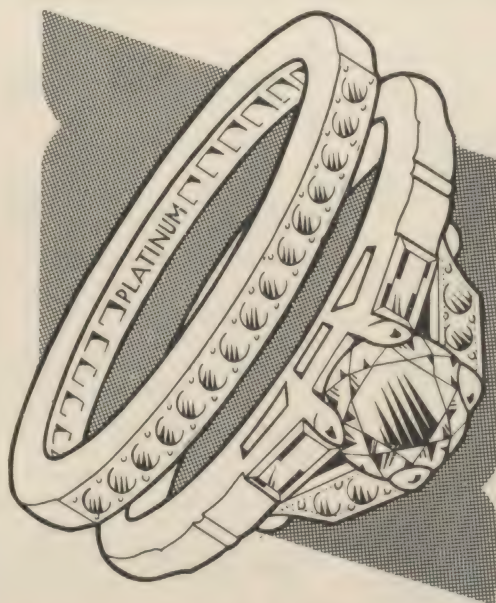
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A Fighting Team Wins Out:

The Story of the "Baby" Hockey Squad

When graduation took seven of McGill's championship hockey team from college last year, the reign of the martlet was deemed as good as over. True there were still a few of the squad remaining but they were so few that it looked as though McGill would have to bask in the memory of the previous year until a new team could be developed. How long that would be no one seemed to know, but it would not be for several seasons, of that everyone was certain. Not quite everyone, for there was one man who, as the beginning of the season drew near, remained stoically stolid in his assurance that McGill would produce a winning team again this year. That man was Bobby Bell the coach. His idea was tolerated because Bobby was a good coach and should know what he was saying, but even the most ardent McGill admirers shook their heads and told their stories of the exploits of the departed seven.

At the beginning of the season it began to look as though the coach had been too hopeful. His team was for the most part inexperienced, and made up of junior players. The other teams in the Senior Group were well fortified with stars and the best that was predicted for the McGill team was sixth place in the seven team league. Early predictions seemed to be correct as the team started off in mediocre fashion. The first game, that against Verdun, was won in the last two minutes of play by a 3-2 score, but after that the road was long and hard. Canadiens whitewashed the Red team 2-0, but the following week the McGill men came back and outplayed Lafontaine, winning 6-0. Then came a decided slump; in Ottawa the team lost 3-1, Royals eked out a 3-2 decision and Lafontaine caught the Bell men at their worst to win 2-1. The last Group game before the vacation resulted in a 2-2 draw with Canadiens. The invasion of Harvard and Yale followed this and here McGill retained its supremacy, winning from the Crimson 6-0 and from the Elis 5-1. After the New Year the team made its annual trip to the New England states. Here four games were played, two were won, one was lost and one tied. Baltimore was held to a 2-2 draw in the first game of the trip, and New York Athletic Club bowed 9-5 in the second. At New Haven, Yale won a close 2-1 decision and the trip was concluded with a 4-1 victory over Harvard.

When the McGill team returned to Senior Group activities it found itself in sixth place in the standings, the spot predicted at the start of the season. It was then that the team started to play truly brilliant hockey, and in the short space of five league games rose to second place. Ottawa went down 4-2 in the first game of this drive, then the league leading Royals had a ten game undefeated streak stopped as McGill won 4-3. Victorias were next and with two of the McGill championship team of last year on their line-up were defeated, 6-4. The next game was with Verdun, and the winner was assured a place in the playoffs. Verdun carried the play but again the fighting spirit of the McGill team came out and two last period goals won the game 3-2. The final goal was scored with two seconds of play remaining. In the last game of the regular schedule Victorias were defeated again, this time 3-2. After that came the playoffs, and McGill was drawn against Ottawa the

third place team, in the semi-final round. The first game was played in Montreal, and Ottawa showed splendid form to give McGill its first defeat in 10 games. The score was 2-1. The second of the two out of three game series was at Ottawa, and there before a home town gathering of 8000 fans the Senators were skated into the ice as McGill rose to great heights and won by the score of 7-0. As this article goes to print the third game has not yet been played, but win or lose, McGill will put up a strong fight. The winner of this game will meet Royals for the Senior Group championship and the right to advance into the Allan Cup playoffs. It is not expected that the McGill team will enter the Dominion series even if it wins the city title.

In intercollegiate hockey McGill has fared better than in many years. A three team league was in action again this year, as Queen's was given senior rating. McGill met the Tricolour in the first game of the series and won an easy victory by the score of 5-0. The Redmen were also victorious in the return encounter, winning 2-1. In Toronto, Varsity lost the first game it has lost to a McGill team at home in nearly a score of years, this was by a 4-2 margin. Queen's won its first game with Varsity so making McGill champions of the league, but the Bell men ended the season undefeated by winning from Varsity in Montreal, 3-1.

In conclusion a few words of praise are due the team and its coach. Underdogs at the start of the season they rose to the top of the ladder and today are the most feared amateur team in the Province of Quebec. What they lacked in experience they supplied in speed and spirit. In no game were they defeated by a margin of more than two goals. Their record shows them as one of the lowest scoring teams in the Senior Group, but their defensive record more than offsets this. There have been no stars on the team this season, all the men have played well, and all have given everything they had to help their team win. Win or lose in the remainder of the playoff series they will have established themselves as worthy successors to the 'greats' of last year. Today Bobby Bell's words of the beginning of the season are more than tolerated and his prediction that McGill would produce a winning team has been fulfilled.

The Prospect in Canadian Education.

(Continued from Page 22)

prominent as the perversions which arise from too easy prosperity and an over-driven "success" psychology pass away, leaving education to be seen as, intrinsically, not really a "preparation" for anything, still less a modelling of human material to set patterns, but as just valuable and good in itself, the full rich growth of men and women.

Perhaps, after all, the main hope in Canada is for a great deepening of the cultural and spiritual life in the widest sense of those overworked terms. We may hope that the obsession with economic interests may moderate and that less will be heard of a facile economic "planning" which leaves the

basic defects of character and insight and sensitiveness untouched. We may ask that formalism in manners, in public intercourse, in Church life and educational procedures may give place to something warmer, deeper, and more spontaneous; that art may cease to be merely extrinsic, an incongruous grace that wealth may purchase for uneasy adornment, and become really integrated as an essential of life among the people at large; that film and radio may cease to dominate but be dominated by the tastes of a cultivated people that has learned to know its real wants and refuses any longer to stupefy itself by uncritical sousing beneath floods of rubbish; and that the training in a deeper, truer, sensitiveness through art and music, literature and drama, now going on in many of the schools, may, in time bear its fruit.

The real future lies in these things rather than in the stunts and notions of the economic gad-geteer.

One last word. Canada cannot do wrong, especially in education, to search for its good over the widest possible range. It has been all too easy to turn across the southern border for models and ideas. If thought and practice in the States should move farther in what I have called the "Russian" direction, Canada would do well to think many times before she allowed herself to follow. However that may be, she would do well now to look far afield and in that regard she still lacks a necessary instrument of communication and reciprocity. The constitution prevents the Federal Government from providing it, and the Provincial Governments which exercise sovereignty over education can hardly act as a unit collectively. Thus Canadian education has, as yet, no properly adapted organ through which to deal with the world.

The new Institute of Education in London had equipped England at least with a necessary instrument of intercourse. If Canada is to draw from the world at large what she needs she must create for herself a similar instrument, and it looks as though this, like so much else in Canadian life, will have to be the fruit of a spontaneous, voluntary effort rather than of any formal Government action.

A copy of *The McGill News* published in March, 1922, and a copy of the June 1922 number are greatly desired by one of our graduates. Will anyone who may be able to supply these missing numbers please communicate with the Graduates' Society office?

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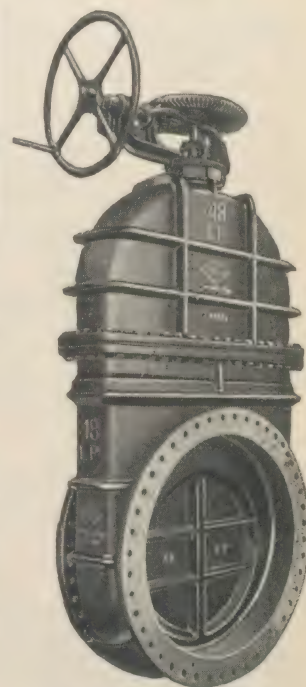
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Deaths



AULT, DR. EDWIN D'ARCY, M.D. '68, in Toronto, on February 12, 1935.
 BEAUCHAMP, REV. PETER, in Montreal, on February 3, 1935.
 BENNETT, MILDRED IRENE WARD, wife of Dr. Samuel J. Bennett, M.D. '08, of Inverness, Que., in Montreal, on January 21, 1935.
 BIRKS, ARTHUR, in Montreal, in 1934.
 BLAMPIN, MRS. SAMUEL, Mother of Caroline Blampin, M.A. '20, of Granby, Que., Wilfrid E. Blampin, B.A. '18, and Dr. Winnifred Blampin, M.D. '22, in Granby, on December 31, 1934.
 BRACQ, JEAN CHARLEMAGNE, B.A. '81, LL.D. '11, in West Keene, Ont., in December, 1934.
 BROSSOIT, NUMA EDOUARD, K.C., B.C.L. '97, in Valleyfield, Que., on January 2, 1935.
 BRUCE, ADELIA FRANCES, wife of Dr. James A. Bruce, M.D. '01, in Sydney, N.S., on December 28, 1934.
 COOK, DR. SHELDON E., M.D. '84, in Lincoln, Nebraska, on December 31, 1934.
 COWAN, C. W., in St. Johns, Que., on November 26, 1934.
 GARVIN, MRS. JOHN (née Rebecca Gillis), in Montreal, on November 16, 1934.
 GEOFFRION, AIME, K.C. B.C.L. '93, in Montreal, in 1935.
 GOSSELIN, LOUIS, K.C., in Montreal, on October 31, 1934.
 HARMER, BERTHA, R.N., B.S., A.M., (Columbia University) late Director of the School for Grad. Nurses, McGill University, in Toronto, on Friday, December 14, 1934.
 HEALY, DR. DANIEL, M.D. '96, in Lexington, Ky., on November 24, 1934.
 HENDERSON, MRS. GEORGE Mother of Dr. A. T. Henderson, M.D. '13, in Brownstown, Jamaica, on Dec. 9, 1934.
 HIEBERT, DR. GERHARD, M.D. '00, in Winnipeg, Man., on December 25, 1934.
 HISCOCKS, MISS GLADYS, Grad. Nurse, '28, in Toronto, on January 9, 1935.
 HOLMES, MRS. SAXE, who has long been an interested member of the Alumnae Society, in Montreal, on February 26, 1935.
 JACKSON, DR. WM. FRED, M.D. '73, in Brockville, Ont., on January 29, 1935.
 JAMIESON, WALTER L. B.A. '89, in Montreal, on February 20, 1935.
 KAPLANSKY, DR. DAVID SOLOMON, D.D.S. '25, in Montreal, on December 9, 1934.
 LARMONTH, JOHN H., B.Sc. '94, in Montreal, on January 4, 1935.
 LAUHLAND, DR. LYMAN CRAIG, M.D. '04, in Dundas, Ont., on February, 1935.
 LITTLE, W. C., Father of Edward C. Little, B.Sc. '15, of Welland, Ont., Harold B. Little, B.Arch. '30, of Montreal, and Dr. Lawrence P. Little, M.D. '25, of Ottawa, in Ottawa, on January, 1935.
 MacINTOSH, DR. LORNE DE CORSIA, M.D. '04, in Hartland, N.B., on December 11, 1934.
 McMURTRY, DR. WALTER CAMPBELL, M.D. '05, on December 7, 1934.
 MEIGHEN, DR. WILLIAM ARTHUR, M.D. '01, in Perth, Ont., on December 27, 1934.
 MOREHOUSE, DR. OSCAR EMERY, M.D. '89, in Fredericton, N.B., on January 1, 1935.
 PRESS, ABRAHAM, M.Sc. '27, in Moscow, U.S.S.R., on December 28, 1934.
 ROBERTSON, DR. J. R., M.D. '25, in Glace Bay, N.S., on February 27, 1935.
 SAXE-HOLMES, MRS., who has long been an interested member of the Alumnae Society, in Montreal, on February 26, 1935.
 SCRIVER, ERNEST FRED, past student, in Montreal, on February 14, 1935.

SILVER, HERBERT JOSEPH, B.A. '85, LL.D. '21, in Montreal, on December 11, 1934.
 SISE, PHILIP FLEETWOOD, in Dundas, Ont., on December 25, 1934.
 SPEARMAN, FRANK HORATIO, in Montreal, on December 27, 1934.
 STOCKWELL, DR. HENRY PERKINS, M.D. '98, in Stanstead, Que., on December 29, 1934.
 TANNER, MRS. CHARLES A., Mother of Rev. J. N. Tanner, B.A. '92, of Lancaster, Ont., and of Dr. Charles A. Tanner, M.D. '04, of Windsor Mills, Que., in Longueuil, Que., on December 25, 1934.
 WILSON, ALICE ELIZABETH, B.A. '20, in Sherbrooke, Que., on October 19, 1934.
 WILSON, BEATRICE FERGUSON, widow of Lt.-Col. F. W. Ernest Wilson, M.D. '97, of Niagara Falls, Ont., in Toronto, Ont., on December 7, 1934.
 WISHART, DR. DAVID JAMES GIBB, M.D. '85, in Toronto, Ont., on December 5, 1934.
 WOOD, DR. DOUGLAS FOX, M.D. '00, in St. Petersburg, on February, 1935.
 YORSTON, DR. FREDERICK POTTINGER, M.D. '04, in Montreal, in February, 1935.

Births

BAILLIE—In Montreal, on February 14, to Donald A. Baillie, B.Sc. '23, and Mrs. Baillie, twin sons.
 BOURKE—In Montreal, on February 21, to Dr. Edward T. Bourke, D.D.S. '23, and Mrs. Bourke, a son.
 CLIFF—In Montreal, on January 11, to E. Howard Cliff, B.A. '16, B.C.L. '21, and Mrs. Cliff, a daughter.
 CARLYLE—In Broken Hill, N. Rhodesia, on August 19, 1934, to A. W. Carlyle, B.Sc. '22, M.Sc. '23, and Mrs. Carlyle, a son.
 COURVILLE—In Montreal, on January 9, to Dr. A. L. Courville, M.D. '30, and Mrs. Courville, a daughter.
 DAVIS—In Montreal, on January 5, to Robert Davis, C.A., B.Com. '24, and Mrs. Davis, a daughter.
 DOWD—In Ottawa, on December 11, to Dr. W. Ritchie Dowd, B.A. '15, M.D. '18, and Mrs. Dowd, a son.
 FREEDMAN—On January 13, to Dr. H. J. Freedman, B.Sc. '27, D.D.S. '31, and Mrs. Freedman, a son.
 GAGNIER—In Montreal, on January 31, to Olivier J. Gagnier, C.A. '30, and Mrs. Gagnier, a daughter.
 GOTH—In Ottawa, on January 25, to Rev. G. W. Goth, B.A. '30, and Mrs. Goth, a son.
 HAMILTON—In Seattle, Wash., on February 14, to Dr. Robert S. Hamilton, M.D. '24, and Mrs. Hamilton (née Marguerite Brown), B.A. '24, of Port Angeles, Wash., a son.
 HILL—In Montreal, on January 18, to Dr. Allan C. Hill, M.Sc. '27, Ph.D. '29, and Mrs. Hill, a daughter.
 HUDON—In Montreal, on December 26, 1934, to Dr. V. J. Hudon, D.D.S. '25, and Mrs. Hudon, a son.
 KELLY—In Cornwall, Ont., on January 28, to Dr. M. A. Kelly, M.D. '27, and Mrs. Kelly, a son.
 KILLAM—In Montreal, on January 16, to Donald A. Killam, B.Sc. '27, and Mrs. Killam, a daughter.
 LEGATE—In Montreal, on January 6, to D. M. Legate, B.A. '27, and Mrs. Legate (née Marjorie Matthews), B.A. '27, a son.
 LIDSTONE—In Montreal, on February 14, to Rev. I. M. Lidstone, B.A. '26, and Mrs. Lidstone, Granby, Que., a son.
 LLOYD—In Montreal, on January 11, to Francis L. Lloyd, B.A. '30, and Mrs. Lloyd, a son.
 McNAUGHTON—In Montreal, on January 16, to Dr. Francis L. McNaughton, B.A. '27, M.D. '31, and Mrs. McNaughton (née Louise Roberts Keith), Grad. Nurse '31, a daughter.
 MacSWEEN—In Montreal, on January 16, to Dr. S. A. MacSween, D.D.S. '20, and Mrs. MacSween, a son.
 MARTIN—In Montreal, on February 20, to E. C. Martin, B.A. '20, B.C.L. '23, and Mrs. Martin, of Huntingdon, Que., a daughter.
 MASON—In Sarnia, Ont., on November 22, to O. B. Mason, B.Eng. '33, and Mrs. Mason, a son.
 MURRAY—In Montreal, on December 28, 1934, to G. S. Murray and Mrs. Murray (née Hope McIntosh), B.A. '22, a son.

- O'BRIEN—In Montreal, on January 16, to John L. O'Brien, B.A. '20, B.C.L. '23, and Mrs. O'Brien, a daughter.
- RAY—In Ottawa, on December 17, to W. R. G. Ray, B.Sc. '25, and Mrs. Ray (née Leila Argue), B.Sc. (Arts) '26, a son.
- SILVER—In Montreal, on February 14, to Harris M. Silver, and Mrs. Silver (née Anna Lee Tritt), B.A. '32, a daughter.
- STAVERT—In Montreal, on December 15, to R. E. Stavert, B.Sc. '14, and Mrs. Stavert, a son.
- TRAILL—In Montreal, on January 7, to Rev. Donald Stewart Traill, and Mrs. Traill, (née Lorraine L. Tanner), B.Sc. (Arts) '29, a daughter.
- VINES—In Montreal, on January 28, to Dr. Norman M. Vines, B.A. '23, M.D. '24, and Mrs. Vines, a son.
- WATHEN—In Montreal, on February 4, to Dr. J. McK. Wathen, D.D.S. '13, and Mrs. Wathen, a daughter.
- WEBSTER—In Montreal, on January 31, to Colin W. Webster, a daughter.

Marriages

- ANDERSON—In Montreal, on February 4th, Miss Mae Edith Anderson, Grad. Nurse '32, to Dr. William Barkis Neff.
- BAKER—In Ottawa, on February 2nd, Miss Kathleen Snowdon, to Massy Baker, B.Sc. '13, both of Ottawa.
- BINNIE-MACKENZIE—In Montreal, on March 7th, Miss Phyllis Low Mackenzie, past student, to James Corneil Binnie, B.A. '29, B.C.L. '32.
- BROWNELL—In Winnipeg, on December 29, 1934, Miss Pearl May Conley, to Harold Ross Brownell, B.Sc. '29.
- CALKINS—In Reno, Nevada, on February 11, Miss Christina Dunbar McCaw, to Harold A. Calkins, B.Sc. '12.
- CRAM—In Montreal, on January 24, Miss Eileen Bertha Stuart, of Fredericton Junction, N.B., to Dr. E. John Cram, M.D. '32, of Green's Harbour, Nfld.
- GREENLESS—In Montreal, on November 26, Miss Blanche Naomi Lewis, to William Stephen Greenless, M.A. '33.
- HEMSLEY—In Ottawa, Ont., on December 26, Miss Gertrude Ellen Bowie, to Professor Stuart Davidson Hemsley, B.S.A. '33, of Macdonald College.
- HINGSTON—In Montreal, on December 12, Miss Mary Elizabeth Hingston, past student, to George Daly.
- HOWARD—In Montreal, on December 22, Miss Katharine Pineo, to T. Palmer Howard, B.A. '31, B.C.L. '34.
- LOCHHEAD—In Montreal, on January 5, Miss Edith Marjorie Stables, to Gordon William Lochhead, B.Com. '31.
- MILLEN—In Toronto, on February 9, Miss Charlotte Grayburn Bishop, to Stephen Boyd Millen, B.A. '27, B.C.L. '30.
- SCOTT—In Montreal, on January 17, Miss Catherine Gamble Scott, Grad. Nurse '34, to Gerald Rhodes Conrod.
- STEEVES—In Lennoxville, Que., on December 27, Miss Beryl Audrey Bennett, to Lewis Reginald Steeves, M.A. '33.
- VICTOR-SCHUBERT—In Montreal, on December 23, Miss Laura Schubert, B.A. '33, to William V. Victor, B.Com. '31.
- WEBSTER—In Montreal, on March 5, Miss Catherine Wynne Robinson, daughter of W. Wynne Robinson, B.A. '05, to Richard Campbell Webster, B.Com. '32.
- WINTER—In Honolulu, on November 15, Miss Isabel Claire MacDermid, to Dr. William Winter, M.D. '32.

Personals

- ADAMS, DR. FRANK D. The Emeritus Vice-Principal of the University, Dr. Frank D. Adams, B.Sc. '78, M.A. '84, D.Sc. '02, LL.D. '21, has been appointed to the Royal Swedish Academy of Science of Stockholm, the body entrusted with the annual granting of the Nobel prizes in chemistry and physics. He has also been elected a foreign member of Academia Asiatica of Teheran, Persia.
- ARCHIBALD, DR. E. W. An honorary fellowship in the Royal College of Surgeons of Australia was conferred upon Dr. E. W. Archibald, B.A. '92, M.D. '96, at the opening of the new headquarters of the college in Melbourne on March 2nd.

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BETHEL, DR. JOHN PERCIVAL, B.A. '24, has been appointed General Editor of Webster Dictionaries.

BLAND, JOHN. Having finished a course in Town Planning at the University of London, John Bland, B.Arch. '33, has commenced a study at the Architectural Institute, on "Building Finance."

BOURNE, RAGINSKY. Dr. Wesley Bourne, M.D. '11, M.Sc. '24, and Dr. Bernard B. Raginsky, M.D. '27, of Montreal, are joint recipients of the prize award of the British Journal of Anaesthesia (London) for the best research contribution in that field during 1934. The award is open for competition throughout the British Empire.

BOYLE, DR. R. W., B.Sc. '05, M.Sc. '06, Ph.D. '09, Director of the division of physics and engineering of the National Research Council, has been elected chairman of the Ottawa branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

BRODIE, DR. MAURICE, M.D. '28, M.Sc. '31, who has spent the past few years in research, has succeeded in finding a vaccine which will protect children from Infantile Paralysis. Some medical authorities accept his anti-paralysis vaccine as a now proven guardian against this disease.

CRAM, HALDANE R., B.Sc. '11, formerly with the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, has now been appointed Secretary of the Federal District Commission, with offices in that city.

CREELMAN, COLONEL J. J., B.C.L. '07, K.C., has been appointed Honorary Colonel of the 2nd Montreal Regiment Canadian Artillery in succession to the late Sir Arthur Currie.

DANIELS, DR. E. A., M.D. '27, M.Sc. '29, has been elected to Fellowship in the Royal Society of Medicine and simultaneously to membership in its section of surgery.

DRESSER, DR. JOHN A., B.A. '93, M.A. '97, LL.D. '33, attended the annual meeting in Rochester, N.Y., of the Geological Society of America.

EDMISON, J. ALEX., past student, has formed a partnership with John J. Creelman, K.C., B.C.L. '07, under the firm name of Creelman & Edmison, with offices at 215 St. James St. W.

FLEMING, DR. A. GRANT, Professor and Director of the Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, at McGill University, and associate secretary to Canadian Medical Association, has recently returned from British Columbia where he acted as representative of the medical profession in conferences with government officials.

GALE, G. Gordon, B.Sc. '03, M.Sc. '05, who has served for some years as Vice-President and General Manager of the Gatineau Power Company, Ottawa, has now become its President, as well as President of the Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation.

GILHOOLY, DR. J. P., M.D. '20, has been appointed medical officer of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa, with the rank of captain.

GORDON, Group Captain and Temporary Brigadier J. Lindsay Gordon, D.F.C., past student, has been promoted to the rank of Air Commodore in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

HAGUE, MAJOR H. McL., B.C.L. '21, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the militia and to the command of the 2nd Field Brigade, 2nd Montreal Regiment of Artillery.

HEARTZ, R. E., B.Sc. '17, has been promoted in the service of the Shawinigan Engineering Company Ltd., to assistant chief engineer.

HENDERSON, DR. JOHN T., B.Sc. (Arts) '27, M.Sc. '28, is now serving on the staff of the Division of Physics and the Engineering of the National Research Laboratories in Ottawa.

HENDERSON, K. A., B.Com. '25, has been appointed to the position of chief of the securities Division of the Bank of Canada at Ottawa. Until recently, he resided in Toronto, as partner in the investment firm of Collier, Norris, and Henderson, Ltd.

HEWARD, F. S. B., B.Sc. '12, has been elected chairman of the Montreal branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada, of which J. B. D'Aeth, B.Sc. '08, is Vice-Chairman.

HYDE, COLONEL W. C., B.Arch. '15, has been elected President of the Canadian Artillery Association.

IRVING, H. CLIFFORD, B.A. '17, now a barrister in practice at Nelson, B.C., has been appointed one of the official receivers for the Kootenay district under the Farmers Creditors Arrangement Act.

JEAKINS, REV. CANON C. E., B.A. '01, Rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist at London, Ont., for some years, has been appointed Rector of St. Paul's Cathedral in the same city and Dean of the Diocese of Huron.

JOHNSTON, KIRBY & RYAN. Among those elected councillors of the Engineering Institute of Canada are H. S. Johnston, B.Sc. '09, Halifax, N.S.; G. H. Kirby, B.Sc. '22, of Riverbend, Que., and E. A. Ryan, B.Sc. '12, of Montreal.

KEMP, J. COLIN. Formerly assistant to the President of Dominion Stores, Ltd., J. Colin Kemp, B.Sc. '08, has now been elected to the directorate of the company and appointed manager of its Montreal division.

KISSANE, DR. JOHN W., M.D. '03, who several years ago performed the first Caesarean operation in Malone to save the life of a mother and child, recently restored breathing in a new-born baby boy 48 minutes after signs of death appeared.

KOEHLER, JULIUS W., B.Sc. '30, has been appointed Lighting Service Engineer, located at Montreal, in the Canadian General Electric Company.

KYDD, MISS WINIFRED, C.B.E., B.A. '23, M.A. '24, now Dean of Women at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., has been re-elected by acclamation as President of the National Council of Women.

LATHE, FRANK. Now and for some years Director of the Division of Research Information of the National Research Council at Ottawa, Frank Lathe, B.A. '04, B.Sc. '07, has been awarded the Plummer Gold Medal, granted annually by the Engineering Institute of Canada for the best paper on a metallurgical or chemical subject.

LEMAN, BEAUDRY, B.Sc. '00, President of La Banque Canadienne National and Past President of the Canadian Bankers' Association, has received the honorary degree of Doctor in Commercial Sciences from the University of Montreal.

LESLIE, ERIC A., B.Sc. '16, who has been in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway since his return from war service has been promoted from deputy comptroller to comptroller of that system.

LIDDY, S. J. W., B.Sc. '17, who has been general statistician of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Montreal, has now been appointed assistant to the comptroller of that system.

LUMSDEN, H. A., B.Sc. '12, Chief Engineer for the County of Wentworth, Ont., has been in charge of extensive road construction work in that county for the past year.

MacKAY, DR. A. A., M.D. '13, of Montreal, has been elected President of the Interprovincial Football Union for 1935.

McCRIMMON, A. MURRAY, B.A. '16, has recently been appointed assistant secretary and comptroller of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

MacNAUGHTON, MAJOR-GENERAL A. G. L., B.Sc. '10, M.Sc. '12, LL.D. '20, of Ottawa, was created a Commander of the Order of the Bath (military division) in the King's New Year's honors.

MORRIS, DR. CAMPBELL, B.S.A. '17, has been appointed Associate Editor for Quebec for the new Journal of The Canadian Dental Association.

MORROW, DR. CALVIN, M.D. '88, of Metcalfe, Ont., has been appointed a justice of the peace for the county of Carleton.

MURRAY, W. E. G., B.A. '12, now and for some years connected with the administration of the British Broadcasting Corporation in London has been appointed its acting programme controller.

PATERSON-SMYTH, DR. G. N., M.D. '27, has been appointed chief neurologist of the Women's General Hospital, Montreal, where he is also assistant neurologist to the Montreal General Hospital, psychiatrist to the Protestant School Board and lecturer in neuro-psychiatry at the University.

PITTS, GORDON McL., B.Sc. '08, M.Sc. '09, B.Arch. '16, has been installed as President of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects.

PITTS, DR. H. H., M.D. '18, of Vancouver, has been appointed divisional surgeon of the St. John Ambulance Brigade for the Province of British Columbia while Dr. H. R. Dunstan Gray, M.D. '00, of Montreal, has accepted like appointment for the Province of Quebec.

POPE, MAJOR MAURICE A., M.C., B.Sc. '11, of the Royal Canadian Engineers has been appointed General Staff Officer, first grade, at National Defence headquarters in Ottawa.

ROSS, ALLAN C., B.Sc. '11, has been elected president of the Ottawa Board of Trade.

ROSS, A. LeB., B.Eng. '32, formerly assistant to plant engineer at Noranda Mines, Ltd., has recently joined the engineering staff of Canadian Controllers Ltd., Toronto, in the designing department.

SAXE, HON. JOHN GODFREY. Long a leader in practice at the bar of New York, Hon. John Godfrey Saxe, B.A. '97, M.A. '14, was recently elected president of the New York State Bar Association. He is a former member of the New York Senate.

SCOTT, W. B., K.C., B.C.L. '12, has been elected President of the Westmount Municipal Association.

SNETSINGER, WILFRED L. G., past student, has been elected President of the Cornwall, Ont., Fish and Game Protective Association.

STEWART, GEORGE L. Before leaving Sarnia, Ont., to become assistant to the vice-president of Imperial Oil Ltd., George L. Stewart, B.Sc. '14, was presented with a gold watch and chain by the employees of the refinery at that place, of which he has been general superintendent. He has been succeeded in that position by C. E. CARSON, B.Sc. '22.

STEWART, REV. J. CLARK, B.A. '94, of Windermere, B.C., has been elected chairman of the presbytery of Kootenay, United Church of Canada.

STONE, A. RENDLE, B.A. '24, Vice-Consul for Great Britain in Detroit, has been made a Member of the Order of the British Empire in recognition of his services.

TAYLOR, E. P. In addition to being President of the Brewing Corporation of Canada, E. P. Taylor, B.Sc. '22, of Toronto, has now been elected President of Orange Crush, Ltd., with head office in that city.

TOKER, DR. MAXWELL H. The engagement has been announced of Dr. Maxwell H. Toker, D.D.S. '24, to Miss Ethel Serchuk, of Quebec, past student at Macdonald College, the marriage to take place in Montreal, later part of March.

WADE, DR. ALFRED S., M.D. '92, has been elected mayor of Renfrew, Ont. His two sons, who are McGill graduates, Robert S. Wade, M.D. '25, and Arthur B. Wade, M.D. '32, are in practice in Santa Ana, Calif.

WATEROUS, C.A., B.Sc. '98, has been elected a member of the Public Utilities Commission of Brantford, Ont.

WATSON, DR. CYRIL J., B.S.A. '21, of the division of chemistry of the Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa, has gone to Aberdeen to pursue research work at the Rowett Research Institute.

WOOD, A. B., B.A. '92, President and Managing Director of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Montreal, has been elected a director of the Royal Bank of Canada.

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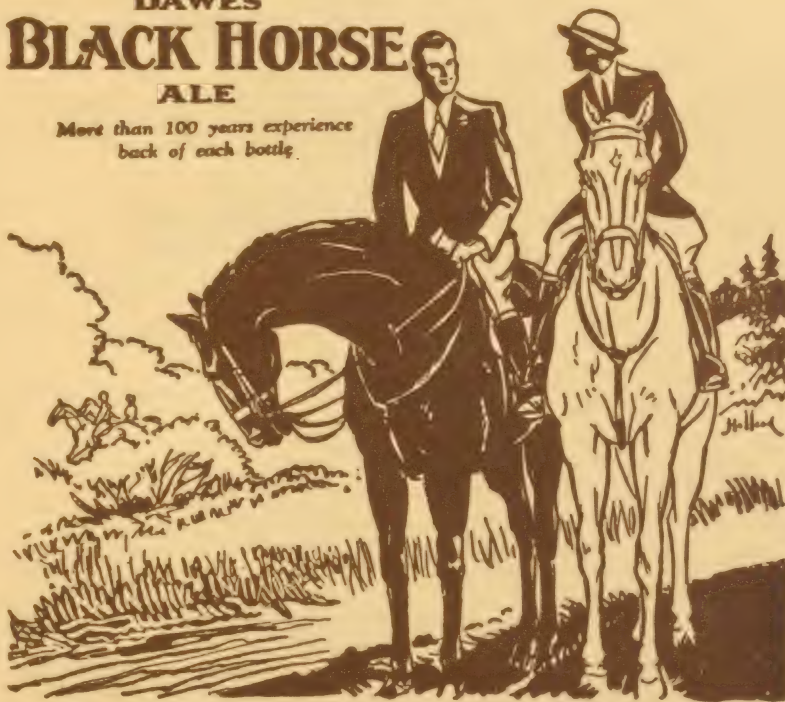
Any information in regard to the Graduates listed below will be welcomed by the Graduates' Society, Executive Office, McGill University.

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| '82
Collins, John James | '04
Deyell, Harold John
Lawrence, Wm. Dawson
Marrotte, Lewis Henry
Parlee, Norman W.
Peaslee, Alex S. L.
Webster, George B. | '13
Carson, John Alton
Chav, Elmer Hargreaves
Dempster, Reginald Charles
Hamer, Thurston M.
Hamilton, Geoffrey H.
Hample, Carl
Harvey, Ernest R.
Holland, Francis Chaplin
Hugh-Jones, Ivan Bonar
McDougall, Robert Joseph
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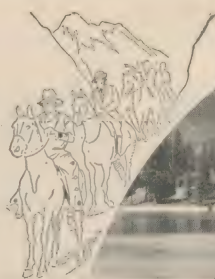
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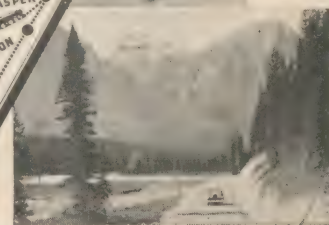
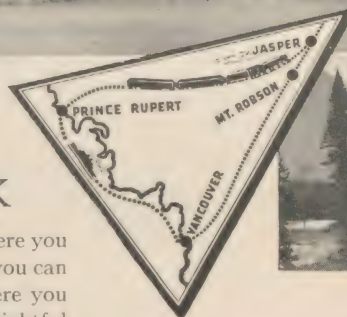


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THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN
Attired in Robes for the Opening of Parliament

The Jubilee

By JOHN T. HACKETT, K.C., M.P.

BEFORE Edward VII came to the throne the Duke of Cornwall and York and his gracious Lady, the Duchess, came to Montreal. They received honorary degrees from McGill and added to the list of illustrious personages upon whom the University has conferred honors the names of a future King and Queen.

Twenty-five years ago, on the 6th of May, Edward VII died. He was a sovereign of ripe experience, trained sagacity and equitable judgment. He died as his people reached the verge of a crisis almost without example in the constitutional history of England. His successor, with all his fine and engaging qualities, was without political experience. To him came, however, difficulties and responsibilities greater than any King has had to face since the Restoration.

The Parliament Bill was already before the Commons. It provided that a bill which had passed the Commons and had been rejected by the Lords in three successive sessions should become law. The age old conflict between the hereditary and the elective Houses of Parliament broke out again with all the bitterness of a class struggle. His Majesty was advised by his Ministers that they could not take the responsibility of advising a dissolution unless they could understand that, if the policy of the Government were approved by an adequate majority of a new House of Commons, His Majesty would create peers in numbers sufficient to secure the passage of the Parliament Bill through the House of Lords. The drowning out of the Lords by opening the flood-gates of the Royal Prerogative was not an agreeable spectacle to contemplate—even by the Lords. His Majesty accepted the advice of his Ministers. The Lords yielded before the gates were opened. Thus, in the very first days of his reign, came to an end without bloodshed the sway of an Order which, for three hundred years, had been the dominant political influence in England.

Scarcely had the Parliament Bill been bound into a Statute when the grim spectre of civil war cast its shadow across the throne. The Curragh incident, the signing of the Solemn Covenant, the drilling and marching of men, the running of guns and ammunition both in the North and the South, showed how deep and dangerous was the cleavage of opinion on Home Rule for Ireland.

A shot fired in Serajevo by a printer's devil diverted attention from Ireland and leaves open to speculation whether or not the clash would have come, whether or not the appeal of the King would have gone unheeded.

Then came the War and all its heroisms and all its horrors. It sucked the blood of two generations of Britain's manhood, it sapped the accumulated wealth of a century of prosperous trade. The map of the world was drawn anew; thrones crumbled and dynasties disappeared.

Then came the aftermath with all its disillusion and discontents. Female suffrage, already admitted in principle, was further extended until the number of voters was more than doubled in England. The new doctrine of "self determination" had votaries in Britain's outer Empire. Egypt and India sought its application to themselves. Ireland became a Free State, the relations of Great Britain and the Dominions were restated.

"They are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations," said the new formula.

Never, in twenty-five years, have so many untamed forces been let loose on the world. Never has a quarter of a century brought forth more startling breaches with the past.

Yet, one institution dating back to England's dim beginning, her kingship, seems to be more firmly than ever rooted in the hearts of the British people.

And so on a day filled with colour and sunshine a King drives from his palace to a place of public worship. He is followed by the emissaries of millions of loyal subjects living beyond the Seven Seas; is acclaimed by enthusiastic and waiting crowds, many of whom have spent the entire night in the parks and on the curbs to better their chances of seeing the King pass by. On bended knee he offers praise and thanks to God for the loyalty and affection of a united people. At the close of an arduous day he seats himself before the microphone and speaks in kingly tones. It is not a speech, but a simple talk from

(Continued on Page 55)



Photo courtesy of The Montreal Daily Star

ARTHUR EUSTACE MORGAN, M.A.
Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University

Morgan of McGill

By DR. W. W. CHIPMAN

PRINCIPAL A. E. Morgan assumes his duties at McGill University in September of this present year. He comes to us not entirely a stranger either to Canada itself or to the City of Montreal.

In person he is tall, of commanding presence, and his 48 years (he will be 49 in July) sit lightly upon his broad and straight shoulders. He is fair, and the blue eyes behind the well-worn spectacles are wide open and alert, and respond readily to a grave and sedate sense of humour.

He talks easily and well, and is a good speaker when on his feet. The voice is pleasant and the words are simple, straight-forward and direct.

But, perhaps, the truest picture of the man is revealed in a short biography, a sketch of who he is, and what he has already done. Accordingly, we submit the following:

Arthur Eustace Morgan was born on July 26, 1886, at Grove House, Bristol. He was the sixth son of John Charles Morgan, of H. B. M. Consular Service, and of Elizabeth Reid Livingstone-Learmonth. He spent his early years at Clevedon, Somerset, and was educated privately. From 1903 to 1906 he studied science and medicine at University College, Bristol; and from 1906 to 1909 he was a student at Trinity College, Dublin. He won the English essay prize in each year, and honour prizes on various occasions for French and History, and was graduated from Trinity College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, securing his M.A. a few years later, in 1913.

In 1909, McGill's new Principal was appointed Assistant Lecturer in the Department of English and French in the University of Bristol. A year later he became lecturer in English in University College, Exeter, and subsequently Head of the Department.

From June, 1915, to January, 1919, he served his country in the Great War, attaining the rank of Captain in the Royal Field Artillery and holding the position of Gunnery Instructor to No. 2 R.F.A. Cadet School. Returning to academic work early in 1919, Captain Morgan was given the title of Professor.

In 1923, Professor Morgan was one of the delegates from the British Isles at the Conference of Professors of English in New York, after which he spent the summer teaching in the vacation course at Columbia University, New

York. Later, he visited Iowa University where he delivered a short lecture course, returning home via Toronto, Montreal and Quebec. During the next year, he declined an offer to join the staff of an American University but he crossed the Atlantic again to lecture at the summer session of Iowa University, and went as a visiting lecturer to the Universities of Minnesota, Chicago and Wisconsin. On this occasion he also travelled to and from the United States via Canada, and, on the return journey, he spent a few days in the Adirondacks. In the same year (1924) he was appointed Professor of English Language and Literature in the University of Sheffield in succession to Professor G. C. Moore-Smith.

Two years later, Professor Morgan left Sheffield to become the first Principal of University College, Hull. At this time only an endowment had been given by the late Right Honourable T. R. Ferens, and his first two years there were occupied in making arrangements for the erection of buildings, the acquisition of halls of residence, extension of the site, the incorporation of the College, the appointment of the staff, the recruitment of students, and the preparation for a financial appeal. The foundation stone was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of York, and, some time later, in October, 1928, the building was opened to students, the formal opening being performed by H.R.H. the Duke of Kent.

Principal Morgan's literary interests are chiefly in the field of the drama. His papers on *Domestic Drama* and *English Drama in the Eighteenth Century* were published by the Royal Society of Literature. In 1913, he wrote *Scott and His Poetry*, and, in 1914, he was co-editor with R. P. Cowl of the Arden Edition of Shakespeare's first part of *Henry IV*. Among his other publications are *Tendencies of Modern English Drama* (1924); *Problems of Shakespeare's Henry IV* (1925). In 1934, he was co-editor with W. S. Vines of Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*. This year he edited *English Plays, 1660-1820*. He has also published sundry articles.

Principal Morgan is interested in educational matters generally. While at Exeter, he took part in the development of the Workers' Educational Association, served as treasurer of the district (Devon and Cornwall), and was a



Photo courtesy of The Montreal Daily Star

MRS. A. E. MORGAN
Wife of McGill's New Principal.

member of the National Council and Executive. For several years he was a lecturer to extra-mural classes at Exeter and Sheffield, and an extension lecturer in Exeter, Plymouth, Torquay, etc., for the Cambridge extra-mural delegacy.

He was one of the founders of the British Drama League activities in Exeter. For a time, he was chairman of the board of directors of the Sheffield Repertory Company, and, since 1927, he has been a member of the board of directors of the Hull Little Theatre Company.

McGill's new principal has taken a keen interest in the work of the League of Nations Union from its inception—first in Exeter, then in Sheffield, and later, in Hull. He is vice-president of the Hull League of Nations Union branch, and holds the same office in the East Riding and Lincolnshire District Council of the League of Nations Union.

During recent years, he broadcast several courses of lectures on literary topics. At the present time he is chairman of the B.B.C. North Eastern Regional Council for Broadcast Adult Education, and a member of the Central Advisory Committee. In 1934, he conducted a course of lectures at the Malvern Festival of Drama, and he has been engaged to direct a similar course this summer.

During his residence in Hull, Principal Morgan has been a leader in civic and other public activities, being a Governor of the Hull Royal Infirmary and of Humers College; and a member of the Hull City Development Committee. He is an honorary member of the High Table and Senior Combination Room at St. John's College, Cambridge; representative of St. John's College on the board of governors of Giggleswick School; and president of the Hull and East Riding Youth Hostels Association.

Apart from his North American trips, he has travelled extensively in Europe. During his undergraduate days he made a number of trips to Switzerland, France and Germany; and, subsequently, he has visited France, Italy, Austria, Germany, and Belgium on various occasions.

He is a member of the Savile Club, of the Pacific Club (Hull), and a Rotarian.

In 1909, he married Mabel Eugenie, daughter of T. W. W. Melhuish, an electrical engineer. Principal and Mrs. Morgan have four daughters, born in 1910, 1912, 1913, and 1921.

* * * *

Such then is the record of the man himself.

In the course of his memorable speech at the McGill Dinner held at Grosvenor House, London, on April 17 last, he said:

"This is a new lap in my career. For fifteen years, I was a teacher of English. For nine years now I have been Principal of a University College. Now I am going to be Principal of a University."

And again, in the course of the same speech: "I know something of Canada. I know a little more of the United States. . . . I cannot promise to succeed, but I will promise this: I will promise to go out (to McGill and Canada) and to try to learn."

This gives an indication of the character of the man.

The selection of Principal Morgan was made from a considerable number of candidates eligible for the post. He was chosen not only for his adequate scholarship but also by reason of his academic experience and his quality of leadership.

McGill is indeed fortunate to secure such a man.

"Our system of higher education, considered as a whole, is today one of our most definitely motivated, least flexible and highly static of our social institutions."—Harry Woodburn Chase, President of New York University.

Principal Morgan Feted At Banquet In London

Editor's Note: The following account of the proceedings at the Dinner held in honour of Arthur Eustace Morgan, M.A., Principal and Vice-Chancellor Elect of McGill University, at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, on Wednesday, April 17, 1935, is based on the complete text of the speeches delivered on that occasion. The McGill News is indebted to Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of the University, for making this text available.

FIVE days after Chancellor E. W. Beatty had announced—in an official statement issued in Montreal—that Arthur Eustace Morgan, M.A., Principal of University College, Hull, England, had been appointed successor to the late Sir Arthur Currie as Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University, McGill's new Principal was signally honored at a dinner tendered to him in London by W. M. Birks and Dr. W. W. Chipman, Governors of the University. About 80 invited guests were present at the function which was held in Grosvenor House.

Congratulations and hearty good wishes were extended to Principal Morgan during the course of the speeches which followed the dinner, and he aptly termed the occasion his "launching ceremony."

Responding to the toast to "The New Principal," which had been proposed jointly by Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B., P.C., (Principal of McGill University before Sir Arthur Currie who never actually assumed his duties), and Dr. H. J. W. Hetherington, M.A., LL.D., J.P. (Vice-Chancellor of the University of Liverpool), Principal Morgan said, in part:

"What can a man say on an occasion like this, which must be forever memorable to me. It is in one sense a great public occasion, and yet what I appreciate particularly is its intimate quality.

"I am immensely grateful to you, Mr. Birks, to you Dr. Chipman, for having arranged this evening, when I could meet for the first time an assembled body of people who stood for the institution where my lines are now to be cast. This company has a quality which means very much to me on this occasion. I take it in a certain sense as a launching ceremony. Mr. Chairman, you have splashed my bows very satisfactorily tonight, as I set out on a great journey.

"This is a voyage for me of great import. It means a vast change in my life, and you have

filled me with hope. What better gift is there to a man when he starts on a voyage than that he should go full of hope. There is something thrilling in making a voyage in the course of the sun, and you are sending me westward after it.

"You cannot ensure that that voyage will be successful, but you can do something—you have done much—to give me courage in the face of a task which I have realized now for two weeks to be a very vast one, and which the great and inspiring speeches which we have all listened to this evening have made me realize to be even bigger than I thought.

"Perhaps not everyone here realizes that two weeks ago I was happily and unconcernedly walking the hills in the West Country of England. I went by chance into a town where I had told my secretary that letters could be sent. I telephoned from a friend's house and found there was a letter there. It was from a gentleman called W. M. Birks, and much has happened in the fortnight since. It has come upon me, this great change in my life, as offering a great responsibility, with a suddenness which is, as you may well imagine, somewhat overwhelming.

"You cannot, as I said, ensure me a successful voyage, but you can give me joy and you have given me joy this evening. I shall not forget these speeches, not one of them. They have all been full of great instructive ideas. They have been rich in the best kind of advice which a man could want when taking up such a job as you have entrusted to me.

"I am very grateful to you, Sir Auckland Geddes, for the way in which you have spoken. Out of the richness of your experience you have spoken noble, challenging words. And you, Dr. Hetherington, have added something also which I shall never forget, speaking of that friendship which has united us so closely in these last fifteen years. As you were speaking, my mind went back over much that we have done together, and much of my work which you have

watched and to which you have contributed so richly yourself in wise counsel and advice.

"I shall not forget what Mr. Amery has said. I shall not forget what Lord Greenwood has said. I shall not forget Sir Edward Peacock's speech, nor Dr. Chipman's.

"You have done very nobly by me tonight, but, Gentlemen, you have made me feel uncommonly small. A man feels very small in the face of a mountain. This evening you have shown me that it is a mountain I have to climb. But nevertheless I have a certain saving folly in me that I am apt to hope against hope. Great as the task may be, I have a very strong feeling, based on what I know of Canada and McGill and of my own fellow-citizens in our British Commonwealth—a feeling that has been strengthened by what has been said this evening—that I shall not be without support.

"I know something of Canada. I know a little more of the United States. And one always feels that over there, in that Western Continent, there is a magnificent blend of romance on the one hand and practical material efficiency on the other. I often think that that duplex idea was embodied by a stroke of genius by Rupert Brooke, a poet and a very practical observer of life, who, when he went to America, referred in his Journals to his arrival in the land of El Cuspidorado, embodying there the gleam of glory which is the hope of the New World, and yet on the other hand the most up-to-date practical efficiency of our civilization. I know enough of Canada to realize that for an Englishman to go there is to find a welcome, and I believe for a Scotsman to go there is to find a double welcome. But, as has been pointed out to you this evening, I go as a thoroughbred mongrel. What that reception will be, I shall see.

"I do, Gentlemen, appreciate the importance of the trust that you have reposed in me, and as I have said already, I feel very small and very quailing before it. I do appreciate the responsibility, and I do appreciate also the opportunity. Stress has been laid on both those two elements in my new venture by those who know more about it than I do.

"I realize—and that realization has been only strengthened this evening—that McGill does stand for a world responsibility. I believe myself that the world needs British culture today more than ever. I am old-fashioned enough to believe still in that doctrine of liberty and individual freedom which is the basis of our common culture in the British Commonwealth. Today, as we look round, we find a threat to that

principle and practice of freedom, which is somewhat new and very alarming. I believe that if the principles and practice of human freedom are to be maintained, it will be because the cultures of the French and English-speaking peoples of the world are strong enough to preserve them.

"We see them crashing. We see Italy. We see Russia. We see Germany. We see other countries where individual freedom is not prized as we prize it, and I believe the great problem that we have before us today—I mean we English-speaking peoples and we French-speaking peoples, and I use those two terms advisedly because in Canada they blend as nowhere else—is to combine (if possible, to reconcile) efficiency and liberty. Liberty is being destroyed in many parts of the world in the name of efficiency.

"There are those who say that it is only by the diminution of the personality by an overdomineering State, headed by an individual, that the necessary efficiency can be achieved to save the world. I do not believe that. I believe that is contrary to our English ethos, and I believe that the great function of our British culture today is to prove that efficiency and liberty are reconciled. (Applause.)

"I believe that there is no engine more powerful in this cause than the Universities. They have a peculiar responsibility. They have a special vocation in this matter. If democracy is to be efficient, it must have leaders, trained more fully, more exactly, than ever before; and I hold it to be the great function of the Universities to carry out this task.

"Ultimately, I believe, it is to the Universities that we shall have to look to maintain freedom of thought and to maintain freedom of expression if the truth is to be maintained. In my belief it is only on the basis of truth that our common culture can persist. I look upon it as the function of the University to act as a focus of culture in the city where it exists, in the nation where it exists.

"So I go to McGill believing that James McGill, a century and a quarter ago about, saw a vision: but if he could look down now from Mount Royal on to that seething city below him and see that vast University—which you have honoured me by calling me to be the Principal and Vice-Chancellor of—I think there would be no more surprised man in Canada than he. McGill has gone far beyond, I think, even his vision. He made what to us may seem a small gift to his city: but it is clear that he made, perhaps unwittingly, a national and indeed an Imperial bequest.

"There in the University is a place where men must work and men must think. It is a place where there must be opportunity for quiet, unfettered thought. But no University today, as I see it, can fulfil its function wholly if it reserves its activities for the academic groove. The University today must be in contact with life, and perhaps it is the peculiar function of the Principal to act as a liaison officer between those who think and work and study in the University, and those who go about their daily tasks as citizens.

"Sometimes queer jobs fall to him. His duties perhaps sometimes may run the risk of a certain illogicality. I often think that some such description is suitable to a Principal as was applied to himself by an enterprising tradesman of one of our older University towns. He described himself as a 'Family, University and Pork Butcher.'

"But there is one thing of which I am perfectly conscious. My observation and my experience have made me quite sure of this—that no Principal can make, maintain or improve a University by himself. A University is a society, and it is only as a corporate and co-operative effort that his work can be achieved. So he must approach that problem with humility, and I assure you that if I were not humble in spirit before I came here, what I have heard tonight would have made me a very humble man.

"This is a new lap in my career. For fifteen years I was a teacher of English. For nine years now I have been Principal of a University College. Now I am going to be Principal of a University.

"The three ages of man. I am a little alarmed when I think of the definition of the three ages of man which was given by a small child when asked to describe them. He said, with more imagination than experience perhaps: 'The first age is when you are young and want to do all sorts of naughty things that your parents won't allow. That is called the age of innocence. Then there comes the time when you are old enough to do all the naughty things you wanted to do. That is called the prime of life. Lastly there comes the time when you are so old that you are sorry for what you have done. That is called your dotage.' It makes me a little nervous when I see that I am reaching the third phase of my career.

"One quality of dotage is prolixity. I am afraid I am showing an example of that now. I have already talked to you too long. But I think you will believe there is an immense amount to say, and I have not begun to say it. There is much in my heart. There is much I want to say, and much as I have enjoyed the

pleasure of this evening, I cannot but be filled with the high solemnity of this occasion.

"I am deeply grateful to you. I am grateful to you, above everything, for what you have done to give me courage. You have scared me stiff, but you have helped to give me courage; and you have given me what is perhaps even more than that, you have given me an extra dose of humility. You have heard this evening, and I have heard, words of admiration of the great man whom it is my honour to attempt to succeed. I never had the pleasure of knowing Sir Arthur Currie. On the occasions when I visited Montreal, he was away on holiday. But from all one has known before and has got to hear today, he was a man.

"I acknowledge the trust which you have reposed in me. I need your help very badly; and when I say *you*, I speak of you as representative of all those who go to make up McGill—its Governors, its teachers, its alumni, and Canadians. What I have heard this evening does encourage me to believe that I shall have that help. I cannot promise to succeed, but I will promise this: I will promise to go out and to try to learn. And I will promise to lean on the many, I am sure, who will be able to give support. And I will also promise to strive and to use my best energy to further the ideals for which McGill has stood in the past and for which it stands today.

"McGill is a society which has done a good work for Canada and for the Empire. James McGill saw the vision. Generations of benefactors, Governors, teachers, students, have carried on the work which he initiated. I will try to maintain that so far as can lie within the powers of one man.

"But what I will try to do more is, in so far as I am able, to correlate the energies and the enthusiasms of all those who love McGill, to maintain this work, and may be in future days to extend it. To say that is not, I think, too vain. The greatest University can grow and extend its activities. This University is a great University already, but to say that does not mean that it may not become greater. This University, for many of you sitting round *your* University—may I be allowed, Mr. Chairman, to say *our* University—is the servant of Montreal, and it is the servant of Canada. It is the servant of the British Commonwealth of people. It is the servant of human culture.

"That it may extend in these great realms is my ambition, and if I can do anything to help on that work, I shall be content.

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SIR EDWARD BEATTY, G.B.E., K.C., LL.D.
Chancellor of McGill University

McGill Shares in His Majesty's Birthday Honours

THE list of Canadians who were honoured by the King on the occasion of His Majesty's 70th Birthday on June 3 included several of McGill University's distinguished graduates as well as others who had received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, served on the staff, or who had been students at the University. Among the nine Canadians who were raised to the status of knighthood were Edward Wentworth Beatty, K.C., LL.D., Chancellor of McGill, who was made a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire; and Hon. Herbert M. Marler, B.C.L. '98, who was created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Other McGill men and women who received honours or awards were: Helen R. Y. Reid, B.A. '89, LL.D. '21, made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire; Dr. G. S. H. Barton, former Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; J. H. Woods, past student, made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; R. E. McKechnie, M.D. '90, LL.D. '21, made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire; Charles S. Fosbery, LL.D. '26, made an officer of the Order of the British Empire; and Mrs. Mary T. Chapman, B.A. '97, made a member of the Order of the British Empire.

Sir Edward Beatty, of Montreal, who was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire in recognition of his "philanthropic, charitable and community service," is President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Chancellor of McGill University, and President of the Boy Scouts Association in Canada. He was born in Thorold, Ontario, on October 16, 1877, and after being educated in Toronto entered the legal department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, becoming President of the Company in 1918. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by McGill in 1925. He is a director of numerous companies, and trustee of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

Sir Herbert Marler, who was graduated from McGill in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law, was created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He has

been Canadian Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan since January, 1929, and his title is a tribute by His Majesty to the foreign service of the Dominion. He was born in Montreal in 1876 and comes from an old-established French-Canadian family. He was educated at McGill and started his public career by entering the House of Commons in 1921. He was a Minister without Portfolio in the Mackenzie King Government in 1925 but was defeated in the general election that year. In 1927 he acted as treasurer of the National Diamond Jubilee Committee.

Dr. Helen R. Y. Reid, who was made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in recognition of "patriotic and philanthropic services," was graduated from McGill in 1889 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1921 she received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from her Alma Mater. Born in Montreal, she is Director of the Social Service Department of McGill University and is associated with many educational and social service activities.

Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Canada and formerly Dean of McGill University's Faculty of Agriculture and Professor of Animal Husbandry at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, was made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He was born at Vankleek Hill, Ontario, in 1883 and received the degree of B.S.A. from the University of Toronto and the degree of D.Sc.A., from Laval University, Quebec.

J. H. Woods, of Calgary, a past student in McGill University, was made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He is publisher of the *Calgary Herald* and a past president of The Canadian Press. Born in Quebec in 1867 he was a reporter and editor on the staffs of several daily newspapers in Eastern Canada before going to Alberta in 1907. He is a former chairman of the Empire Press Union of Canada and a past president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. R. E. McKechnie, of Vancouver, who was made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in recognition of his "public service in medicine and education," was graduated from McGill in 1890 with the degree of M.D., and

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THE MCGILL NEWS

SUMMER 1935



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SOCIETY OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY

THE NEW PRINCIPAL

WHEN Sir Arthur Currie became Principal of McGill in 1920, many of McGill's friends drank deep of the cup of astonishment. He had neither academic lore nor leaning. Among teachers and scholars he was unknown. Yet the choice of the Governors was soon seen to be wise. The University was filled with young men whose studies had been interrupted by military service, young men aged by excitement and suffering, and impatient to retrieve lost opportunities. Sir Arthur, steady in counsel, deft in action, with his soldier's reputation and manly ways could, better than others, soothe and direct such a generation. To them he brought understanding; to the staff, leadership; to the University, discipline and good relations between all who had to do with it.

When death called him from his unfinished labours he left to McGill an army of friends and to the Governors a vacancy difficult to fill.

The search for a successor was thorough and far-flung. Some thought a Canadian should have been chosen. It was not without reason that Arthur Eustace Morgan was invited, in preference to all others, to assume the duties of Principal and Vice-Chancellor. He has been watched at his work; his antecedents, his interests, his achievements, all indicate that gifts and attainments particularly suited to the present needs of McGill are his. The post which he accepts is one of great responsibility and of great opportunity.

The way of all institutions is difficult at the present time. So it is with McGill. Problems of every description abound: revenues have diminished; curtailment in expenditure, re-arrangement of staff, revision of curricula, have to be faced; change in many aspects of life must find its counterpart in

any University that aims to make its influence not only felt but dominant.

The fact that McGill must depend upon her own resources and the generosity of those who believe in her; that she is untrammelled by restrictions, parochial or provincial, gives her a unique status, a national status. To maintain that position, McGill must be a seat of universal learning where one may learn not only how to make a living but how to live. In the long run, a university is judged, not only by the skill to compete in the professions and in the crafts which she imparts to her pupils, not only by the equipment of her mental gymnasium, nor yet solely by the advances she makes in science and scholarship, but rather by the influence she exercises upon the imagination and character of those who are shaped by her moulding, by the new founts of faith, hope and tenacity she taps, by the generous aspirations she arouses, by the sense of enlightened duty she instills.

Life is something more than reading, writing and ciphering, something more than a code of ethics; in varying degrees these are necessary, but without the spirit and the will to live up they count for little.

For five years youth has been pitied and told of its misfortunes. This is a false and unworthy doctrine which McGill should neither teach nor tolerate. The way of service and adventure is still wide open—and beckoning—to the fine mind, the strong body and the stout heart. To fashion men so equipped is McGill's ambition. To realize this ambition is Principal Morgan's opportunity. The Graduates accept his leadership, pledge him their fealty, and say him "Welcome."—*John T. Hackett, President, Graduates' Society of McGill University.*

THE UNIVERSITY'S VISITOR

DUE to the clause in McGill's royal charter which provides that the representative of His Majesty the King in Canada shall be the University's official Visitor, McGill shared in a notable degree in the interest recently aroused throughout the Dominion by the appointment of Mr. John Buchan, now Lord Tweedsmuir, to succeed to the Governor-Generalship of Canada upon the completion of the term of His Excellency the Earl of Bessborough next autumn. Having held important offices under the Crown, notably as a representative in the British House of Commons of the Scottish Universities and as

Lord High Commissioner of the Church of Scotland, and having attained eminence as an author in the fields of fiction, biography, and military history, the new Governor-General will bring to his work in this country a knowledge of men, of affairs, of the King's business, and of academic and cultural developments as profound as, and perhaps more varied, than that of any of the dis-

tinguished men who have preceded him. In extending to him in these columns a message of respectful welcome, *The McGill News* desires simultaneously to bid farewell to the Earl of Bessborough, and to express the hope that His Excellency may cherish, as McGill will cherish, kind memories of the period in which he served with so great interest as the University's official Visitor.—R.C.F.

The Architects' Competition for a University Gymnasium

By PHILIP J. TURNER

AS DESCRIBED in the Spring number of *The McGill News* a committee of the Graduates' Society was appointed to study the ways and means necessary to promote the erection of a gymnasium building for the University. So that an opportunity might be given to the many graduates of McGill's School of Architecture to exhibit their abilities, and thus to open the selection of the architect to one of their number, and so that the University itself might benefit through having several solutions to the architectural problem which this building presents, the Committee decided, and obtained permission, to conduct the competition which resulted in the submission to the Graduates' Society on March 15 of thirty-one designs, which had been prepared during the preceding six months. Twenty-two of these designs were submitted by architects residing in Montreal, three from Ottawa, two from Toronto, two from New York, one from Edmonton, and one from England.

The drawings were judged during the week of April 8 by the Board of Assessors, consisting of Dr. John A. Pearson, of Toronto; and Doctors R. Tait Mackenzie and Charles Z. Klauder, of Philadelphia. The writer was the Professional Adviser to the Assessors, and to the Committee while conducting the competition. The Assessors' award was announced on the evening of April 13 when the drawings were placed on exhibition at a private view to which the governors, the competitors, and other members of the architectural profession, were invited.

The first prize of \$1,000 was awarded to A. J. C. Paine, (B.Arch. '10). Mr. Paine is architect to the Sun Life Assurance Company and was

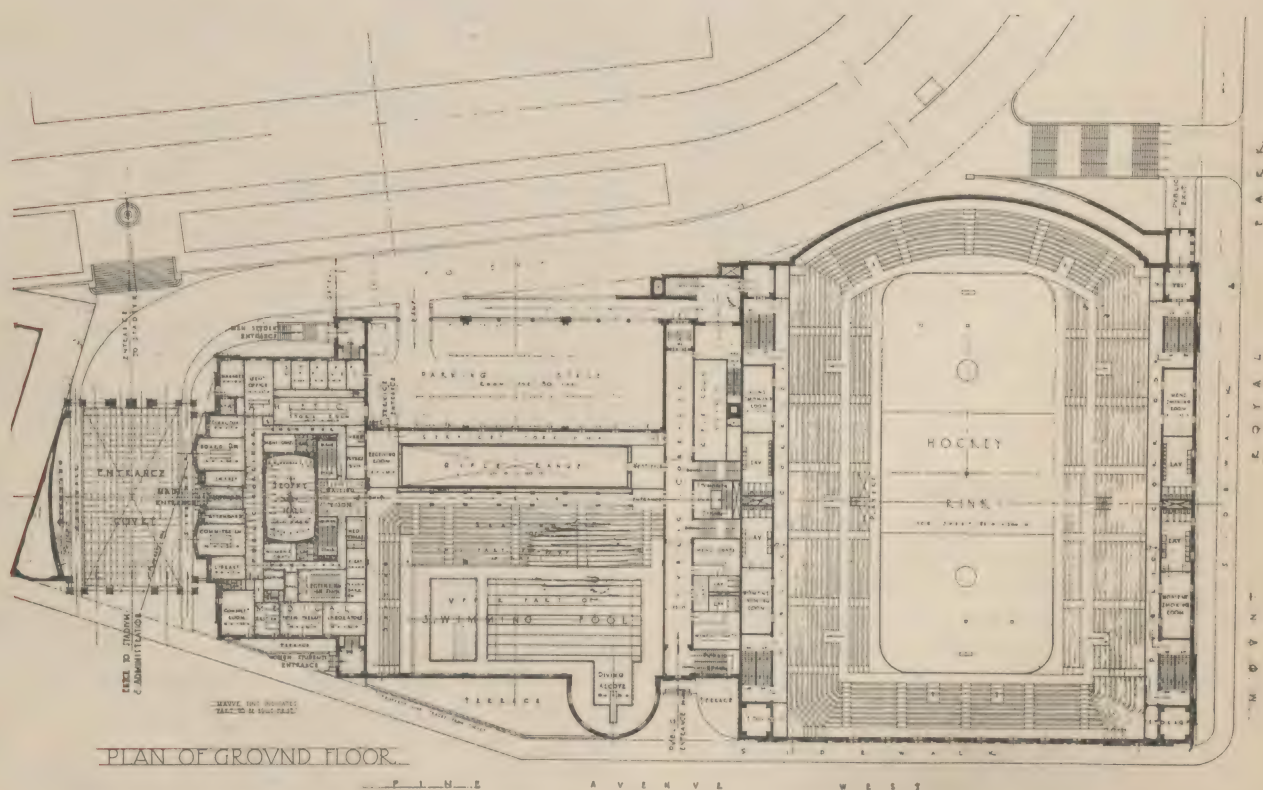
associated with Messrs. Darling and Pearson in the erection of the Sun Life Assurance Company's Head Office Building in Montreal. He was also connected with the rebuilding of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. The second prize of \$500 was awarded to H. A. I. Valentine, (B.Arch. '28), of Montreal, and the third prize of \$250 to Harold R. Little, (B.Sc. '11), of Lawson and Little, Montreal.

A public exhibition of the designs submitted in the competition was held during the week of April 15 in the Ball Room of the McGill Union. This fine room adapted itself well to the purpose, the drawings being hung on eight double-ranged trestles each 24 feet long. The exhibition was attended by just 1000 people during the week, and the general high character of the drawings created much interest and received very favourable comment.

One of the indirect effects of the exhibition was the very convincing proof to the public that graduates of McGill's School of Architecture are capable of designing, with credit, a difficult and complex building such as was called for by the conditions of the competition.

The direct result of the competition is that a competent architect has been appointed to build the gymnasium, when the funds are available. In the winning designs, and in the mass of useful information collected while drawing up the conditions of the competition, the authorities have at their disposal all the other requirements necessary to the entering into a successful building scheme.

The conditions called for the buildings to be designed so that certain units could be built complete in themselves, and other buildings—or extensions of the whole scheme—added from time to time without remodelling. The sum set



MCGILL UNIVERSITY GYMNASIUM - GROUP COMPETITION

ELEVATION AND GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF A. J. C. PAINE'S WINNING DESIGN

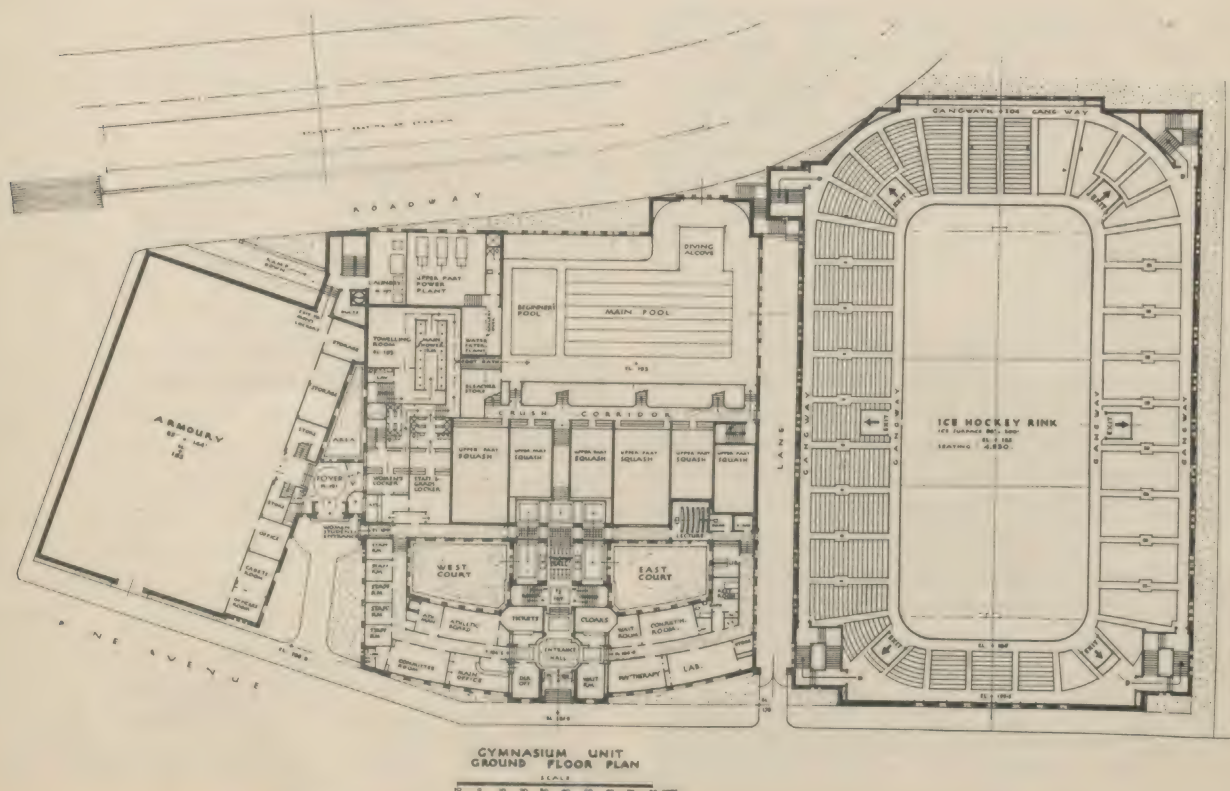
down for the cost of offices, gymnasium, locker room and pool unit was \$500,000, and a portion of this unit could again be subdivided.

As the proposed buildings will be separated entirely from all other buildings of the University, competitors were given a free hand in the choice of the design for the elevations; but the conditions emphasized the fact that simplicity in design, and economy in upkeep, were to be the governing principles, and these qualities were further stressed by the programme which stated that the bulk of the buildings were to be worked out on a basis of 25 cents per foot cube. Not sufficient attention was given to these instructions by many of the competitors who submitted elevations that followed somewhat the type of design adopted in the recently-erected Neurological and Pathological buildings. Anything of this character was recognized by the promoters to be too expensive and not desirable for the particular buildings under consideration. A type of design along simple lines, such as one associates with the modern school building of Holland, or of the "factory" form now so popular in Europe, was expected; but only a few competitors submitted anything of this character. One interesting design was submitted by Messrs. Blair and Bland, of England. It received favourable comment from the judges due to its absolute directness of

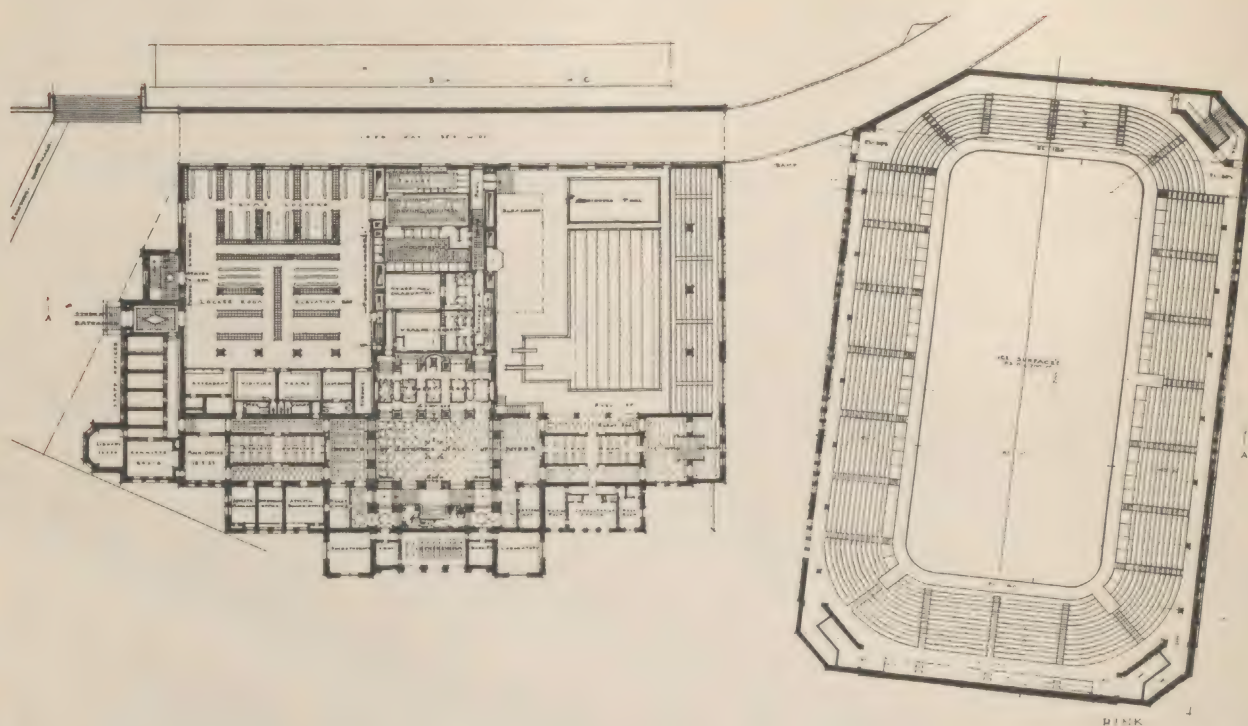
purpose, though the construction proposed and the large glass surfaces shown were considered unsuited to the Canadian climate.

The main problem, however, was principally one of planning, and this called forth a great number of different solutions. Several of them were very ingenious, but by no means straightforward, and, in consequence, could not be subdivided in a satisfactory way into separate building units. Too much attention was given by many to fitting their buildings to the irregular lines of the site, whereas the most successful solutions were found by those who kept their different units square to one another.

A condition that had much to do with the planning of the different units was the proper relation of the locker room to the swimming pool, gymnasium and armoury. It was stipulated that the width of the armoury was to be the same as the gymnasium so that the playing of badminton, basketball and tennis could be held in either of these departments. In the conditions, attention was drawn to the fact that a passage way all round the rink building was desired in order that the handling of large crowds in the auditorium could be easily arranged. Several of the schemes provided an exterior passage way, or lane, between the rink and adjoining buildings, and the author of the winning design cleverly



H. A. I. VALENTINE'S SKETCH WHICH WAS AWARDED SECOND PRIZE



THIRD PRIZE DESIGN SUBMITTED BY H. R. LITTLE

provides on the ground floor an interior corridor which can be used as an exit from the rink.

The winning design by A. J. C. Paine presents a very straight-forward and dignified plan along academic lines. Proper consideration, moreover, has been given to the appearance of the buildings from the Stadium, an important point that was overlooked by many. The close connection of the locker room to the swimming pool, the relation of the armoury to the gymnasium, the arrangement and position of the administrative offices and the relation of the main entrance with the trophy room are all features that are to be commended. The rink has its main entrance facing Mount Royal Park, and a corresponding entrance and exit on the opposite side, together with ample additional end entrances, all of which are well planned. No interior supports are used inside the rink, while the spacing of the seats is generous, a detail that is lacking in many of the plans submitted.

The design by Hugh A. I. Valentine, placed second, offers an entirely different solution to the problem. The students' entrance is combined with the main entrance to the offices, and communication with the locker room and swimming

pool is not so direct as is desirable. The "control" to locker rooms over the trophy room is well planned at the top of the students' stairs, as is the public entrance to the swimming pool and squash court galleries. The armoury as a separate unit has its advantages, though being at a different angle it does not form a very good composition with the lines of the other buildings. The rink is narrow for the number of seats required.

The third design, by H. R. Little, is well planned so far as the administration and entrances are concerned, though space given up to halls and staircases is over-generous. The administration block, which is only one storey high, is a nice feature and gives a good setting to the higher elevation of the gymnasium and armoury portion. The relation of the locker room to the swimming pool is good, and also the direct access from the students' entrance to the locker room. The way the two main buildings are placed on the site does not look well, however, and one would like to see the whole of the administration and gymnasium block as designed placed square with the rink.

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Unity of Origin—Unity of Sentiment

By EMILE VAILLANCOURT

AS four-fifths of the French-speaking citizens of Canada are the direct descendants of the Normans, or of collateral branches of that stock, and as this is also true for at least half of our English-speaking fellow-countrymen, there should be sufficient reason for a common ground of understanding between the two component elements of this country. This is the argument I will endeavour to develop in the following lines, bringing forward proofs—supported by known historical facts—to demonstrate the kinship of a large majority of the members of both the leading races which make up the population of Canada. These two groups, of practically the same ethnical origin but of different cultures, are nevertheless inspired by the same traditions. Therefore, I see no reason why there should be such a wedge between French and English Canadians.

First, I will outline briefly the history of these "giants of yore, of these males of the old and powerful race of conquerors who invaded France, took and kept England, established themselves on all the shores of the old as well as of the New World, erected cities everywhere, passed over Sicily like a tidal wave—and while there creating a most admirable art—defeated all the kings, ransacked the proudest cities, got the best of the popes, and above all left children in all the beds of the world." (1)

Normandy was an ancient duchy that later became a province of Old France, the capital of which was Rouen. It was founded by the Norsemen—also known as the Vikings—in three different stages. First of all, Rouen and the adjoining territory in the year 912; then Bayeux and its region, and, finally, in 933, the Cotentin, that is, the southern part comprising the country extending from around Cherbourg to Mont Saint-Michel, which they snatched away from the Britons. When this final stage was achieved, we consider that the political unity of Normandy was an accomplished fact. And that event happened a little over a thousand years ago, while William Longsword, son of Otho, was the ruler of the Normans. Important celebrations took place on Whitsunday, the 4th of June, 1933, at Coutances, to commemorate the millenary.

Normandy is now divided into five departments of the French Republic. Each of these

political divisions contributed a large contingent of settlers to the colonization of New France. The birthplace of at least two thousand of them can be easily traced; this is what I have done, and put into a book form with a purpose in mind—that of teaching to my own people that "after the gift of faith, the greatest wealth and the rarest of all privileges for a race is the acknowledgment of all its ancestors." (2)

One thousand three hundred and fifty Norman settlers of Canada, which is only but one part of our first generation from Normandy, gave birth to more than 5,000 children. Taking as a basis 1,350 for a first generation, and 5,000 for the second, we, having now reached the ninth and the tenth generations, might be able to establish the tremendous number of the descendants of the Vikings in this country by consulting an actuary or a demographic statistician.

More than a thousand years ago, the Normans were the masters of the seas—and masters like nobody else has ever been, since they were alone. Their ships were manned by excellent soldiers, equally skilled with the sword as with the plow and very much feared by the riparians of the Seine as well as of the Loire. They established themselves along the banks of these rivers for they liked the country. The king of France, after jostling a little against the Normans, thought best to tell them: "Since you are there, it is better for you to stay there;" and to their chief Rollo, also called Rolph, he said: "I make you a duke. Normandy is my most beautiful duchy; it is yours."

The Normans were satisfied with that conquest and, immediately after, they turned westward. Under the leadership of William they established themselves in England. The Anglo-Saxons found no fault with that and, gathering under the banner of William, said: "All right, the duchy of Normandy is now ours."

The "bonne entente" between France and England—happily restored today—was disturbed for some time by this misunderstanding.

But following these events the English discovered a very valuable thing, that is, the importance of naval forces, and they were wise enough to remember it.

(1) Guy de Maupassant.

(2) Abbé Lionel Groulx

Here is what had happened.

The legions of Caesar had established the Gallo-Roman peace. A hundred years later came the Norsemen, who spread from the South to the North, burning Rouen, threatening Paris with their flotillas. In the meantime, came the Britons, taking Avranches and going as far as Bayeux. Charles the Simple, King of Paris (at that time there was no King of France), overcome by the Norsemen after many battles, was forced to give up to Rollo, their chief, the territories from which he was unable to expel them. He even went so far as to give him his daughter's hand—this, of course, for the purpose of transforming the invader into a peaceful vassal, if not into a friend, a son-in-law and an ally.

The year in which this event took place (912) was that of the birth of Normandy. The Viking, once settled, revealed himself as a harsh organizer of this new duchy of ancient Neustria. He at once enforced order and discipline. He succeeded in persuading his pirates, who were eager to colonize, to embrace Christianity. They did not, however, give up their love for adventure: having swarmed to Normandy from the north of Scandinavia, they then withdrew to far Italy, under the dukes who had succeeded Rollo. The three Richards, and Robert the Magnificent, set out with a view to the conquest of Italy and the kingdom of the two Sicilies under the Guiscard brothers. Still, they were not satisfied; they had to consolidate their duchy against the reprisals of the kings of Paris, the latter much concerned about the vassals who were so violent and so near to them.

One hundred and fifty years after the inauguration of Rollo, the sixth Duke, William the Bastard (Rollo's grandson) declared war upon Harold, King of France, and ruler of the Angles on the opposite coast of the channel. With 250,000 men, William embarked in small barques at Dives and Saint-Valery, says the historian Augustin Thierry. After landing at Pavensey, he was victorious at Hastings. This strategic feat, which even today would be considered as most wonderful, resulted in the addition of the Kingdom of England to the ducal crown of Normandy.

The battle of Hastings, which gave William domination over the Anglo-Saxons, was the start of the terrible struggle between the French monarchy and the menacing Anglo-Norman monarchy—a strife still more aggravated when the Plantagenet from Anjou, through his marriage with Éléonore d'Aquitaine, became the sole ruler of England, Normandy, Poitou and Aquitaine, thus imperilling the prestige and the very existence

of the Kings of Paris. Later on, when Philippe-Auguste succeeded in dividing this empire by the reconquest of Evreux, Rouen, and the whole of Normandy wrested from the Angevines in the XIIIth Century, Normandy practically became French at heart. At this period she also became the lasting foe of England, which country she then invaded once more. Just as Lorraine was the battlefield in the Franco-German conflict, so was Normandy in the Franco-English hundred year war. Norman cities were often besieged, pillaged and razed, after heroic defences by the English, the inhabitants of Navarre, and the hordes which Duguesclin afterwards drove out of the country.

In the early part of the XVth Century, Henry the Fifth of England, one of the Norman dynasty still pretending to the Crown of France, began to reconquer Normandy, the land whence his family came, and he won over Harfleur, Caen and Rouen. The cause of the monarchy of Paris then seemed lost, the conquest inevitable; nevertheless, the national sentiment of a French Normandy resisted loyally. During thirty years, the harsh rule of the Anglo-Normans imposed itself. It was at Rouen that Joan of Arc was burned. But the French revival started at the siege of Orleans, and it continued to push its way through, until finally the captains of Charles VII succeeded in destroying, at Formigny, the last hope of the invaders from the other side of the channel.

Louis XI completed the realliance to the Crown of France and suppressed the very title of the duchy.

The ancestral remembrance of Franco-Norman conflicts was forgotten and fearless corsairs sailing from the ports of Normandy fought the English and their other rivals on the new trade routes of India and America. Francois I, king of France, founded for them the port of Havre.

At least four-fifths of the early settlers of New France were born in Normandy. This is why I entitled my book "The Conquest of Canada by the Normans," for it is practically the history of a conquest that I have traced. Although the form of this work is mostly graphic, without any pretension whatever to literature, one can follow the different stages of this onward rush, step by step. To quote my friend Fauteux: "A peaceful conquest, no doubt, but nevertheless adventurous, and no less heroic in its character than that of England by the hordes of William the Conqueror, or that of the two Sicilies by the troopers of Robert Guiscard. Is there anything more wonderful, in fact, in the history of the whole universe, than that swarming of Northern France,

nearly three centuries ago, towards a continent then unknown, above the immensity of the ocean?

"The men came first: Can one picture to himself, without an effort of the imagination, or without a thrill of the soul, the first departure of these dauntless adventurers, dreaming of a new world, a mysterious country, and going forth to quench their ancestral thirst for still farther distant horizons. In fact, when, with such magnificent courage, they launched their nut-shells across the vast ocean, they still remembered their Scandinavian heritage, and they felt awakening in themselves the aggressive ancestral and hard north winds.

"We are told that in the year 1066, when William of Normandy first landed on English soil, eager to conquer, he missed his footing on the sand and fell headlong. Not wishing this to be taken as an ill omen, he immediately stood up and shouted: 'What have you? What startles you? Do you not see that I have seized this land with one hand, and, by the Splendour of God, as long as it is here it shall be ours!' I fancy, in fact I am convinced, that our first Norman settlers, after being rocked on the crest of the waves during long months of glorious uncertainty, landing at last on the long-hoped-for shore, must have embraced the soil with their vigorous arms, imbued with the same spirit of conquering frenzy. The Canadian fatherland which they had reached was really the prey promised to their adventurous souls, and which should never be wrested from them.

"It is possible that those who have not the advantage of being Normans may resent what may seem to be a monopoly of Canadian history for the sole benefit of the descendants of William the Conqueror. They may be tempted to claim for the sons of Great Britain, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, their share in what we may rightly call the conquest of Canada."

Whilst extolling Normandy, it is far from my intention to minimize the importance of the contributions of other countries in the colonization of Canada. As one of Norman descent, I have simply claimed for the land of my forefathers the preponderance of the share which I believe belongs to it in the formation of our Canadian nationality, and no one can fail to admit that, historically, I am right. In the first place, it is from the Norman ports that most of the expeditions—which efficaciously contributed to the establishment of New France—sailed.

I shall not infer, for all that, that we are of a superior caste, but we may at least pretend to

equality, for the reason that, assuming four-fifths of the 3,000,000 French-Canadians are of Norman origin, the remaining 7,000,000 English-Canadians must at least count half of their number as being of Norman descent. The latter proportion, in my estimation, is very conservative, since, when they invaded England, the Normans killed all the Saxons they could get hold of, with impunity—even off the battlefields—for when a man was found murdered, his slayer was acquitted as long as he could make "proof of Englishery" over the body of his victim. That is what is referred to in law as "*faire manifestation d'angloiserie*."

The only real resistance to the invasion came from the Welsh and the Scotch, although it is interesting to note that Robert Bruce was an authentic Norman and that the ancestor of the Duke of Hamilton, the present premier peer of Scotland, was also of the same stock. This will allow us to conclude that Canada is, by an exceedingly great majority, of true Norman race, still ruled by one of their own, the Duke of Normandy, King of England and Emperor of India.

When Louis XI suppressed, as previously related, the title of Duke of Normandy, he did it for France, not for England and the Channel Islands, which were outside of his jurisdiction. In fact, the inhabitants of Jersey and Guernsey still consider themselves as the subjects, not of the King of England, George the Fifth—but of George the Fifth, Duke of Normandy, before being Sovereign of Great Britain and Emperor of India.

After all, is not the motto of our Sovereign: "*Dieu et mon droit*" and that of the Order of the Garter: "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*"?

Whenever our King wishes to proclaim a law does he not prefix his signature by the words: "*Le Roy le veult*" and should he wish to exercise his right of veto (which he has not done since 1707) would he not use instead the phrase "*Le Roy s'avisera*"?

To strengthen my argument I quote the English text of a Norman author, Mr. A. Chevalier:

"The more I visit Englishmen at their homes, the more I observe that British and Normans are close cousins.

"Lord B——, to whom I had introduced myself as a Norman, told me: 'You are at home here. Look at those flag-stones; at the mosaic of Westminster Abbey, where many times you will read *Dieu et mon droit* inscribed in Gothic characters. And even in Parliament itself, certain

ceremonies are performed according to a ritual made up of French, that is, of old Norman sentences.'

"A British scientist, whom I was trying to persuade that his country should adopt the metric decimal system, retorted to me: 'Seven centuries ago, you imposed upon us your Norman weights, your Norman measures, and your Norman currency, and we have adopted all of them. Why do want us to make another change?'"

"The respect for tradition, the cult for the given word, the sense of hospitality promoted to the highest degree, are really Norman as well as British virtues."

Last year, during the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Canada, one of the official delegates of England, the Right Honourable Mr. Fisher, former Minister of Education and Warden of New College at Oxford, declared in a speech delivered in French: "I was born in a colonial island, the Norman Colony now called Great Britain. The Normans colonized my country, they defeated us and they did us a great deal of good. They even allowed us to speak our patois but under the condition that we should not oblige them to learn it. This is why the Normans up to now have kept England, and why the English have been able to bear the Normans."

André Maurois, the great French writer, wrote recently that the part played by the Normans in the creation of the modern world is greater than what might be suggested by the actual territorial area of Normandy.

Not only during the Middle Ages did they establish kingdoms all along the shores of the Mediterranean; not only did they reach Constantinople and Jerusalem, America and Canada, but also—while organizing the conquest of England—they prepared the institutions which have remained during so many centuries, those of Western Europe. Even today many points of resemblance can be observed between Norman and English. Like the English, the Norman stands for order; he respects the law and compels others to respect it; he despises the excess of eloquence. His sense of humour, and his good sense, are too keen to be overburdened with exaggerated and noisy phrases.

What is *compromise*, the essence of British politics, if not the *p't'ête ben qu'oui*, *p't'ête ben qu'non* of the Norman peasant.

For example: Should we pay our indebtedness to the United States? Anyone else would answer yes or no. The Englishman hesitates: "Perhaps, yes; perhaps, no." And he decides, in the meantime, to pay or not to pay. That is, to pay the

least possible in order to have the time to find a compromise.

Norman politics are all, before all, the politics of wisdom.

Two groups of citizens of the same country, destined to understand one another, having practically the same ethnical origin, formed by the same culture, inspired by the same traditions, having in common the same heritage of the past, and for the present time the same interests, having an identical regard one for the other, and ready, anytime, in case of danger, to lend one another mutual assistance, are nevertheless estranged one from the other by ignorance and a multitude of foolish prejudices which, untiringly, they have to dispel.

If it be true that in order to love one another it is necessary to know one another, what is principally lacking between English-speaking and French-speaking Canadians is the precise knowledge of their common feelings and the undeniable interests that should bind them. Every time the two groups, obeying their natural impulses, have tried to get together, inimical minds have thrown obstacles in the way of so desirable and so essential a reunion.

No goal is more worthy of our common efforts, and more appealing to true patriotism, than the binding of our friendship and its preparation for the time when it will be unbreakable.

To enlighten our minds concerning the advantages of our economic and political union, to merge our mutual good will, to show by our deeds the community of our thought and the pressing need of defending it: such is the task that we should assign to ourselves at the very start.

I do not pretend to be able to solve problems beyond my capacity, but I am striving, in my modest sphere with all my heart and with all my might, to create an atmosphere of cordiality and sincerity that will help to solve them with greater facility.

If some still feel hesitant regarding a cause which we deem of the first import, we can answer them: "We are conspiring under the open sky for the furtherance of a closer union of the two groups which have the certainty of drawing therefrom immediate advantages and will have the honour of maintaining in Canada the benefits of two great Civilizations!"

The Public Library of the City of Westmount, Que., has been enriched by the presentation of some 300 volumes from the library of the late Mrs. Lilian Saxe-Holmes, long an interested member of the McGill Alumnae Society in Montreal, who died early this year.

Why Not Tell Them?

By M. YOUNG

IN these days of strong emphasis on the utilitarian aspects of education, when entire educational systems are undergoing close scrutiny and drastic revision in an effort to produce results better adapted to the needs of those they are intended to educate, the question: "What's the use of university education anyway?" is often heard. Since this query carries with it the insinuation that the questioner believes, or fears, that university education is of no use whatever, it would seem advisable that universities should arise officially and produce a clear and comprehensive answer for the benefit of the public at large—particularly in view of the fact that some of their own graduates are among the questioners.

Of course, doubts as to the worth of university education scarcely arise in connection with any of the learned professions, or with those branches of science that are taught only in universities. They are noticeably present, however, in relation to all teaching that may be regarded as primarily cultural, and in connection with such practical training and knowledge as can also be acquired gradually, through experience, in one branch or another of business, commerce or industry. These doubts are sufficiently widespread to indicate considerable confusion of mind on the part of the public, and this should not be treated as negligible, for it is a rich source of misdirected effort and disappointed hopes, as well as a factor weakening to the influence of the university in the community.

It is not a problem relating to the active enmity of propagandists and leaders of "causes," who recognize in university training a broadening and humanizing effect that develops an appreciation of relative values, tending to produce minds capable of considering two sides of a question and of refusing to become obsessed with one biased idea to the exclusion of all others. It involves merely the correction of a haziness of mind regarding the true intent of university education, that frequently results in unjust condemnation of university efforts and often leads young people to spend four years acquiring a training that they later feel did not produce the results they set out to achieve. Common sense indicates the desirability of eliminating the trouble at its source, and since parents and employers, as well as students, are afflicted with

mistaken expectations, there are here three fields in which informative efforts could be profitably expended.

It is difficult for universities as a whole to conduct an organized campaign to create a clear understanding of the purpose of their teaching, because of the appreciable differences that exist among them. Some, less dependent on popular support, have maintained a status as halls of higher learning distinctly less tinged with utilitarian considerations than those that must listen to the dictates of the public. It should, however, be possible for each university to make clear to all the results its departments are designed to accomplish, in order that their facilities may be used to the full by those who desire them, and that no time or effort need be wasted by, or on, those who have no real need or wish for such results.

While students and parents are the greatest sufferers through misunderstandings of the object of university training, employers have been, and still are, unwittingly one of the greatest sources of these misunderstandings. There are many who quite rightly demand university graduates as employees, but there are, unfortunately, others who, in their efforts to acquire workers of more than average calibre, mistakenly look to universities to supply them with a type of employee that should be a product rather of trade or business schools. The insistent demands of these employers undoubtedly contributed greatly to the spread of a general conviction that university degrees were something to be sought after by all and sundry, and helped to foster the growth of a popular idea strong enough to force many universities to graft onto their curriculum courses of training that more fittingly belonged elsewhere. It is largely the disappointed complaint of these people that now reflects upon university training.

While schools and organizations interested in vocational guidance—in co-operation with universities—will undoubtedly relieve the situation to an appreciable extent through their efforts to assist parents and children towards a satisfactory solution of their problems and a better understanding of training needs, complete success cannot be achieved without a thorough enlightenment of employers in general. They are the source of demand for workers, and if they mistake

the qualifications desirable for the type of workers of which they have need, the effects of the error fall heavily on others besides themselves. It is not enough to secure the co-operation of selected employers, most of whom are capable of distinguishing between the occasions when the employment of a university graduate is to be desired in preference to the selection of a worker with another type of training. The rank and file of employers need enlightenment, however, and probably continued guidance, if prospective workers are to be given a fair chance to display their abilities in those lines of work for which they are best fitted.

The most fruitful source of dissatisfaction lies in a widespread impression that the sole aim and object of university education should be to teach students to earn a living—how to make money. For the information of employers, and the encouragement of graduates who gravitate into lines of endeavour in which, contrary to their expectations, their university training displays no immediate money-making value, many comforting graphs and diagrams have been drawn. These, based on compilations of records of many individuals, show for the most part that, while the average earning level of graduates at the time they embark on the task of earning a living may be lower than that of non-university-trained workers—who spent the previous four years acquiring practical experience in the same occupations—it gratifyingly climbs in a few years' time above the latter and remains there for the rest of the average person's life.

This is interesting, but not satisfying, to the individual graduate who does not rise above certain associates who have not attended university. Unless he has acquired more than a money-making training, and realizes that fact, he naturally feels dissatisfied with the results of his university career. So also do his parents, if they encouraged him to attend university in the sole expectation that four years' exposure to higher learning would make him a better money-maker than someone else who is now, quite unaccountably, excelling him. Possibly, too, his employer may have been labouring under the same impression and so he decides that he has before him definite proof that university education isn't what it should be.

Multiply this situation many times, and the result is a formidable array of dissatisfaction based on a misunderstanding of university education that has existed quite unnecessarily. It could have been corrected before any harm occurred, and it should have been, in the interests of all concerned.

In the definitely utilitarian branches of training, a favourite charge against universities is: "Too much theory, not enough practice." Sometimes, this charge is expanded into a specific explanation that universities are too much concerned with underlying principles; that they go to extremes in teaching "how and why things work," when all that most people need to know is "how to work things," or what to do to get results. Too much knowledge of the principles that produce results is said to sidetrack the average mind from the importance of the individual piece of work, because this task is then seen relatively. It is no longer an important end in itself, whereas one of the first requisites of a good workman is a strong sense of the importance of his job.

A complaint such as this indicates one of two things: either the university has numbered among its students one who would have been more contented if less highly trained; or a mistake has been made in selecting an employee. Someone is trying to harness permanently to a routine task a worker yearning after wider fields. In the second instance, the blame is not the university's, though it is generally laid at its door. In this connection, too, it is frequently pointed out that, to people who rise from inexperienced, comparatively untrained beginnings, from one slow stage to another, each promotion represents an achievement of which they are justly proud, and each new task becomes a further test of their ability, calling forth pleased and willing effort. On the other hand, to many university graduates, entering the workaday world with a measure of training and not much experience, the lesser jobs through which they pass are not milestones of achievement but merely stepping stones to be left behind as soon as possible. There is a marked difference in mental outlook, and, consequently in the spirit of application to the task.

If the university graduate has a better chance of rising higher and eventually becoming a more valuable employee, it is true that, in the meantime, to many employers he is a more restless worker, more sensitive to monotony, less subservient to routine, harder to rouse to a state of enthusiasm, broader in his interests. If his work brings him into contact with the masses, he probably displays another characteristic that has to be removed by experience: that of being "too high-brow," of attempting to make his own more cultivated tastes the standard whereby he strives to attract mass interest. He has to learn to think and speak in a manner natural and intelligible to the people he must influence.

(Continued on Page 44)

The New Football Coaching Board

And Some Notes on Sports Activities at McGill

By D. A. L. MacDONALD



JOE O'BRIEN

CANADIAN football lost its most efficient referee and McGill acquired a coach who is thoroughly conversant with all angles of the autumn sport when Joe O'Brien was named recently to guide the destinies of the 1935 McGill football team. Assisting O'Brien as mentors of the two minor squads are men who have already demonstrated

their qualifications for their jobs. They are Haldane (Hoddy) Foster, who will handle the intermediate entry in the Quebec Rugby Football Union, and Doug Kerr, who will have charge of the freshman team in the Canadian Intercollegiate Union series.

The names of O'Brien, Foster and Kerr are too well-known in Canadian football to require a detailed account of their achievements but a few of the highlights of their respective careers are worth more than passing mention.

Joe O'Brien, 39 years of age, has been a football official since 1923. He became chief referee in the Senior College Union in 1928, succeeding Bob Isbister, under whom he had acted as umpire for a number of years. His work in handling C.I.R.F.U. contests has been such that the College Union for the past decade has been able to boast

the best officiating of any league in the Dominion. In recent years, he has been ably assisted by Hoddy Foster who has acted in the role of umpire.

It was in an officiating role, in fact, that two-thirds of the new coaching board at McGill first met, for back in 1919 Foster and O'Brien handled their first game together. It was an intermediate contest in the

Q.R.F.U. Five years ago, the partnership became a permanent one in the College Union.

Foster and Kerr have impressive records as coaches in junior and intermediate football in Montreal, a fact that must have played a large part in their ultimate appointment to their present positions. Both have coached teams to Dominion championships and both have been famed as developers of young material. Their principal role at McGill this fall will be the finding and developing of young players.

Kerr, now 35 years old, piloted his Westward intermediate team to four Dominion football finals and won the coveted honors once. He began his coaching activities with the now defunct Westmount Amateur Athletic Association in 1923 and continued as coach when the organization changed its name to Westward in 1926.

Foster, who is also 35 years of age, handled the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association teams from 1922 until 1925 and twice brought his club to the Dominion title. He also assisted Billy Soden, his successor, when the Winged Wheelers won the Dominion crown in 1926.

All three members of McGill's new coaching board were players of note in their day. O'Brien started his gridiron career with M.A.A.A. juniors in 1912, moved to the senior team in 1914 and after four years' service overseas, returned to play on the Winged Wheel's Dominion championship team of 1919. He was a halfback.

Hoddy Foster also starred on M.A.A.A. teams just after the war,



FRANK SHAUGHNESSY



DOUG KERR



HODDY FOSTER

having learned his football at Montreal High School. He played centre scrimmage in the days of 14-man football and also figured at quarterback. A broken nose suffered when "heeling out the ball" in the old fashioned style inspired the switch to the more sheltered post of quarterback. Doug. Kerr played for Westward before assuming the role of coach. He was also a half-back.

Best all-round athlete of the three, however, is Joe O'Brien, although his assistants during their playing days were always active in other lines of sport. O'Brien was probably best known in his younger days, as one of the finest amateur boxers Montreal ever produced. In 1913, O'Brien won the Provincial featherweight boxing championship, and, in 1915, he captured the Provincial welterweight crown. At Petawawa Camp, in 1915, he defeated Moe Herscovitch, later to become one of Canada's outstanding professional boxers, for the 147-pound title. At Brussels, Belgium, during the Canadian Army Corps' games of 1918, O'Brien showed his versatility by winning the breast stroke and fancy diving championships and placing second in the sprint events on the cinder track.

This, in brief, is a sketch of the careers of the three men who will succeed Frank Shaughnessy—for over 20 years, with a single interruption—the guiding spirit of McGill's football forces. The resignation of Shaughnessy, who came to McGill in 1914 and has coached every McGill senior team but two since that year, was received with general regret, and particularly by those who had played under him. For Shaughnessy, the man, was always something of a hero in the eyes of those who played for him. You will hear this testimony given by former McGill men wherever they gather to talk over old times and college days. Few at McGill knew Shaughnessy as well as those who played under him and, although they found him a hard task-master, their estimation of this man was one which the years only tended to increase. "Old Shag" left McGill with many friends.

* * * *

Sports News and Notes

The 1934-35 Sports season was one which saw McGill's efforts crowned with success. Of the 14 titles at stake, McGill captured six. University of Toronto won the same number and the remaining two went to Queen's. McGill was successful in winning at water polo, track, hockey, soccer, golf and tennis. University of Toronto

took titles in basketball, English rugby, rowing, gymnastics, harrier and swimming. Queen's won the football and assault-at-arms championships. Dartmouth won the ski title, with McGill second.

* * * *

McGill has set up some notable records in the matter of winning championships in the past. Highest number of titles scored by any university in one form of sport is claimed by McGill. The track team has taken the championship 21 times out of 31 meets.

* * * *

Highest proportion of championships in any one sport can also be claimed by McGill. Her swimming teams have won 15 out of 19 possible titles and the water polo teams 17 out of 22 meets.

* * * *

Over the years of competition among the 'Big Three' however, Toronto still leads on total championships won, having taken 140 titles to 129 for McGill and 24 for Queen's.

* * * *

Two captains were recently elected to posts on McGill's athletic teams. Freddie Wigle, of Hamilton, a student in third year Commerce, will be captain of McGill's senior football team next fall. Wigle is one of the outstanding snapbacks in the College Union, and he has earned the honour on his fine and sportsmanlike playing during the last two seasons. Wigle is also a stalwart on the defence of McGill's senior hockey team. He is twenty-one years old.

* * * *

For the second time in as many seasons, popular Gordie Meiklejohn is captain of the McGill senior hockey team, champion of the Senior College Union and runner-up in the Quebec Amateur Hockey Association play-downs last winter. Team-mate with Wigle on the defence last season, Meiklejohn was rated as one of the outstanding players in the Senior Group. A third year student in Medicine, his home is in Berkeley, California.

* * * *

John Gallery, who played on three of McGill's fine hockey teams in the early twenties, has been named Honorary President of the McGill Hockey Club. He is one of the McGill team's staunchest supporters and rarely misses a game.

* * * *

Although nothing definite has been decided upon, it is doubtful if the McGill football team will return to Knowlton, Que., for its preliminary drill. It is explained that with many of

the candidates writing supplemental examinations in the fall, the football squad was split up last season, to the detriment of the training schedule.

Alumni Athletic Crest



Above is shown the new *Graduate Crest*, designed by Prof. Ramsay Traquair, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., head of the School of Architecture, which has been authorized as the official insignia of all alumni athletic teams of the Graduates' Society of McGill University. The design, carried out in red on a white background, is the McGill shield surrounded by a baccalaureate wreath of laurel leaves.

The Architects' Competition for a University Gymnasium

(Continued from Page 20)

Mr. Paine, in a description of his scheme, states:

1. *The South-west Block* is of sufficient area to contain the entire 'administration' requirements on the ground floor, all offices, etc., being in easy and direct communication with all student activities housed within the buildings, including those of women students.

2. *The Central Block* contains the swimming pool, accommodation and locker rooms, etc., on the lower floors, and the main gymnasium and armoury accommodation on the upper floors.

Fixed seating, terraced, for 1,000 spectators has been shown in the swimming pool room. This arrangement definitely excludes all access to the swimming pool floor except through the foot bath and emergency doors.

The armoury hall is so located that direct access (without a stairway) from the north roadway to the hall is available for the University Corps.

Access by the public to the swimming pool and armoury seating space is by means of a public stairway separated from student activities.

3 *The North-east Block* is occupied entirely by the hockey rink and accessories. The requirements of designing for a future extension, all on the west side as suggested, that would increase the seating accommodation from 5,000 to 7,500, demanded that careful study be made of the completed building. Since land area is not at all plentiful, it was considered that to provide from 12,500 to 15,000 square feet on the west side for future extension for extra seating only, all to be placed at a high level, would restrict to a serious degree the areas available for the gymnasium, armoury and swimming pool.

After careful consideration a design was completed for an auditorium with an ultimate seating capacity of about 6,100 in continuous terraced seating, but with ample height at the side walls for the future installation of fairly shallow galleries (seven rows of seating) that would increase the accommodation to 7,500 at a comparatively low cost. With this design, seating in the auditorium would be symmetrical and the gallery seats, when installed, would actually be nearer the ice sheet, and on the average lower in height than seating placed in a future extension on one side of the auditorium only.

The design submitted shows the completed unit for 7,500 spectators. The omission of galleries reduces this number to 6,100, and the omission at the inception of a strip of the building on the west side as shown, without affecting the roof trusses, would further reduce the accommodation to about 5,000.

It may be pointed out that the roof suspension system indicated in the design is similar to that used on a somewhat greater clear span in the Maple Leaf Gardens at Toronto. The roof is carried on two three-hinged arches, intersecting at the centre hinge placed diagonally across the building and supported from the pylons of reinforced concrete placed at the four angles of the building. The diagonal arches are tied together at the base by four horizontal trusses. The arches support purlin trusses which in turn carry roof beams or channels spaced to receive the roofing slab which, in the case of the Toronto building, is steel plate corrugated roofing, fibre board insulation and waterproofing material, this construction having a very low 'dead weight.' The auditorium is entirely unobstructed by columns and the construction in Toronto was cheaper in respect to steel used than the more orthodox method of lateral trusses or girders.

* * * *

The promoters of the competition were gratified by the fine response shown by the graduates in submitting designs. Out of a possible 107, designs were received from 31. Moreover, taking into consideration that in some cases the schemes were submitted by two or more graduates in association, the actual number of graduates represented by the designs brings the total to thirty-seven.

The authors of the 31 designs were I. T. Archbald, Irvin J. Berger (New York), John Bland and Donald R. Blair (England), N. I. Chipman, Harold J. Doran, A. T. G. Durnford and H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, E. A. Gardner

(Continued on Page 44)

Retirement of Tom Graydon

By FREDERICK J. TEES, B.A., M.D.

THE retirement of a devoted employee of McGill after nearly fifty years of faithful service merits more than a passing reference.

By the time this issue is in the press, "Tom" Graydon will have severed his active connection with the University. Born in Dublin in 1866, he grew up to be a noted athlete. As a member of the Havington Harriers, an amateur club in his home city, he competed in various Irish meets, travelling widely. His favorite events were the 100, 220, 440 and broad jump, in all of which he was outstanding.

Arriving in Montreal in the fall of 1887, he secured employment almost immediately in the old Medical Building as a member of the janitor's staff under the celebrated Cook. Two years later he transferred to the Chemistry Laboratory under Dr. "Bobby" Ruttan.

In 1891, when the new Grounds and Athletics Committee was appointed by Corporation he became groundsman, working under Professor C. H. McLeod, affectionately known as "Bunty," the energetic Secretary of the Committee. This appointment gave him opportunity to devote his talents to the aid of the young athletes of the college and for years he trained the members of the Track, Rugby and Hockey Teams, a task greatly to his liking. His chief interest and success, however, centered in the Track Team.

A familiar figure in his groundsman's uniform, "Tom" was known to the entire student body. The watchful guardian of college property against the pranks of roaming school-boys, he was regarded by them with a wholesome terror.

Sports Day at the University, dating back to 1873, was a picturesque function in these days. Many will recall the elaborate engraved cards of invitation which were issued to the favoured, and which money could not buy. Here is an account from an old *Annual* of one such day:

"The scene on the grand-stand in the afternoon was especially brilliant. The ladies and students were decked in plenty with McGill ribbon and flowers emblematic of Old McGill. During the progress of the games in the afternoon Lord Strathcona, our greatly respected Chancellor, accompanied by Principal Peterson, made his appearance on the grounds. His arrival was the signal for prolonged and hearty cheering from the entire stand, waving of hand-

kerchiefs, hats and abundance of ribbon. Lord Strathcona watched the games with great interest, congratulating successful competitors, while the Committee had the distinction of being introduced to him individually."

The entire day was devoted to the games, with heats and certain field events in the morning, including throwing the cricket ball and kicking the football. The finals were reserved for the afternoon. Bicycle races added to the excitement with their thrills and spills.

In 1899, the first intercollegiate Track Meet was held resulting in a McGill victory. This was followed by a succession of wins, McGill establishing a predominance which is still maintained. The names of Percival Molson, after whom the new Stadium was named, of John Morrow and of Jim Gaskill will be recalled in connection with these early triumphs. In the development of these athletes "Tom" had an active part.

In 1901 came the visit of the Oxford-Cambridge Track Team prior to their meet with Yale and Harvard. They carried on their training on the McGill Campus under Tom's watchful supervision.

It was about this time—I do not recall the exact year—that a message came one day from Principal Peterson asking me to go to see him in his *sanctum*. He said that the Lodge, which it will be remembered stood within the Sherbrooke Street gates, was being vacated and he was anxious to know if Graydon could be considered a fit and proper person to be given the occupancy of it. The information he received seemed to satisfy him and shortly afterwards the family—Tom, his wife and four small children—took possession. All six are happily alive today. The Lodge subsequently disappeared to make way for the Roddick Gates.

A frequent visitor to the groundsman in those days was Sir William Macdonald, who in the course of his walks through the college grounds would often stop for a chat to get first hand news from Tom as to the progress of the University.

Shortly before the War, Graydon was transferred to the workshops department as foreman, continuing to give oversight to the condition of the grounds in general. Later he became assistant superintendent necessitating a general supervision



TOM GRAYDON
Identified with McGill, 1887-1935

of the college properties, including the care of the famous old trees, on the avenue and elsewhere, for which he had a special fondness.

These changes in his duties naturally drew him away from the athletic life of the college, although at the request of the Track Team he was permitted to continue his coaching for a period. He thus became less intimately connected with the student life at the University so that later generations of undergraduates have been less familiar with his part in the development of sports at McGill.

He continued however to find opportunities for frequent visits to the Stadium, to size up the new recruits for track and football teams, and would often be seen surrounded by a group of old grads recalling old times, and the doughty deeds of other days.

This spring his health failed him, forcing his retirement. Many of us wish that he could be induced to give a series of reminiscences out of his great store. It is reported that Dr. Lamb has persuaded him to this.

Meanwhile hordes of old grads will inevitably picture "Tom" when they think back to days on the old Campus, and will join in hoping that he may be long spared to greet them when they revisit "our dear old Mother McGill."

ALL GRADUATES

are invited

to join in raising

A SUM OF MONEY

to be given to

TOM GRAYDON

as a mark of their affection,

on his retirement after

48 years of service

with the University.



Please use this Coupon

GRADUATES' SOCIETY

McGill University
MONTREAL

Enclosed please find \$.....

as a gift to the fund being raised for

TOM GRAYDON

on his retirement from the University

Name.....

Address.....

Semi-Annual Meeting of the Council

The semi-annual meeting of the Council of the Graduates' Society of McGill University was held in the University Arts Building on Tuesday, May 14, 1935, at 8.15 p.m.

THE meeting came to order at 8.25 p.m., and, after the minutes of the annual meeting of November 1, 1934, had been read and approved, Fraser S. Keith, Honorary Secretary, presented his report. Reviewing the membership statistics as at May 1, 1935, he stated that there were 2,732 members in good standing on that date, a slight increase as compared with previous year. He expected that this figure would be considerably higher before the end of the Society's year on September 30, and pointed out that if the annual loss of members could be stopped the Society would rapidly forge ahead in membership because, between 500 and 600 new members join each year. Mr. Keith's report also described the principal activities of the first half of the Society's year.

HONORARY TREASURER'S REPORT

Following the adoption of the Honorary Secretary's report, a report prepared by Douglas Bremner, Honorary Treasurer, was read by G. B. Glassco, Executive Secretary. This report showed the estimated revenue and expenditure for the full year ending September 30, based on the estimates made at the half year date, April 1. John T. Hackett, President, explained the figures relating to the operation of the Employment Bureau; and a reference was made to the generous contribution which had been received from P. D. Ross towards the cost of continuing the Bureau in operation during the five months of this session while efforts were being made to obtain financial support for it.

EDITORIAL BOARD REPORT

After the adoption of the financial report, Dr. H. W. Johnston, Chairman of the Editorial Board of *The McGill News*, submitted a brief statement concerning the publication of the magazine. He showed that through the revenue derived from advertising, the *News* was not only self-supporting but contributed a small amount annually to the revenues of the Society. Dr. Johnston also mentioned two recent innovations: the opening to readers of a page of editorial comment on the Society's aims and efforts, and the publication of short articles on controversial subjects.

GRADUATES' ENDOWMENT FUND

The Honorary Secretary then read a letter from Dr. C. F. Martin, of the Board of Trustees, which pointed out that the money which had been expended in order to carry out the recent architects' competition for designs for the new gymnasium had been allotted from the income of this Fund.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

In his report as Senior Representative of the Graduates' Society on the Board of Governors, P. F. Sise, referred to the appointment of A. E. Morgan, M.A., as Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University. He reported in detail the changes made by the revision of the Statutes of the University, which became effective on January 30, 1935; and also on the work of the Survey Committee (a special sub-committee of the Finance Committee of

the Board of Governors). Mr. Sise also mentioned the proposal now under consideration to reduce the period in the course of Medicine from five to four years. References were made to the inability of the Board of Governors to provide the necessary funds to maintain the Employment Bureau; and to the architects' competition which had recently been carried out by the Gymnasium Committee of the Graduates' Society, with the approval of the Board of Governors. Recent appointments to the staff, and gifts received by the University were enumerated.

STUDENTS' COUNCIL BOARD

W. C. Nicholson, as Senior Representative on the Advisory Board of the Students' Council, reported that the Students' Council had consulted this Board on two major problems during the session. The first dealt with the solicitation of advertising in the name of the University by undergraduate magazines, and other publications without any control or authority. He indicated that a solution to this matter is being sought at the present time. The undergraduates had also asked advice as to whether they could publish at their own expense the extra editions of the *McGill Daily* required for distribution to the graduates. They were advised that they should not assume this financial burden, which the Graduates' Society then agreed to pay.

ATHLETIC BOARD ACTIVITIES

G. B. Glassco, as Senior Representative on the Athletic Board of the University, reported that thirteen meetings were held during the last seven months, and that the major problem confronting the Board was that relating to coaching for rugby football teams. After consultation with a special committee of graduates, the Athletic Board had itself found a solution to the problem, and had appointed Joseph O'Brien as Honorary Head Rugby Coach, Douglas Kerr as Assistant Coach, and H. Foster as Honorary Assistant Rugby Coach. He said that the Athletic Board has under consideration the redrafting of the constitution of the Executive Committee of the Board, so that students will have a still greater representation, thus giving a voice in its affairs to students' representatives of the minor sports as well as those who are already representatives on the committee for the major sports. Reference was made to the loss of income to the Board through a falling off in attendance at football games which has resulted in the present year being one of great financial difficulty.

FINAL CORPORATION REPORTS

After it had been explained that the Corporation of the University had been replaced by the Senate on January 30 last, the final reports of the Representative Fellows on the Corporation, covering the two meetings held between October 1, 1934 and that date, were tabled.

Faculty of Medicine: Dr. A. G. Nicholls, Graduates' Fellow in Medicine, referred to the efforts being made to reduce the medical course from five to four years, or

including the pre-medical years in the Arts Faculty, from eight to seven years.

Faculty of Engineering: G. McL. Pitts, Graduates' Fellow in Engineering, stated that during the two meetings of Corporation which had been held, no topic concerning the Engineering Faculty had been discussed.

Faculties of Law and Music: Letters embodying reports from Brooke Claxton, Representative Fellow in Law, and from Miss Dorothy Armstrong, Representative Fellow in Music, were read by the Executive Secretary. Mr. Claxton referred to appointments to the staff and said that the registration in the Law Faculty had shown a decrease. He reported that Corporation had adopted a resolution which had the effect of recognizing the right to free association among the students of the University, subject only to the control exercised when necessary by the disciplinary officers and bodies of the University. In Miss Armstrong's report as Fellow in Music, she referred to the progress being made along the new lines of study due to the reconstruction of the course which was effected three years ago. The advantage which is afforded to the students in music at McGill through permission to attend the rehearsals of the Montreal Orchestra was stressed, and the continued existence of the Choral Society and the Conservatorium Spring Orchestra were described.

BRANCH SOCIETIES

Alumnae Society: The President, Miss Louisa Fair, reported a successful season, stating that the Alumnae Society was in sound financial condition, and outlining the activities, social and otherwise, which had been carried out during the year.

Ottawa Valley Branch: Dr. G. S. MacCarthy, Past President, and Dr. T. H. Leggett, President, both gave interesting addresses, indicating the strong position which the McGill graduates hold in the Ottawa district. It was pointed out that their membership is held together by means of social functions, which are very well attended. Eight executive meetings of the Society had been held during the year.

St. Maurice Valley Branch: K. LeBaron, President, stated that this was the first meeting of the Council which he had attended since the organization of this branch society, which took place last summer. Reference was made to the progress in obtaining members from among the eighty graduates resident in the district, and to the social gatherings which had been held.

Montreal Branch: Dr. D. Sclater Lewis, President, said that apart from the usual activities of the Society, a program for the development of graduate activities in the Montreal district was being carried out. At the present time the main effort was to cultivate membership in the Society from among the many non-members resident in Montreal. He spoke of the usefulness of the Graduates' editions of the *McGill Daily* as a means of developing interest in the University and the Society, and described with enthusiasm the organization of the branch's activities which are being carried out by E. A. Cushing.

PRESIDENT'S WESTERN TOUR

Just before the adjournment, John T. Hackett, President of the Society, who was in the chair, referred to the enthusiastic welcome which had been given him in the name of McGill at all places visited on his recent trip to the Prairie Provinces, and expressed the conviction that a large increase of membership in the Society can be obtained. He felt that during the near future, with the

advent of the new Principal and the reunion of graduates next year, there will be ample and appropriate opportunity to invite the adherence of the graduate body as members of the Society.

In addition to those already mentioned, present at the meeting were: H. A. Crombie, Miss Winnifred Birkett, Mr. H. S. Birkett, A. C. Abbott, F. W. Cowie, W. S. Fry, R. B. Calhoun, R. H. Balfour, Dr. A. D. Campbell, Dr. G. E. Tremble, R. I. C. Picard, D. Cushing, G. B. Puddicombe, P. S. Fisher, Dr. R. H. McGibbon, Dr. C. K. P. Henry, Dr. G. Earle Wight, and Dr. H. G. Pretty.

Annual Meeting of the Alumnae Society

The Annual Meeting of the Alumnae Society of McGill University was held in the Royal Victoria College on Wednesday, May 15th, 1935.

A NUMBER of special events marked the activities of the Alumnae Society during the year 1934-35, it was reported at the annual meeting when the year was reviewed and officers for 1935-36 were elected.

A summary of the highlights of the various reports presented at the meeting follows:

In October a luncheon was held to celebrate "Fifty Years of the Education of Women at McGill," a complete account of which was published in the December number of *The McGill News*.

At an open meeting in February Prof. P. E. Nobbs delivered an illustrated lecture on "Housing Requirements in Montreal"; members of the Graduates' Society, of the Montreal Branch of the Society, the Montreal Board of Trade, and the City Improvement League, were in attendance. During the same month a reception was held in honour of Miss Laura Newman, President of the Canadian Federation of University Women, on the occasion of her visit to Montreal.

At meetings of the Society during the year, speakers included: Miss Edith Baker, who gave an illustrated address on her experiences in Japan; Dr. W. W. Chipman, who spoke on John Hunter, eminent 18th Century physiologist; Prof. Fred Clarke, who delivered a talk entitled "Education in the Province of Quebec"; and Dr. Stephen Leacock, who lectured on "The Theory of Comic Verse." At one of the business meetings members of the Society provided musical selections; at another the class of R.V.C. '34 presented an original and amusing pageant entitled: "Fifty Years' Highlights of Women McGillites." A reception was also held in honour of the graduating class of 1935.

In February the Society co-operated with local alumnae groups of other universities in the Intercollegiate Alumnae Dinner, at which the speaker was Dr. Mary E. Wooley, President of Mount Holyoke College.

At the Triennial Meeting of the Canadian Federation of University Women, held in August, 1934, the Society changed its affiliation from that of a club to that of an alumnae society. The amount of the Society's subscription to the Scholarship Fund of the Federation remained unchanged at one dollar per member, the year's contribution amounting to \$226. Mrs. Vaughan was elected convener of the Placement Committee, and Miss Isabel Brittain was elected convener of the Committee on International Relations, of the Federation.

Two new study groups were organized during the year: a League of Nations group, under Miss Aileen Stairs; and a group to study Social Problems, under Miss Kathleen Moore. Three other groups were active during the year: French Conversation, under the convenership of Miss Edith Simpson; Modern Literature, with Mrs. J. G. Brierley, as convener, and Mrs. Vaughan, as leader of discussion; and the Open Forum, under Mrs. W. W. Read.

During the year, the Alumnae Scholarship Committee made fifteen awards, totalling \$1,245, to twelve women students. The Education Committee, under Mrs. Turner Bone, was active, and Miss Helen Kydd, Library Representative, was granted \$75 towards the cost of collecting and sending books and magazines to the Library of the Military Hospital at Ste. Anne de Bellevue. Miss Joan Marsters, Settlement Representative, sat on the Board of the University Settlement, while Mrs. F. G. Charters and Miss Eleanor Wardleworth represented the Society on the Local Council of Women. During the year the Society became a corporate member of the League of Nations Society in Canada.

About a year ago, the Executive of the Society decided to establish a bursary in memory of the late Ethel Hurlbatt. Enough money was raised during the year to enable the purchase of bonds to the value of \$2,500. Owing to low interest rates, however, the income from the Ethel Hurlbatt Memorial Fund has been less than was originally anticipated and it has therefore been decided to keep the Fund open until September 15, 1935. The first award, probably \$75, will be made in October. The report of the Honorary Treasurer, showing a surplus of \$122, appears below. At the annual meeting a grant of \$49 was made to the Camp Fund of the University Settlement.

As indicated in the report, the two bridge parties, arranged by Mrs. E. C. Common and Mrs. P. E. Corbett, respectively, netted nearly \$184.

At the close of the meeting, a book was presented to Miss Louisa Fair, retiring President, by Miss Helen Hague on behalf of the members of the Society as an expression of gratitude for her work during the two years she held office.

Officers for 1935-36 were elected as follows: Honorary President, Lady Drummond; President, Mrs. John Rhind; Past President, Miss Louisa Fair; First Vice-President, Dr. A. Vibert Douglas; Second Vice-President, Miss Irene Scott; Third Vice-President, Miss Christine Rorke; Fourth Vice-President, Mrs. E. R. Alexander; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Muriel Bedford-Jones; Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Miss A. M. DuBois; Recording Secretary, Miss Virginia Cameron; Assistant Recording Secretary, Miss Gwendolyn Floud; Treasurer, Miss Margaret Macnaughton;

Assistant Treasurer, Miss Lorraine Howe; Convener of Tea Committee, Mrs. Bieler; Convener of Library Committee, Mrs. Ernest Peden; Representatives on Local Council of Women, Miss Eleanor Wardleworth and Mrs. J. J. Harold; Representative on University Settlement, Miss Joan Marsters.

Miss Adele Languedoc and Miss Irene Scott were nominated as representatives of the Society on the Editorial Board of *The McGill News*.

ALUMNAE SOCIETY OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED 8th MAY, 1935

REVENUE:		
Membership Fees.....		\$898.00
Proceeds—Bridge Parties.....	\$251.50	
Luncheon.....	167.50	
Members' Guests..	42.25	
		461.25
Bank Interest.....		10.15
		<u>\$1,369.40</u>
EXPENDITURE:		
Graduates' Society, McGill University—Proportion of Membership Fees.....		428.00
Canadian Federation of University Women—Affiliation Fees.....	10.00	
Scholarship Fund.....	226.00	
		236.00
Montreal Local Council of Women—Annual Fee.....		2.00
Military Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue—Library Grant		75.00
League of Nations Society in Canada.....		10.00
Educational Committee.....		7.50
Expenses—Teas and Meetings	160.05	
Bridge Parties....	67.61	
Luncheon.....	189.20	
		416.87
Expenses of Meetings, Stationery, Postage and Sundries.....		36.16
List of Graduates.....		35.82
		<u>1,247.35</u>
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure for Year		\$122.05
Add: Balance in General Reserve—9th May, 1934.....		295.45
Provision for Outstanding Accounts 9th May, 1934.....		10.00
		<u>305.45</u>
Balance in General Reserve—8th May, 1935		\$427.50

NOTE: The accounts of the "Library Committee" and of the "Ethel Hurlbatt Memorial Fund" are not included in the above.

MARGARET R. MACNAUGHTON,
Honorary Treasurer.

MCGILL ALUMNAE SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE, CASH STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDING APRIL 30TH, 1935

	Bursary	Loan	Endowment	Emergency	M.S.P.E.	Total Except M.S.P.E.
Balance beginning May 3, 1934.....	\$ 609.01	\$ 274.61	\$ 469.84	\$ 31.13	\$ 55.72	\$1,384.59
Add Receipts.....	882.04	558.08	101.07	69.89	72.01	1,611.08
	1,491.05	832.69	570.91	101.02	127.73	2,995.67
Less Disbursements.....	845.00	400.00	535.45	58.21	100.00	1,838.66
Balance April 30, 1935.....	\$ 646.05	\$ 432.69	\$ 35.46	\$ 42.81	\$ 27.73	\$ 1,157.01

Endowment Fund:

Assets \$500, Dom. of Can. 4½% Bond No. B 002397, due 1st May, 1957.

The Library Table

FREEDOM AND ORGANIZATION, 1814-1914

By Bertrand Russel. Thos. Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto. (George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., London.) \$4.00.

"The purpose of this book is to trace the opposition and interaction of two main causes of change in the nineteenth century: the belief in freedom which was common to Liberals and Radicals, and the necessity for organization which arose through industrial and scientific technique." Having stated his purpose, the author proceeds to trace the main causes of political change during the hundred years from 1814 to 1914. The work is scholarly. The style, as always, is entertaining. It is Bertrand Russell at his best. He has given us another great book.

Opening with the Congress of Vienna, the author draws skilful pen-portraits of Napoleon's successors and outlines the basis upon which they "reconstructed" Europe in 1815. There is a fairly close parallel between Europe after Vienna, and twentieth century Europe after Versailles. "Until 1919," writes Lord Russell, "it was customary to regard the Congress of Vienna as a failure, but the world has now acquired a higher standard of failure." The reaction in the second quarter of the nineteenth century is very reminiscent of the reaction and restriction and suppression introduced by Fascism. Emperor Francis of Austria objected to education on the ground that "obedient subjects are more desirable than enlightened citizens." What could better express the views of Hitler and his cohorts?

Bertrand Russell proceeds to examine the "March of Mind" in England in the eighteenth century. Against a social background of rural and urban aristocracy, an impoverished farm-labouring class, and an exploited urban wage-earning class, he analyzes the governing economic and political doctrines of the time. He relates the theories of the Philosophical Radicals and the *laissez-faire* economists to the problems and conditions of the day; writes of Bentham, Malthus, Ricardo, and James Mill; and traces the Socialist challenge to *laissez-faire* by Robert Owen and then by Karl Marx. Pursuant to the author's theory that economic technique, political theory, and important individuals, are the main causes of political change, Lord Russell examines the early industrialism, the new economic doctrines and related political theories, and the background and outlook of the individuals who formulated these.

In America, the author presents a clever analysis of political democracy, on the one hand, and the restriction of competition by economic monopoly, on the other. In Europe, he outlines the growth of nationalism and of industrial monopoly, leading to economic imperialism, colonial and economic rivalry, anarchy and war. These are the characteristics of the Europe and America of the late nineteenth and the twentieth centuries. They are still present. "It is not by pacifist sentiment," concludes Lord Russell, "but by world-wide economic organization, that civilized mankind is to be saved from collective suicide."—H. C. G.

LION AND LILY

By John C. J. Hodgson. Renouf Publishing Company, Montreal, 1935.

Elsewhere in this number of *The McGill News* is an article by a leading French-Canadian upholding the doctrine that French and English Canadians are almost identical racial stocks, the main difference being in their language. In *Lion and Lily*, an English author with a thoroughly Saxon name propounds the same idea. He explains his views in his preface—which has the unusual virtue of being one of the most interesting bits of his book—and illustrates them by his character sketching. John Dieudon, the English hero of the story, loses his officer's commission after Culloden by the verdict of a court martial, makes his living for a while in France, then sails to Canada as a settler. For a while all goes well, then comes trouble, war, quarrels and suspicion. John leaves a new love, wanders in the sparsely settled country on the American border, comes back to Canada, finds himself in the French army as an officer's servant just in time to see Montcalm's defeat, and finally wins his *Canadienne*.

If you agree with the Hodgson-Vaillancourt theory that English and French Canadians are racially one you will be deeply interested in Mr. Hodgson's method of proof. If you are a student of the story of Canada at the time of the cession you will find a picture, not often enough presented, of the life of every day people in the small colony, and of stirring days. You will probably understand a little better, why the French Canadians, most of them at any rate, stood firm against American temptations, threats, and arms, a few years later.

If you have neither of these incentives to interest, you will still find *Lion and Lily* a pleasant book. Judged by some standards it is deficient. The author gives us few gory details—perhaps he saw too many during the Great War—very little sex and not too much love. As "most of our lives are like that, and as Mr. Hodgson is writing of people who were very like ourselves, his book is a welcome change from the green liquor of which some modern novelists are making us addicts. It is good English ale, and it is pleasant to find an English newcomer interested enough in the country of his adoption to write *Lion and Lily* about it.—W. B.

ROLL RIVER

By James Boyd. Charles Scribner's Sons. New York, 1935. \$2.75.

There is at present a vogue for the "old fashioned novel." There was a time when we compared J. B. Priestly to Dickens and were awed by *Broome Stages* for, though Galsworthy had by that time made it clear that his books would go "marching on and on," even the *Forsyte Saga* had been published section by section in ordinary sized novels. Now, with the marathon of *Anthony Adverse* as a measure of distance, we take Kate O'Brien, Ruth Suckow, and Thomas Wolfe in our stride, or anyway with a hop, skip, and a jump.

All the same, this reviewer does not, as a general rule, like novels which begin in eighteen-eighty and take six hundred pages to reach the present day, so that I approached *Roll River* with respectful suspicion. At the end of the six hundred pages my suspicion had been laid and my respect immeasurably increased. It is a fine book.

The setting of the entire novel is Midian, a small town in Pennsylvania by the side of a great river, presumably the Delaware. The chief characters are four generations of Rands, who are one of the first families of Midian. Book One of the volume, the love story of Clara Rand, is skilfully worked into the web of the novel though it is in itself an artistic whole. Book Two is the life story of Thomas Rand, Clara's nephew.

Society in a small Eastern American town toward the close of the last century is convincingly described. At times the action drags while the author shows his characters on coaching parties, skating parties, and gay nineties dinner parties, but to many people this sort of local colour, when it is well done as in this case, is satisfactory. In the same way, the conversation throughout the book is often dull. But Mr. Boyd can, when he wishes, write with emotional power, and the quiet stretches of writing serve to throw the staccato passages into greater relief.

The brief interlude when Thomas Rand is abroad with the A.E.F., the occasion of the mine cave-in, and the last two pages of the book when Clara and Thomas say good-bye in the hospital, are particularly memorable. The characters have body and are interesting even down to minor portraits like Levi Mistletoe, old John Rand's colored coachman. An occasional satirical touch, or an apt phrase as when he describes the coachman's handshake, "... Levi Mistletoe's strange, shy, limp paw ...", make one feel that James Boyd has a mature sense of words. If the book has faults, they are the faults of the traditional long novel in which detailed descriptions of people and places must be included as painstakingly as the lace is painted in a Frantz Hals portrait.—*Florence Bayard Rhein*.

ENGLAND TAKES THE LEAD

By Harold Fisher. Thos. Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto, (Jonathan Cape, London.)

In the eighteenth century men fought for religious rights. A hundred years later they fought for political rights. Today, says the author of this very readable volume, the struggle is for economic rights. There is no doubt, he says, that the economic problem is foremost in the world at the present time.

With this introduction, the author proceeds to an examination of the monetary problem, an understanding of which, he claims, is essential in the drive for recovery. His method of examination, however, differs from that of most economists and approaches the problem from a new angle. "Any man who reads the financial papers, and reflects upon what he reads," he says, "must have been impressed by the increasing confusion of so-called expert opinion on financial and economic matters during the past four years. He will have read of many time-honoured theories that no longer work out in practice, of automatic systems that break down, of brand new monetary theories that will never get a chance to work—fortunately perhaps." To dispel some of this confusion,

and to give the reader a clear picture of the forces at work, is the object of the book.

To begin with, Mr. Fisher points out, all financial instruments are actually mere promises to pay, subject to the elements of time and uncertainty. The behaviour of these instruments is directly affected by that of the sum total of such promises awaiting discharge. The war naturally resulted in more promises to pay than could possibly be fulfilled and the result was financial chaos. On war debts Mr. Fisher takes the traditional British attitude that cancellation would bring immediate relief but that, failing cancellation, Britain will eventually pay.

For the past four years, the author concludes, the world has been suffering from the vast accumulated disproportion between promise and performance, but beginning with England's departure from gold in 1931 improvement began. Today, he declares, England is leading the way not only to recovery but towards a new prosperity that will be world-wide and greater than any prosperity man has ever known. "The whole movement is now under way," he says, "and is making slowly but irresistibly towards a prosperity throughout the whole world such as the United States has had a hint of, but which other countries have never yet known."

Written in simple and refreshing manner, the book is obviously not a school or university text but a very readable volume that will appeal to the busy man or woman who appreciates stimulating observation and interpretation by a skilful writer.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

A MANUAL FOR LIBRARIANS. By Marion Villiers Higgins. American Library Association, Chicago. 1935. 582 pp.

This volume is the largest and most important of the various publications by members of the McGill University Library School, and it is one which will find a wide general use as well as take its place as the only reference manual on this complicated and important subject.

The magnitude and complexity of the task which Miss Higgins has accomplished will be appreciated by those who have in the past found it difficult, and at times almost impossible, to obtain the information they wished from Government Documents. The author, who is an instructor in Reference Work and Documents in the McGill University Library School, and is thoroughly qualified for the task, has produced a most useful and practical manual, in which she has collected and classified information obtained through months of research and personal visits to libraries and governmental offices. The arrangement of data and titles is by departments and an index makes it easy to locate the specific information desired.

Beginning with several chapters, historical and explanatory, on the use and care of Documents and the organization of the various Canadian federal bodies which issue publications, Miss Higgins then proceeds by individual departments, with a chapter to each, in which she traces briefly the history and scope of the Department and then lists its publications. So comprehensive and complete a list appears nowhere else in print at the present time.

The experience of both librarians and the public in the search for reference material has abundantly proved

that the more inaccessible or unorganized the material, the more necessary is a descriptive guide to its location and use.

This volume, with its classified arrangement, supplemented by the index, will, it is hoped, have three important effects: in the first place, it should make it comparatively easy for the cataloguer, even in the smaller libraries, to put government documents on the shelves in a rational and accessible arrangement, instead of either keeping them in some make-shift personally acceptable order or dodging the problem altogether and consigning them to a store room. In the second place, it ought to encourage librarians to an effort to fill in gaps and complete their files of federal documents in an attempt to make these national records available to as large a public as possible. Finally, it should provide reference librarians with a welcome key to the extraordinary variety of subjects hidden in Canadian documents, in much the same way that Anne Morris Boyd's volume has proved to many an Open Sesame to United States Government Documents.

The publication of this volume should stimulate the librarian and research worker to further effort, for it is to be hoped that, on some day not too long deferred, the invaluable material here presented will be supplemented by similar lists of Provincial and Municipal Documents, and that the present chaos and neglect will be succeeded by orderly arrangement and systematic use in all parts of the Dominion of Canada.—G. R. L.

ESSAYS OF NOON AND SHADOW

By W. S. Johnson, B.A., B.C.L. Burton's, Montreal, \$1.35.

Most of us, as Gilbert's policeman remarked of the felon, when not engaged in his employment. . . loves to hear the little brooks a-gurgling. . . and listen to the gentle village chime. Certainly Walter S. Johnson, K.C., author of *Essays of Noon and Shadow* seems to in this recently-published series of eight gossamer sketches which unpretentiously verge into the realm of Canadian *belles lettres*. They are the sentimental soliloquies of a wanderer in pleasant places, of a canoeist on quiet waters; they are pervaded by a poetic nostalgia, by a seeking after *temps perdu*, after the simple life such as it is led by the *habitant* in French Canada; they are the reflections of a non-professional writer who very sensibly argues that the soul of man may find and express itself, no matter what his occupation.

"It is not too much to assert," he observes, "that many of us whose business it is not to deal with literature in the making, may yet lead literary lives in the daily quiet search for what we have called the materials of literature." And later: "In the by-paths along the stark white ways of life are to be found shelter if we only knew. . . *Cultivons notre jardin*. Poetry is everywhere, and nature can never be dumb."

Upon such a pleasant premise Mr. Johnson has published a collection of interesting variety, two selections of which are of especial interest to McGill. *Dean Moyse, a Reverie for a Portrait*, and *Eugene Lafleur*. The style of *Leisure to Grow Wise* has a calm cadence in harmony with the beauties it discusses. *The Ale of Poesy* is a book review whose subject's author must itch to reciprocate. Other essays are: *In Dreams the Hebrides*, *All but the Silence Gone*, *A French Orthello*. Two years or so ago Mr. Johnson published *Pastor*

Invictus, or Rebellion at St. Eustache, an historical fragment relating to the affair of 1837 on which he is particularly well informed. It was sympathetically done, provided a fine dramatic theme for his romantic style, and remains uneclipsed, a charming bit of Canadiana.

Examining the two sketches that concern McGill, we find deft and appreciative summations of two characters who contributed much to the university. Both were delivered originally in the form of addresses, and have a free and informal quality that suggests that more such records should be kept. Dean Moyse, ". . . our ideal of the man of letters. . . a truly great teacher. . . simple and direct. . . who had a profound influence over forty generations of students." Eugene Lafleur, professor of law and later of public and private international law in McGill, Mr. Johnson praises with a knowledge and appreciation of his rare qualities that is both personal and professional in its enthusiasm.

THE MEANING AND VARIETIES OF LOVE

By J. W. Bridges, Ph.D., Professor of Psychology, McGill University. Sci-Art Publishers, Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass. 234 pp. \$2.25.

Dr. Bridges has in his earlier writings stressed the importance of recognizing three phases of personality: intellect, temperament and character. Intellect is the knowing aspect which seeks knowledge and understanding through observation and reasoning. Temperament is that part of personality which reacts with feelings and makes us respond with the various emotions. Character is the willing and doing phase of personality which utilizes and exploits reality. In the search for truth he suggests that we cannot depend entirely on intellect which uses the scientific method and thought. The logic of feeling and that of practical reason are equally important in any attempt to comprehend the various aspects of life. This combined approach of intellect and feeling is a very important contribution in methodology since it is a distinct help in bridging the gap which has grown up between the so-called scientific, logical, rational method in contrast with the instinctive, emotional, intuitive attempts to grasp the meaning of life, and it is obvious that an approach of this kind is essential in any attempt to comprehend and appreciate such an important phase of life as *The Meaning and Varieties of Love*.

Beginning with the assumption that social traditions, home influence, special training and individual experience are essential determinants of the attitudes that men and women have to one another, the author proceeds to discuss the significant biological and psychological components that constitute the complex sentiment of love.

The book is divided into two parts: The first deals essentially with a description of the associated factors that are related to the various methods of expression of this sentiment. Due consideration is given here to the physiological and environmental conditions that determine the reaction patterns of different individuals. Such associated elements as the protective drive with its manifestations of altruism, the emotion of tenderness, the drive for power and domination, as well as the elements of jealousy, curiosity and wonder, are presented in their relationship to the various forms of expression of the sentiment of love. In the second part of the book, which the author calls the synoptic and interpretative part, he attempts to delineate the course and outcome of

love, some of the conflicts associated with it and a consideration of its ultimate meaning. He suggests that the cultural level of a society may be measured by the degree to which biological functions have been superseded by developmental and aesthetic values and proceeds to differentiate between what he calls romantic or dualistic, and aesthetic love. The former is developed on the basis of such associated elements as fear, aversion or disgust for the physical aspects of this sentiment and results in repression of the drive with consequent perversities and paradoxical expressions of this feeling. Aesthetic love, which is based on acceptance of biological facts and is developed through the artistic elaboration of feeling and behaviour is, in the author's opinion, the highest product of evolution and is found only in what he calls effectively developed and unfolded personalities.

The material in this book is exceedingly well arranged and attractively presented, and the poetic references are particularly well chosen. The disarming manner in which the less conventional attitudes to this problem are presented, the very lucid and persuasive style employed and the original attempt to gain both intellectual and effective insight into the meaning of this all important phase of life, make this book a particularly valuable contribution to the recent literature on this subject.—*B. S.*

THE LAW OF DELICTS

By H. C. Goldenberg, M.A., B.C.L. Wilson & Lafleur, Limited, Montreal. 155 pp. \$2.50.

Mr. Goldenberg, who is a graduate of the McGill Law School, and Sessional Lecturer in Economics and Political Science in McGill University, has in this small text stated with great conciseness and clarity the cardinal principles of the law of Delicts, —offences and quasi-offences—in Quebec, and cited the leading cases to point the doctrine. Much more could have been said and numerous avenues investigated; but the author set himself to the narrower task of stating rules which it is important to be able to seize and act upon quickly. And he has succeeded admirably.

The basic principle is that of *alterum non laedere*; the general duty, irrespective of contract, not to cause injury without lawful excuse; to act with care, to protect, to warn; in the sense that we have no more right to be awkward, careless, thoughtless, than we have to be dishonest. In our French law we sum one phase of the matter in the concept of the *bon père de famille*, in those cases where, e.g., an employer has others in his care as employees. The sanction is the civil responsibility to repair or compensate for the damage which results from failure to take care.

A more complex civilization has widened the area of duty and responsibility; and various Codes have tried to extend the categories of fault, with the intent that none shall be omitted. Thus the new German Code requires thirty articles to formulate its law of torts. The Quebec Civil Code still requires but four; and the very voice of Justinian echoes in its central text: "Every person capable of discerning right from wrong is responsible for the damage caused by his fault to another, whether by positive act, imprudence, neglect or want of skill." When that text was formulated in 1866, summing our ancient law, the modern machine age was only in its infancy; and the radio, aeroplanes, automobiles, the electrification of cities and railroads, the multitudinous expansion of industry, unknown.

Yet the courts, with great skill, imagination and intelligence have dealt with the novel and complex cases arising under modern conditions, aided only by the general rule; finding here capacity and the duty to discern right from wrong, and there fault due to imprudence, neglect or want of skill. In the true line of tradition was the recent decision that a girl driving an automobile was in the circumstances negligent and derelict of duty, because she was smoking a cigarette and thereby hindered in her driving.

The doctrine of common fault, and the distinctions made by Quebec law and English common law, are clearly set out by Mr. Goldenberg. Where both parties have been at fault, the courts in Quebec are guided not so much by definite rules as by weighing the facts and circumstances. It is worthy of note that the English rule is derived from Roman law; while the Quebec rule is based on French law which departed from the Roman precedent. Here, we divide the responsibility. The plaintiff who also has been at fault does not necessarily see his suit dismissed: he bears a proportion of the loss, in the degree in which he and the defendant were to blame; but he will not succeed where the accident would not have happened but for his own want of prudence. "The problem of the civil law is to determine the relative blame-worthiness of the parties in order to apportion the damage; the problem of the English law is to determine the cause of the damage."

One of the most interesting chapters deals with vicarious responsibility, which sets up a presumption of fault. The incidence of the presumption, the shifting of the burden of proof, the distinction that, in the case of inanimate things, the damage must be caused by the thing itself without external intervention, are carefully and fully dealt with.

Here, as throughout, the author's capacity for brief and clear statement of principles, is manifest. This reviewer has no hesitation in warmly recommending Mr. Goldenberg's excellent and useful presentation of his subject.—*Walter S. Johnson.*

EPIDEMICS AND CROWD DISEASES

By Major Greenwood, D.Sc., F.R.C.P., F.R.S. Williams & Norgate Ltd. London, 21/.

In this book the layman is presented with a peculiarly technical subject. The task of writing it is therefore a difficult one, even assuming the layman to have the keenness of a well educated mind, but there are circumstances which lighten the difficulty. The subject, in spite of its technicality has a general appeal which medical matters usually lack. This is illustrated in the author's definition of epidemiology, which he shows to be a study of disease *en masse*, not of the unit, which is the individual patient. Epidemiological data, therefore, are often found to be historical facts familiar to all; the Great Plague, for instance, the great cholera and small-pox epidemics, to say nothing of local epidemics in most large cities.

The technical side of epidemiology involves the statistical methods which are used to digest the facts provided by these events. Not that the methods are purely retrospective. A skilled epidemiologist will use his facts not only to trace the source of an epidemic and record its history, but to forecast its duration.

But perhaps the most important help to the reader is Professor Greenwood's ability to present his subject attractively. That reader must indeed be hard to please who will not find his interest awakened and sustained by this book. Details of its content cannot be given here. Its general plan divides it into two parts, the first dealing with General Principles and Methods, and the second with Special Illustrations—certain selected diseases. Professor Greenwood makes very little demand on knowledge of disease, although he quite rightly thinks that the amount of guidance obtainable from an encyclopaedia or textbook would be helpful. He thinks that "if one has some picture of what is happening to the individuals of the group the story becomes more interesting. Educated people who are not 'doctors' seem to me what Count Fosco said all Englishmen were, cautious in the wrong place." And then he goes on to show that epidemiological problems really need little more than logic and common sense "of which the medical profession has no monopoly." In the chapter on Influenza the author shows us how difficult it is to place this disease in its proper place amongst past epidemics, except within the last hundred years. The outbreaks of the so-called English Sweats in the 16th century were probably influenza. Then too, the difficulty of defining the cause in influenza is immense, so much so that cosmic forces have been freely incriminated. These, however, Professor Greenwood firmly refuses to discuss.

The book can be readily recommended to the general reader who is interested in the "communal aspects of health and disease."—H. E. Macdermot.

ESSENTIALS OF INFANT FEEDING AND PAEDIATRIC PRACTICE

By Henry P. Wright, B.A., M.D.; Oxford University Press; 212 pages; \$3.75.

The present volume is one of the well-known series of Oxford Medical Publications. It provides, in a little over two hundred pages, concise, practical and authoritative information about the problems connected with infant nutrition and its disturbances; the common methods of prevention of disease in children, and the various therapeutic measures adapted in the management and cure of disease in the young.

A consideration of the growth development, physiology and hygiene of infants is followed by a more detailed discussion of feeding (breast and artificial); of the disturbances of nutrition and their proper management, with a chapter devoted to acid-base balance. Prematurity and the deficiency diseases each fill a chapter, and the last section of the book is given over to miscellaneous questions of practice with a most useful chapter on therapy as practised with infants and children.

The author, Dr. H. P. Wright, is lecturer in the Department of Paediatrics, McGill Faculty of Medicine, a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and Physician-in-Chief of the Montreal Children's Hospital.

—R. L.

Books Received

Whalers of the Midnight Sun. By A. G. Villiers. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

The Revolutionary Emperor. By S. K. Padover. Thos. Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto.

New Governments in Europe. By Raymond Leslie Buell. Thos. Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto.

The Romance of Reality. By Janet Chance. Thos. Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto.

Science and the Spirit of Man. By Friend and Feibleman. Thos. Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto.

Employment Research. By Leonard C. Marsh. Oxford University Press, Toronto.

Modern Anthropology versus Biblical Statements on Human Origin. By Sir Ambrose Fleming. Harrison and Sons, Ltd., London.

The Grads.*

(Tune—John Brown's Body)

1

We all went to college many, many years ago,
Where, of course, we studied what a young man ought
to know,
Learned a word of Latin—and a formula or so,
And now we're the great, great grads.

First we took matriculation,
Then the dread initiation,
Add a touch of education,
And now we're the great, great grads.

2

Some made smells in Chemistry, and now are B.Sc.'s,
Some were soldiers of the King and now are O.B.E.'s,
Some got fired at Christmas-time and now are LL.D.'s,
And now they're the great, great grads.

Some have held important stations,
Some still live upon relations,
Some (not many) make donations,
And now they're the great, great grads.

3

There are grads down in the Tropics, there are grads quite
near the Pole;
A few are multimillionaires, and many on the dole,
But all just love to listen round the Union's flowing bowl,
To the tales of the great, great grads.

Mr. Meighen's great oration,
Harmony and fumigation,
Make a worthy celebration,
For the night of the great, great grads.

*Written by T. H. Matthews, M.A., University Registrar, "The Grads" was sung for the first time at the Sixth Annual Alumni Smoker of the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society held in the McGill Union on March 30, 1935.

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Graduates' Society Nominations

The following nominations have been made by the Nominating Committee in accordance with Article I, Section I, of the By-Laws of the Council of the Society. The elections are conducted during July, August and September, when ballots will be sent out to each member of the Society from the Executive Office. Additional nominations for any office, or for the election of representative to the Board of Governors, signed by at least fifteen members of the Society entitled to vote for such nominations, will also be placed on the ballot if received before July 10.

NOMINATIONS

Terms to date from the annual meeting of the Society in October, 1935

For Representative on the Board of Governors. Term 3 years.

George F. Stephens, M.D. '07.
Superintendent, Winnipeg General Hospital, Winnipeg.

For Second Vice-President. Term 2 years.

Hon. Mr. Justice Gregor Barclay, B.A. '06, B.C.L. '09.
Judge of the Court of King's Bench, Province of Quebec.

For Honorary Secretary. Term 2 years.

Douglas C. Abbott, B.C.L. '21.
Advocate. Partner in firm of Phelan, Fleet, Robertson & Abbott, Montreal.

C. Sydney Lyman, B.A. '05.
Lyman's Limited, Montreal.

For Honorary Treasurer. Term 2 years.

G. W. Bourke, B.A. '17.
Chief Actuary, Sun Life Assurance Company, Montreal.
T. B. Heney, B.A. '11, B.C.L. '14, K.C.
Barrister. Member of firm of Hague, Heney & Hague, Montreal.

For Members of the Executive Committee. Two to be elected. Term 2 years.

Mrs. A. F. Byers, B.A. '05.
Montreal.
E. B. Chandler, M.D. '21.
Physician, Montreal.
G. C. Draper, B.Sc. '14.
Insurance Broker, Montreal.
E. R. Parkins, B.A. '03, B.C.L. '07, K.C.
Advocate, Montreal.
A. E. Sargent, B.Sc. '13.
National Breweries Ltd., Montreal.

For Members of the Council. Five to be elected. Term 2 years.

Miss L. Hope Barrington, B.A. '29.
A. C. Boak, B.Sc. '30.
R. Boyer, B.Sc. (Arts) '30, Ph.D. '33.
C. H. Cheasley, B.A. '28, M.A. '29.
F. W. Cowie, B.A.Sc. '86.
K. H. Forbes, B.Sc. '21.
W. S. Fry, B.A. '28.
Chas. A. Hale, B.A. '09, B.C.L. '12.
A. B. McEwen, B.Sc. '12.
S. Boyd Millen, B.A. '27, B.C.L. '30.
S. D. Pierce, B.A. '22, B.C.L. '25.
R. E. Stavert, B.Sc. '14.

Contributors to this Issue

Dr. W. W. Chipman, who introduces the University's new Principal and Vice-Chancellor to readers of *The McGill News* in his article *Morgan of McGill*, is one of the Governors of the University who was charged with the task of selecting a successor to the late Sir Arthur Currie. His duties in this connection took him to England and he was in the Old Country when Chancellor (now Sir Edward) Beatty announced that Arthur Eustace Morgan had been appointed to the post. Dr. Chipman, who is also Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, received his M.D. from Edinburgh University and, in 1911, he was graduated from McGill with the degree of M.D.C.M. (ad eundem). The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred upon him by the University of Wales, and by Pittsburgh, Acadia and McGill universities.

John T. Hackett, K.C., M.P., President of the Graduates' Society of McGill University, who writes about *The Jubilee*, was graduated from McGill in 1909 with the degree of Civil Law. He sits in the House of Commons for the constituency of Stanstead in the Province of Quebec.

D. A. L. MacDonald, author of the article entitled *The New Football Coaching Board*, entered McGill in 1920 as a student in the Faculty of Applied Science and, after two sessions with the engineers, transferred to the School of Commerce, finally ending his scholastic career with the Class of Arts '27. During his undergraduate days he was Sports Editor and Managing Editor of the *McGill Daily*, and a contributor to several Red and White Revues. Summer work

with the *Montreal Gazette* paved the way for a career in the sports department of that newspaper where he manages to keep in touch with McGill athletics as part of his daily duties.

Dr. Frederick J. Tees, who is officially connected with McGill as Lecturer in Surgery, has followed the fortunes of the University's track, football and hockey teams for years. As a track man in his undergraduate days and, more recently, as Honorary President of the Track Club, he is well-qualified to write about the *Retirement of Tom Graydon*. He was graduated from McGill with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1901 and four years later he received his M.D. He is attending physician to the senior football team.

Philip J. Turner, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.A.I.C., Professor of Building Construction in the McGill School of Architecture, who contributes *The Architects' Competition for a University Gymnasium*, acted as Professional Advisor to the Board of Assessors and to the Committee which conducted the competition.

Emile Vaillancourt, writer of *Unity of Origin—Unity of Sentiment*, is a Doctor (honoris causa) of the University of Caen, France. He is widely-known as the Special Representative of the Minister of Roads of the Province of Quebec for tourist activity.

Miss Marion Young—who asks *Why Not Tell Them?*—was graduated from McGill with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1919. After graduation she spent some time as a newspaper reporter and is now employed in the Montreal office of an advertising agency.

KING'S JUBILEE MEDALS

Among the hundreds of Canadian recipients of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee Medal, awarded on May 6, were many graduates of the University as well as others upon whom McGill has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The complete list cannot be published in these columns but among those presented with the King's decoration were: E. W. (now Sir Edward) Beatty, Chancellor of McGill; John T. Hackett, K.C., M.P., President of the Graduates' Society of McGill University; Dr. H. W. Johnston, Chairman of the Editorial Board of *The McGill News*; Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Quebec City; Hon. W. J. P. MacMillan, Charlottetown; Canon F. G. Scott, Quebec; Sir Lyman P. Duff, Ottawa; Sir Robert Falconer, Toronto; Miss Winnifred Kydd, Kingston; Col. W. C. Hyde, Lt.-Col. E. B. Q. Buchanan, Lt.-Col. A. E. London, Dr. Frank D. Adams, Dr. A. T. Bazin, Dr. H. S. Birkett, Mr. Justice W. L. Bond, Lt.-Col. Wilfrid Bovey, Rt. Rev. J. C. Farthing, Chief Justice R. A. E. Greenshields, Mr. Justice C. G. MacKinnon, Hon. Cyrus Macmillan, and Dr. J. C. Meakins, all of Montreal.

McGill Shares in His Majesty's Birthday Honours

(Continued from Page 16)

in 1921 the University conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He is Chancellor of the University of British Columbia.

Dr. Charles S. Fosbery, retiring headmaster of Lower Canada College, Montreal, was made an officer of the Order of the British Empire "for services to education and music." The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by McGill University in 1926.

Mrs. Mary T. Chapman, of Vernon, B.C., who was graduated from McGill in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, was made a member of the Order of the British Empire in recognition of her voluntary welfare service in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia.

DINNER TO GRADUATING CLASSES

Late in May officers of the Parent Society, and of the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society, tendered a dinner to the Presidents of the Graduating Classes of 1935.

Those present were: John T. Hackett, K.C., M.P., President; Dr. F. S. Patch, First Vice-President; Fraser S. Keith, Honorary Secretary; James S. Cameron, Hugh A. Crombie and Dr. Allen Thompson, members of the Executive Committee, all of the Parent Society; the following members of the Montreal Branch: Prof. W. G. McBride, Vice-President; Prof. O. N. Brown, Honorary Secretary; H. E. Herschorn, Honorary Treasurer; Dr. J. C. Flanagan, Eric Cushing, L. H. Ballantyne, B. B. Claxton and Dr. G. W. Halpenny, all members of the Executive Council of the Branch; Mrs. John Rhind, President of the Alumnae Society; G. B. Glassco, Executive Secretary of the Graduates' Society; and the following class representatives: Miss Mary Hamilton, Permanent Class President R.V.C. '35; Miss Janet Hamilton, Class President, R.V.C., Session '34-'35; Louis Johnson, Class President, Arts and Science, Session '34-'35; Cecil F. Carsley, Permanent Class President, Arts and Science '35; J. Brendan O'Connor, Permanent Class President, Law '35; F. Gorman, Class President, Commerce, Session '34-'35; J. H. Ingham, Vice-President, Engineering '35; J. E. VanVliet, Class President, Dentistry, Session '34-'35; Philip J. Gitnick, Permanent Class President, Dentistry, '35; D. Lorne Gales, President, Students' Council.

PROF. LLOYD THANKS COLLEAGUES

Dr. Francis E. Lloyd, Emeritus Professor of Botany, and Mrs. Lloyd, wish to express their deep appreciation of the very generous action of Prof. Lloyd's colleagues, who have made it possible for them to visit Australia. The purpose of the trip is scientific and Prof. Lloyd is gratified that it will enable him to examine in the field a number of Australian species of plants in which he is interested, thus adding greatly to his ability to render something like a complete account of the genus *Utricularia*.

Principal Morgan Fêted at Banquet in London

(Continued from Page 13)

"Gentlemen, I cannot tell you how grateful I am to you for all you have done and said this evening. I cannot tell you with what trepidation I take up the great task you have given me, but I do thank you for the strength which you have given me. I go full of ambition for McGill, and seeing the temper in which I am received, indicated by this evening's proceedings, I can go with hope." (Applause.)

* * * *

After the toast to the King had been proposed by the chairman, W. M. Birks, he referred to the gathering as "a milestone in the history of the second century of Old McGill," and called upon the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, P.C., M.P., formerly Secretary of State for the Dominions to propose the toast to Canada.

The Dominion, Hon. Mr. Amery said, is a country with three centuries of romantic and stirring history in its present home, and long centuries of tradition, both in the British Isles and France, behind the history that has shaped the Canada of the present day. Addressing himself particularly to Principal Morgan, he continued:

"At the same time it is a nation that thinks even more of its future than of its past, and a nation destined to have a remarkable future in the new age of the world which is just opening, and on the threshold of which you are going to associate your fortunes and your endeavours with those of Canada. . . . I venture to think that that strong tradition of Imperial Nationalism which has made Canada what she is up to date, is going to guide her and keep her in the whole development of the British Commonwealth in the new age that is opening. It is in that spirit that I should like to give you the toast of the Dominion of Canada, a great Imperial nation, in the van of things cultural and intellectual, things economic, and in political organizations in the Commonwealth of Nations and through the Commonwealth of Nations for the good of mankind."

The Rt. Hon. Lord Greenwood, K.C., P.C., a native of Whitby, Ontario, and brother-in-law of Hon. Mr. Amery, responded to the toast as a loyal son of the University of Toronto who appreciated "the magnificent position of McGill in the history not only of Canada but of the New World."

To Principal Morgan, he said: "I envy you the opportunity you have at McGill. I think it is a wonderful thing to be the head of a great University. You have in your charge the making of thousands of the growing men and women of that great Dominion of Canada. Every eye watches the Principal; every word counts; and every career is affected by what he says and does. In the Middle Ages, the bishops guided; in these days, the heads of the universities have an equal position in the development of any civilized country."

The toast to McGill University was proposed by Sir Edward Peacock, G.C.V.O., a native of Glengarry County, Ontario. Speaking as a Queen's man, whose father attended McGill University, Sir Edward pointed out that "McGill was founded by citizens of Montreal,

and throughout the time since then it has been maintained and nobly supported largely by citizens of Montreal. McGill, Reford, Molson, were names in the early days, and it is pleasant to realize that throughout the years since some of them have always been still connected with McGill."

Continuing, he said: "The University set its standards high from the beginning and maintained them, and so it has been by no means a local Montreal university though so ably supported by Montreal. In addition to a good standard, it has also always been fortunate, so far as I can remember, in having on its staff one or two people who were real characters; and that I have always regarded as one of the most important things in a university: men who may have been eminent in their own profession or may not, but who were the kind of men who must impress themselves and have a great influence over young men.

"There was Rutherford, who is, I suppose, the greatest scientist in the English-speaking world today. He was at McGill. I do not know whether any of you here knew John MacNaughton. Anybody who, as I did, knew that delightful, irresponsible, red-headed Highland Scotsman—whom Queen's very reluctantly gave to McGill—will realize that even the stupidest boy who passed under his influence must have learnt something of the meaning of the divine fire. Then there is my old friend and colleague, Stephen Leacock. I do not know what Stephen is like as a professor. I have no doubt he is quite good. It would not matter if he was not. He is a great fellow and a great character.

"Arts, I suppose, was predominant at the beginning of the history of McGill. Very soon the School of Medicine began to come to the fore, and from that time to this I do not think anybody will disagree with me in saying that the McGill School of Medicine has been the first school in Canada, and I suppose one of the great schools of the world."

Referring to the late Sir Arthur Currie, Sir Edward added: "He was not a great scholar, but he was a great man, and in spite of the fact that he had not studied the humanities he was full of them. More than most men he had the spirit of the humanities, and he was a great leader, and so he transmitted it to his people."

He assured Principal Morgan that he would find at McGill a Chancellor "who is a grand fellow"; saying: "He is able. He is single-minded. He is intelligent. He has practical ability, but he has also a love of the best things, and I do not know any man I would rather have at my shoulder.

"He will find also a Board of Governors—men like Mr. Birks—who will back him up nobly, and he will find in Montreal a group of citizens who have never yet let McGill down, and never will. Gentlemen, I give you the toast of McGill University, and I couple with it the name of Dr. Chipman."

Dr. W. W. Chipman responded in the name of the Governors, the undergraduate body, and the graduates of McGill. The University, he pointed out, is an old school; its centenary was celebrated in 1921.

"And she is a national school," he went on, "the only national school that Canada possesses. She is free and independent from any political or sectarian influence. Of course, we have to pay for our independence. McGill is a privately endowed institution, but speaking for the

English-speaking people of Montreal, they have a great pride in their University. May I pay a special tribute to our French-Canadian brethren and to the University of Montreal and of Laval. I am sure, Mr. Principal, that in the future these Universities will develop more closely together than ever before. The future of our country lies with these two peoples.

"Our former benefactors have been James McGill himself, that Scotch fur trader; Lord Strathcona and Mount Stephen, the Redpaths, the Refords, the Molsons and Sir William Macdonald. I have named only a few, and there are others to succeed them. Friends we have, friends not in name only but in deeds and in generosity. I left New York three weeks ago. I saw there our Chancellor, and he said to me: 'You get the right man. You get the right Principal, and you need not worry about the finance.'

"Mr. Birks, Mr. Black and I feel we have secured the right Principal. (Applause.) We have performed our share of the bargain, and now it is up to our Chancellor and to our friends in Montreal, and I have implicit faith that they will do their share.

"I have spoken of McGill as a national school. It is really international. Our three thousand students are drawn everywhere from our great Dominion. Many come from Newfoundland, from the British West Indies, and the United States. We really are an international school. May I at this time say that from the beginning McGill in its aims, its ideals and its methods has been framed closely upon the British tradition. It is our intention and our resolve to keep it so. We have implicit faith in the British standards of education, and, to use a phrase, we have faith that Great Britain not only can produce the goods but can deliver them. So tonight we are deeply pleased. We are pleased with our new Principal, with his ability and with his achievement; and we are also pleased that he will of necessity perpetuate the British tradition, of which I spoke.

"Now may I pay just a small tribute to our late Principal. Sir Arthur Currie was a large man. He was a distinguished soldier, and he was a great principal. He embodied within himself the qualities that make for a nation's manhood, and he impressed upon us both by precept and example these things. He served our University for some twelve years, and then in the very midst of his labours his sun set while it was yet day. His untimely death cut short the work that he had in view, but he has left behind him a great memorial, not only his memory in the University but in all Canadian hearts. (Applause.)

"During the interval—you recall that he died in November one and a half years ago—our Chancellor, with his several deans, has carried on, and he has done very much to finish this work, done very much in the way of reconditioning our finance. It is not so bad. Our budget last year was \$1,360,000. We paid it all, and then some.

"May I say that Mr. Beatty probably is one of the busiest men in Canada, and yet he has taken this extra time to do these things, to recondition our finance, to revise our statutes, and then to change and improve our curriculum. As I say, he is one of the busiest men that I know, and yet he has taken this time to do these things. How true it is that if you want things done, get a busy man to do them. I know full well how glad he will be

to lay this extra burden down upon the shoulders of our new Principal.

"Life has changed for us all during these latter years, the latter half of our own generation. But for no polity and for no organization has it changed so much as for that of the university. The university has been drawn so much closer to, so much more in contact with, the needs of our national life. I suppose in this perplexed world the great need is for men, sound, sane and well-trained men, and surely it is the supreme duty of any university to help to supply them. You know, McGill is an academic outpost of our great Empire, and it is her duty to provide a share of such men, loyal, sagacious and far-seeing. She has done it in the past, and I feel sure that under our new Principal she will add to this duty in the future. She will add to her quota of men and women who will serve the Empire and the world itself."

Proposing the toast to the new Principal, the Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B., P.C., said, in part: "Some twenty-two years ago—it is almost exactly twenty-two years ago—I was in a position not altogether unlike that in which you are tonight, about to go out to McGill. I knew it. I knew the University. I knew Montreal. I had been there before, and I was confident that there I would find a sphere for work and great happiness. I went, and I was not disappointed. I found there on the personal side a friendship and a welcome far beyond anything that I had expected, and I am certain that you will find the same. I found there something quite different from anything I had met in Scotland or in Ireland—two countries of this strange group of British Isles in which I had taught. I found there a keenness, an enthusiasm, an earnestness which was in itself an almost intoxicating stimulant.

"I found students anxious to learn. But I found something more. I found a view of the British Empire, grander, larger, more vivid, than any I had met at that time in this country. We were still—those were the days before the war,—rather doubtful of ourselves, perhaps a little doubtful of the Empire. I met in Canada, in McGill, no doubts at all. Keenness, enthusiasm, understanding, implanted there by a series of men, for it is the men that count, who had vision, who had seen the world from the angle of a new world: not men who were tired with looking in on themselves and on their own country and in on Europe with all its troubles and its great distresses, because the troubles and distresses of Europe are by no means new.

"I almost find it within myself, Principal and Vice-Chancellor Elect, to envy you. You are going to a great task. You are going to one of the great tasks in the whole Empire. Seething along the frontier of Canada is the tide of Americanism, and the Americans are a great people, but they are different from us. They are not British. You will hold one of the outposts of Empire, and on you will devolve great Imperial responsibilities. You are going to be the first citizen of Montreal in a few years, if you fill the post as I am certain you will fill it. You are going to have on your shoulders leadership. You are going to be one of the figures of the Empire. You cannot avoid it. You are either that or nothing as Principal of McGill. It is there. It is waiting for you. And it is grand to see such a man as you are, as your record proves you to be, just starting out to pick up those duties.

"Round you, you will find men similar to these you have met, as the Governors you have seen, who will help you; and you are going to find in the Chancellor of the University one of the men whom I regard as one of the great men of the Empire. (Applause.) It is not always in politics only that you find these men. But the Chancellor, who will treat you as a friend and colleague, you will find to be greater than many a man whose name is blazoned in large type on many papers throughout the world.

"And you will find among the professorial staff, among the lecturers, as you will find among the students, strong characters, different in many ways from those that I met when I was a teacher in this country, more stimulating, more vigorous, in some ways more simple, in every way more earnest. You have a great chance. You have a great opportunity. You are a lucky man, and it is as that that I congratulate you."

Sir Auckland's remarks were supported by Dr. H. J. W. Hetherington, M.A., LL.D., J.P., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Liverpool, who said: "My friend, Mr. Morgan, is one of those people—I never can make up my mind whether they are happy or unhappy—who has not got it in him to do less than his best. He will never be at less than his very fine best in what he does for McGill. . . . We know him as a scholar and as a teacher. But most of his friends—most of those whom are concerned with the universities in this country—think of him now mainly as a university administrator. . .

"If I were asked to single out those qualities which most distinguish the new Principal, I think that I should specify three. He has energy, the energy of the thoughtful: he has a passion for orderliness—he knows how things should be done and sees that they are done in that way: and he has imagination, fine, constructive imagination, which can envisage a plan and can subordinate everything to the execution of that plan. I have not any doubt at all that one of the things which has most attracted him has just been the imaginative vision of the greatness of the opportunity that is offered by service in one of the great Imperial Universities and one of the great cities of the Empire.

"I have no doubt that McGill will find a most worthy successor to a long line of distinguished teachers and administrators. I might venture to add one more word. Mr. Morgan is taking to McGill not only himself—and that is a good gift—he is taking a wife. I am not going to talk about Mrs. Morgan here, but I can tell you that in her he is taking a gift quite equal, perhaps more than equal, to the gift that he is taking in himself. I know that she will in her own way and in her own sphere win a position and an affection that will bring to the University and to the city, perhaps even to the Dominion, a strength and a sincerity that will be quite invaluable."

The Architects' Competition for a University Gymnasium

(Continued from Page 29)

(Ottawa), H. G. Hughes (Ottawa), Geo. T. Hyde, M. M. Kalman, J. L. Kingston (Ottawa), Harold R. Little, W. K. G. Lyman, G. H. MacDonald (Edmonton), A. S. MacDuff, E. S. Marotte and F. Consiglio, F. L. S. Mayers (New York), John C. Merrett, Robert S. Morris

(Toronto), A. J. C. Paine, Frank Peden, Alfred L. Perry, G. McL. Pitts, F. G. Robb, S. M. Sproule, Grattan Thompson, H. A. I. Valentine, L. A. Watt (Ste. Anne de Bellevue), F. H. Wilkes (Toronto), G. E. Wilson and George Auld, P. R. Wilson. Except where otherwise stated, the abovementioned architects are residents of Montreal.

No record of this competition would be complete without a reference to the Endowment Fund Committee of the McGill University Graduates' Endowment Fund. It was due to the efforts of this Committee in 1931 that the Graduates' Society, the University, and the Trustees of the Fund, were induced to collaborate in the formation of plans for the revival of the scheme to provide McGill University with a gymnasium. The money required for carrying out the competition (approximately \$3,500) was allotted by the Board of Trustees of the Fund.

TO PLAY ON MCGILL TENNIS COURTS

The Senior Provincial Championships of the Province of Quebec Lawn Tennis Association, which are to be held during the week ending July 6, will take place on the courts of the McGill Tennis Club. The principal reasons for the selection of the McGill courts were the ample back court space and the excellent condition of the playing surface.

Major D. Stuart Forbes, Athletics Manager, has requested *The McGill News* to point out that the courts are available for use by clubs or individuals. Rates to graduates are: Season, \$10; Limited, \$7.50; and 30-day membership, \$5.

Why Not Tell Them?

(Continued from Page 26)

All these considerations place a burden of selection on the employer and, unfortunately, he does not always realize that it exists. Too often he expects the university to produce a ready-made automaton that will fit comfortably into any groove convenient to him, and, when he makes a mistake in selection, he considers the university at fault. Far less difficulty would be experienced, and considerably fewer misfits would be developed, if he could be given a clearer understanding of what the university does, and does not, attempt to accomplish in training its students. If he can be made to see that in selecting employees he must distinguish between openings for workers who are to remain contentedly within narrow limitations, and places for those he wishes to progress through successive stages to a more distant destination, then he can choose his men accordingly. His enlightenment should be, at least to some extent, the university's responsibility.

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Under direction of John J. Weatherseed, A.R.C.O., McGill Conservatory of Music. *Sailing* from Quebec, July 12, EMPRESS OF BRITAIN. *Sailing* from Liverpool, August 15, on S.S. DUCHESS OF BEDFORD.

Three days at Paris, to Cologne, by the Rhine to Mainz, Heidelberg, Munich to see "Meistersinger", "Figaro" and "Lohengrin", Salzburg for "Tristan and Isolde", Beethoven Concert, "Everyman", "Falstaff" and "Rosenkavalier", 2 full days each at Vienna and Berlin, 4 days in London, Stratford-on-Avon for Shakespeare Festival, Malvern to see "Volpone", and Liverpool.

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Class Notes

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF SCIENCE '85

Two of the seven members of the Class of Science '85 celebrate the 50th anniversary of their graduation this year. The other five have passed to the Great Beyond, two of them within the last few months.

The two survivors are J. S. Jude Routhier, who spent his entire business life on the staff of the Department of Public Works, Canada, now living in retirement in Ottawa; and Edward P. Mathewson, secretary of the Class, who is Professor of Administration in the Mineral Industry at the University of Arizona, in Tucson. Prof. Mathewson spent most of his life as metallurgist and manager of metallurgical works in the United States, and also travelled extensively as a consulting metallurgist, living for two years in South America.

The other five members of the Class, now dead, were: Samuel Fortier, Thomas W. Lesage, Ernest McCourt Macy, Hedley Vicars Thompson, and Charles William Trenholme. Mr. Fortier's specialty was hydraulic engineering and the application of water in irrigation; for many years he was chief of irrigation investigations for the Department of the Interior of the United States. Mr. Lesage, prominent as a hydraulic engineer with the Montreal Water Works Department, whose death is recorded in this issue, lived in retirement in the Town of LaSalle, Montreal suburb, during recent years, serving his community as an alderman. Mr. Macy, whose death is also recorded in this issue, spent the greater part of his life in the employ of the International Paper Company and passed his declining years in retirement in Berlin, N.H. Mr. Thompson made his mark as a bridge designer in the United States and Canada. Mr. Trenholme, who, early in his career, gave considerable attention to mining and quarrying, was for many years the head of a prosperous business in Montreal which supplied lime to the building trades.

ARTS '03

The whereabouts and activities of a number of members of the graduating class of Arts '03 are reported by Dr. Gerhard R. Lomer, M.A., Ph.D., University Librarian, who is secretary of the Class.

Col. Wilfrid Bovey, O.B.E., LL.B., D.Litt., Director of Extra-Mural Relations at McGill, is President of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild and of the Montreal Council, Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L. He is a Director of the Department of Education, Montreal Board of Trade, and of the Canadian Geographical Society; Vice-President of the Canadian Society for Commercial Education, and a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.

Dakers Cameron has practised as a Notary in Montreal since 1919.

G. P. Couture, K.C., has practised as a barrister in Montreal since 1906. Photography is one of his hobbies and this year he holds the office of Chairman of the Montreal Camera Club.

Rev. Dr. M. B. Davidson has been Minister of Central Presbyterian Church, Galt, Ont., since 1914. He received the Degree of D.D. at the Convocation of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, in April, 1934.

William L. Holman, who has been Professor of Bacteriology in the University of Toronto since 1928, has been teaching this subject since 1911. Previously, he held posts at Pittsburgh, Pa., Stanford, California, and Baltimore, Md. His son, Donald, is a student at the Royal Military College, Kingston.

Rev. F. Charles Ireland has been Rector of St. Philip's Church, Montreal West, since March 1, 1926. His son graduated from McGill with the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce in 1929, while his daughter graduated with the Class of Arts '34 and, during the session 1934-35, was a student in the McGill Library School.

Walter S. Johnson, K.C., a member of the Editorial Board of *The McGill News*, issued Volume II of his *Conflict of Laws* in December, 1934, and a work on French Mediaeval Justice in August of the same year. Both publications have been welcomed by the legal profession in Canada and the United States.

Mrs. Gordon S. Raphael, who graduated as Euphemia L. McLeod, has recently celebrated the Silver Anniversary of her marriage which took place early in 1910. A resident of Vancouver, she has a son studying Applied Science, and a daughter in Arts, at the University of British Columbia. Mrs. Raphael is Organizer of the Provincial Parent-Teacher Federation of British Columbia, a former Vice-President of the same organization, and ex-President of the Federation's Vancouver Branch.

Mrs. William J. Smith, who graduated as Helen B. Gass, has been married since 1910 and lives in Armstrong, B.C. Her eldest son is a third year student in Mining Engineering at the University of Alberta. Mrs. Smith was elected a member of the Armstrong School Board in January, 1935.

Rev. G. W. H. Troop, has been Rector of Calvary Church, Ashland, Kentucky, since October, 1932. Since graduation he has had a varied career. He took his A.M. at Harvard in 1917 for work done in 1912-14; he served overseas as an officer in the Royal Grenadiers, of Toronto, and in the Royal Fusiliers, from 1916 to 1919; he was in the Unitarian Ministry in England (Warwick and Manchester) from 1919 to 1925, spending 1922-23 in study at Manchester College, Oxford; from 1925 to 1927 he did graduate work in psychology at Harvard; he was in the book business in Boston and New York during the years 1927 to 1932; and, in the latter year, he returned to the Episcopal Ministry and settled in Kentucky.

Mrs. H. S. Williams, who graduated as Katherine F. Wisdom, is teaching French at Mr. Allison Ladies' College, Sackville, N.B., having been assistant in the University's French Department since 1922. Her daughter, Relief, graduated from McGill in Arts in 1934 with Honors in English and History, and is now studying for her M.A. in History.

Dr. G. R. Lomer attended the Second International Congress of Librarians and Bibliographers held in Madrid-Barcelona, Spain, last month (May 19 to 30) as a delegate of the American Library Association. While in Europe, he will also attend the meeting of the Museums Association in Brussels, Belgium. The Editorial Committee of the American Library Association has asked him to prepare an exhaustive report on "International Library Service."

SCIENCE '05

In response to a circular letter to the members of this class the following information was received:

H. H. Archibald, who lives in Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, is President of Archibald Brothers, shoe manufacturers. He is also agent for the Imperial Life Insurance Company. He has a large family, mostly boys, and has devoted considerable time to philosophical study, and taken an interest in public affairs. He has written several articles on applied economics.

E. W. Bowness, who is Vice-President (in charge of operation) of the Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company, Calgary, is also interested in North Western Utilities, Limited; Canadian Utilities, Limited; and the Union Power Company. He expects to attend the C.G.A. convention in Quebec, and the C.E.A. convention in St. Andrew's, this month, with his wife and son.

Dr. R. W. Boyle is Director, Division of Physics and Engineering, National Research Council, Ottawa.

Lockwood Burpee is Manager, Office Service Bureau, Canadian General Electric Company, Toronto. He has two girls and a boy.

S. Cunha is an Electrical Engineer with the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated.

D. C. Findlay has been living in Allentown, Pennsylvania, for a number of years, and has specialized in the design and construction of the Portland Cement Mills. During the last six years he has been Structural Engineer for the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company in Allentown.

H. L. Forbes is Manager of Blackburn Bros., Ltd., and R. L. & R. Blackburn, Ltd., dealers in real estate, quarries and mines, etc., at Ottawa. His only son, Donald, died while in third year chemical engineering at McGill, class of '36.

G. A. Gillies is Associate Professor of Mining at the University of British Columbia. He has two boys, one in attendance at the University of British Columbia.

G. B. Glassco is Executive Secretary of the Graduates' Society, and also Secretary and Advertising Manager of *The McGill News*. He was appointed class councillor for Science '05 as a representative on the Council of the Graduates' Society on May 1, 1933.

A. Dale Harris is Director of the Unit Construction Company, Ltd., London, England, and also of the Blockley Electrical Engineering Company and the Moreton Estate Company. He has remained in England since demobilization in 1918, and has four children.

(Continued on Page 54)

By Appointment
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DR. STEPHEN LEACOCK

Chatting with a group of friends at the Essex-Kent
Dinner in Windsor

Graduates Society Branch Activities

MONTREAL BRANCH SMOKER

Several hundred members of the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society attended the Sixth Annual Alumni Smoker of the Branch held in the McGill Union on March 30. Rt. Hon. Arthur S. Meighen, Government Leader in the Senate and a former Prime Minister of Canada, who was the chief speaker, voiced his views on the lessons to be learned from the nation's recent experiences in a notable address which was listened to with more than ordinary interest.

Originally, the Smoker was scheduled for January, and the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett was to have been the speaker. After two postponements, however, it was found that the condition of Prime Minister Bennett's health would not permit him to fulfil his engagement. Right Hon. Mr. Meighen, who graciously agreed to take Premier Bennett's place made a special trip to Montreal from Toronto in order to address the gathering.

During the course of his address, Senator Meighen struck out in no uncertain terms at the wave of loose and irrational thinking which is sweeping Canada and the world. He stressed the need for calm and careful thought if the whole fabric of society is not to be endangered, and predicted that the rising generation—the young men of today—would find a more troubled world and face greater problems than their immediate predecessors. Warning of the risks of inflation, and of untried theories, he urged college graduates, and all thinking persons, to

use their education and powers "to attain wise, fair, just, sound conclusions."

Unemployment and kindred problems, which face the world today, are not due to the greed or avarice of the successful nor are they the result of any sinister designs, he declared. The situation is rather the economic consequence of a combination of circumstances—the machine age; the entrance of women into business, industry and commerce; and the Great War.

In thanking Senator Meighen, Chancellor Beatty commented briefly on his vision of McGill in the future. "I have been Chancellor of the University for fourteen years," he said. "More and more it has been impressed upon me that the future of McGill will depend upon the things that made its reputation in the past—the quality of its teaching. Without reflecting on any department, we have made a reputation peculiar to ourselves in medicine and science. I look to that reputation to be enhanced in the next decade."

Senator Meighen was introduced by John T. Hackett, K.C., M.P., President of the Graduates' Society of McGill University. Dr. Stephen Leacock, and D. Lorne Gales, President of the Students' Society, also spoke briefly.

The programme included musical selections by an orchestra under the direction of Izzy Aspler; singing of the new "Grads Song," composed by T. H. Matthews, university registrar, under the leadership of Murray G. Brooks; a gymnastic display by graduates and undergraduates; and "Trial by Combat," a demonstration of medieval fighting in armor with two-handed swords by Prof. Percy Nobbs and Frank Consiglio. Dr. D. Sclater Lewis, President of the Montreal Branch, was in the chair.

Prior to the smoker, Senator Meighen was guest of honor at a dinner tendered to him in the Mount Royal Club by John T. Hackett, K.C., M.P. Others present were Prof. W. G. McBride, D. Lorne Gales, Fraser Keith, J. S. Cameron, George S. Currie, Dr. D. Sclater Lewis, E. W. Beatty, K.C., Dr. Stephen Leacock, Lt.-Col. H. J. Trihey, K.C., Dr. C. F. Martin, G. B. Foster, Archie Jenks, Lieut.-Col. H. Wyatt Johnston, H. E. Herschorn, Dr. G. W. Halpenny, Prof. O. N. Brown, F. W. Hackett, Dr. H. S. Birkett, H. M. Jaquays, Dr. F. S. Patch, Brig.-Gen. G. E. McCuaig, Dr. Herbert Elder, Gordon McL. Pitts, Douglas Bremner, H. R. Mulvena, and Gordon B. Glassco.

ESSEX-KENT BRANCH

McGill University, as well as many other institutions of higher education, utterly over-expanded during the last quarter of a century, said Dr. Stephen Leacock, head of the University's Department of Economics and Political Science, speaking at the inaugural banquet of the Essex-Kent Branch of the Graduates' Society in the Prince Edward Hotel, Windsor, Ont., on March 9.

A large gathering of McGill graduates and their friends from the Border Cities and Detroit districts were present at the first meeting of the new Branch. Dr. Leacock entitled his address "The Colleges and the Public."

"The colleges have got far away from their original mission," he declared. "They began as places of piety and learning. They did not teach people how to make money. In those days people of gentlemanly birth didn't

make money—when they wanted it, they took it! The college did not teach men a career—that was done with an axe! But the colleges were supposed to fit men to die; there are no courses in this subject now

"In the place of the older learning," Dr. Leacock continued, "the colleges have embarked on a wilderness of functions. They are gay from noon to night with student activities—they sing, they dance, they act. They run mimic newspapers and mock parliaments and make-believe elections. They put their athletics over with a hoot and a roar that costs more in one season than the old college spent in a decade. In this tumult of activity the 'midnight oil' of the pale student of half a century ago is replaced by the two a.m. gasoline of his burly successor!

"All this was grand in boom times, when life was pitched in that tempo, and when we all grew richer on paper every day. Now the crash has come and the college, like the rest of the world, must get back to facts. Girls and boys of 19 and 20 have no right to perpetual distraction, to unending 'activity,' and make-believe autonomy.

"Back to the Latin grammar with them. Make them learn the passive subjunctive of a deponent verb. Then, they will be ready to die, and thus, since all life moves at back rounds, worthy to live."

Dr. F. L. McCarroll introduced Dr. Leacock, and Dr. R. A. McArthur, President of the McGill Society of Detroit, proposed the vote of thanks. Dr. P. J. G. Morgan, in the absence of Logan Watrous, of Brantford, President of the McGill Society of Ontario, was toastmaster. E. G. McCracken, Secretary of the McGill Society of Ontario, and Rev. R. Stewart, retired minister of the Presbyterian Church in Windsor who graduated from McGill in 1882, were among the other speakers.

The committee in charge of the dinner included Dr. P. J. G. Morgan, C. K. S. Robinson, Kenneth Fleming, Dr. J. A. Davies, C. B. Falls, J. A. Marsh, W. T. Grant and Donald C. Gow. Representatives from other universities included Dr. George White, of Toronto; Dr. H. Waddell, of Queen's; and Dr. H. M. Douglas, of Western.

MONTREAL BRANCH COUNCIL

Meetings of the Executive Council of the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society were held on March 21, April 25, and May 22, 1935. At the latter meeting, Dr. J. C. Flanagan reported that the following graduates had delivered addresses to the undermentioned Graduating Classes of 1935: Arts, George C. McDonald; Engineering, Douglas Bremner; Dentistry, Dr. R. B. Bell; Law, W. C. Nicholson. It has been decided that the annual meeting of the Montreal Branch, which will be held in the Grill Room of the McGill Union on October 15 next, will be followed by a Smoker. The new Athletic Insignia, authorized by the Parent Society, has met with the approval of the Montreal Branch and it has been decided that support will be given to the decision of the Executive Committee of the Parent Society that: "Any athletic team sponsored or supported by the Graduates' Society, or by any affiliated Branch Society, be known by the name of the Society."

Monetary gifts totalling \$45,975, including \$30,025 to the Faculty of Medicine, scholarships and miscellaneous articles, have been presented to McGill University during recent months.



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A McGill Conspectus

March - June 1935

(Wherein The McGill News presents in condensed form some details of the University's recent activities and accomplishments)

PROF. MURRAY AIDS DETROIT BOY

Prof. E. G. D. Murray, O.B.E., Chairman of the University's Department of Bacteriology and Immunity, chalked up another victory for medical science early in March when he rushed from Montreal to Detroit by airplane to administer a little-known serum to eight-year-old Ronald Osnos, who was lying seriously ill with a rare blood disease in Harper Hospital. Early on Sunday evening, March 3, a few hours after he had been urgently requested to aid the stricken boy, Prof. Murray sped to the American city in a fast airplane placed at his disposal. He made the 500-mile journey between St. Hubert Airport, Montreal, and Detroit in less than four hours, administered the contents of the tiny test tubes he had carried with him, and remained at the bedside three days to note his patient's progress. Slowly, but surely, the boy recovered from the disease, which, prior to the discovery of the serum, had almost always been fatal. Prof. Murray announced that the serum was given by a method worked out in McGill University's bacteriological laboratories, as an application of the work of Claude Dolman, of the Connaught Laboratories, Toronto, based, in turn, on the discovery of Burnet, an Australian research specialist. He added that the serum had previously been administered at various times to some 30 patients in the Royal Victoria, and other Montreal hospitals, who had suffered from the same disease.

ARTICLES GIVEN TO LIBRARY

A collection of articles of especial literary value, which appeared originally in the *Montreal Gazette* during the first two decades of this century, have been presented to the Library of McGill University. "At Dodsley's," as the articles were known to readers of *The Gazette* for many years, were written by the late Martin J. Griffin, C.M.G., LL.D., and have been presented to the McGill University Library by his daughter, Mrs. Alden Griffin Meredith, of Ottawa. Indexed for reference these articles—largely reviews—cover an interesting and fertile period in the history of English literature as surveyed by a forceful scholarly mind. Rich in anecdote and pithy epigram and written in a brilliant and trenchant style, they should interest many students. Martin J. Griffin's literary career commenced in Halifax, Nova Scotia, as editor of the *Halifax Express*. He became editor-in-chief of the *Toronto Mail*, afterwards the *Mail and Empire*, in 1881, and, in 1885, was appointed Librarian of Parliament in Ottawa, which position he held until 1920, a year before his death. His weekly contributions under the title of "At Dodsley's" will be remembered by many readers. Having been honored by McGill University with the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, it is fitting that this collection should find a place in the McGill Library.

HONORARY DEGREES

Five honorary degrees were conferred by McGill University at the Annual Convocation held in Loew's Theatre, Montreal, on Thursday, May 30. Those who received the degree of LL.D. (honoris causa) were: Oswald T. Avery, M.D., of the Hospital of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York City; A. S. Eve, C.B.E., M.A. (Cantab.), D.Sc., LL.D. (Queen's), F.R.S.C., F.R.S., Emeritus Professor of Physics at McGill; Hon. Adelard Godbout, B.A., B.S.A., D.Sc.A., Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec; Abbé Georges Lemaitre, of the University of Louvain, a world-famed Belgian astronomer and scientist; and Hon. William Joseph Parnell MacMillan, M.D.C.M. '08, F.A.C.S., L.M.C.C., Premier, President of the Council, Minister of Education and Public Health, and Secretary-Treasurer of the Province of Prince Edward Island. Dr. Eve delivered the Convocation Address. E. W. Beatty, K.C., LL.D., D.C.L., Chancellor of the University, presided.

559 DEGREES; 30 CERTIFICATES

Five hundred and fifty-nine degrees, including five honorary doctorates; and thirty certificates and diplomas, were conferred at the Annual Convocation of the University held in Loew's Theatre, Montreal, on Thursday morning, May 30. Due to the fact that Principal A. E. Morgan has not yet assumed his duties, graduates received degree parchments bearing the signature of Dean Percy E. Corbett, Acting Chairman of the University Senate. Last year, the certificates were signed by Dr. W. W. Chipman, Governor of the University, and Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOLS

Two Summer Schools will be held at the University this summer, according to recent announcements. The first to open will be the French Summer School, under the direction of Prof. René du Roure, Chairman of the Department of Romance Languages, which will commence on June 29 and continue until August 1. A six weeks' summer session in general library methods will be given under the auspices of the Library School, the dates being July 29 to September 6.

AGRICULTURE NEEDS LEADERS

Leaders imbued with the conception of agriculture as a mode of living must be furnished by Canada's agricultural colleges if the great basic farming industry is to successfully withstand the constant shocks that beat upon it these in changing times, Dr. W. H. Brittain, Vice-Principal of Macdonald College and Dean of the University's Faculty of Agriculture, said last term in the course of a radio address delivered on Quebec's Provincial Hour Programme. Dr. Brittain also stressed the value of technical attainments.

PRESIDENT TOURS WESTERN CANADA

In response to numerous requests from branches of the Graduates' Society in Western Canada, John T. Hackett, K.C., M.P., President of the Society, addressed five gatherings of McGill men during a tour of the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, which he undertook during the latter part of April and early May. Mr. Hackett delivered his first address in Calgary on April 25, and he also spoke in the following cities on the undermentioned dates: Edmonton, April 26; Saskatoon, April 29; Regina, April 30; and Winnipeg, May 1. Mr. Hackett's own impressions of his tour will be published in the autumn number of *The McGill News*.

MEMORIAL TO DEAN MACKAY

A large framed portrait of Dr. Ira Allan Mackay, former Dean of McGill College (Faculty of Arts and Science), who died last summer, has been hung in the main hall of the Arts Building by the Arts Undergraduate Society. The memorial serves as a companion picture to a life-size likeness of the late Sir Arthur Currie, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill, which was presented to the University by the society last fall.

BEATTY'S ADVICE TO GRADUATES

University graduates of 1935 should not expect immediate recognition of the advantages of university training, and they should be careful not to adopt hastily current political, economic, and social cure-alls, according to E. W. Beatty, K.C., LL.D., Chancellor of McGill. In a message to this year's graduates published in *Old McGill*, 1935 Mr. Beatty said, in part: "There is a state of mind which the graduating student may have to overcome, and that is discouragement when at the outset of his career he finds that knowledge acquired during his years at the university does not earn him instant recognition. An enduring foundation has been laid and your ultimate advantages cannot be questioned, but in the beginning I would suggest that you reconcile yourself to a measured and unhurried progress."

TRAVELLING LIBRARIES REPORT

Sixty-six rural schools in the Province of Quebec, thirty-five mining centres, twenty Women's Institutes, thirteen public libraries, six industrial plants, and several adult reading groups and communities without library facilities, were served by the Travelling Libraries Department of the University during the 1934-35 session, according to a report by Miss E. G. Hall, Librarian. The work of this Department is given valuable financial aid by the Graduates' Society, through its donation of the income from the Sir William Dawson Memorial Fund, and by a special grant from the Quebec Department of Education.

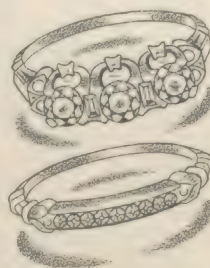
McCORD MUSEUM EXHIBITS

Considerable interest was taken in exhibits commemorating the Silver Jubilee of the reign of His Majesty King George V, and outlining "Sixty Years of British Rule in Canada (1807-1867)", which were displayed in the McCord National Museum at McGill during the month of May. The latter exhibit was the third of a series arranged for the particular benefit of Montreal's school children. Both displays were assembled by Mrs. F. C. Warren, Curator of the Museum.



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ASSETS UNDER ADMINISTRATION EXCEED \$736,000,000

\$12,000 GRANT TO MCGILL LIBRARY

The Carnegie Corporation of New York has granted the McGill Library School an additional \$12,000 to help finance its operations during the coming session, it was announced late in May.

OBSERVATORY MOVE PROTESTED

Because Montreal is constantly in need of temperature and climatic data to check conditions in connection with claims for sidewalk and pavement falls, the City Council has officially requested McGill not to move the University Observatory to Ste. Anne de Bellevue, at the western end of the Island of Montreal. At the present time, a University committee is studying the Observatory question.

UNIVERSITY FEES TO BE RAISED

Fees for first year students in the various Faculties and Schools of the University, and possibly for all undergraduates, will be increased "more than \$25 per annum on the average," effective at the opening of the 1935-36 session next fall, according to a statement issued to Montreal newspapers by A. P. S. Glassco, Secretary and Bursar of the University. At the end of May, details of the fee increases had not been announced. Similar action is being taken by the authorities of the three other principal universities in Eastern Canada, namely: Queen's University at Kingston; University of Toronto; and University of Western Ontario at London.

CANCER STILL "MYSTERY OF AGES"

"The problem of cancer stands before us still as the pathological mystery of the ages," said Dr. C. F. Martin Dean of the University's Faculty of Medicine, speaking in Ottawa on March 3 on the occasion of the inauguration of the nation-wide campaign on behalf of the King George V Silver Jubilee Cancer Fund for Canada.

MEMBERS OF MCGILL STAFF ACTIVE

Professors, research workers, and, particularly, members of the staff of the Faculty of Medicine, played a prominent part in several important conventions held in Canadian and American cities recently. During the early part of June, Dr. Colin K. Russel, F.R.C.P., Clinical Professor of Neurology at McGill and Neurologist of the Montreal Neurological Institute, in his capacity as President of the American Neurological Association, presided over the 61st annual meeting of that body, which was held in Montreal. Papers were delivered by outstanding members of the University staff. Later in the same month, a large delegation of McGill doctors attended the first joint meeting of the Canadian and American medical associations, held in Atlantic City, N.J., including Dr. J. C. Meakins, Director of the Department of Medicine and of the University Medical Clinic, who was elected President of the Canadian Medical Association for the year 1935-36. In late April and early May, Dr. Meakins, as retiring President of the American College of Physicians, presided at the College's 19th Annual Clinical Session in Philadelphia, Pa. A number of members of the University staff took prominent parts in the deliberations. At the annual meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, held at McMaster University, Hamilton, during the latter part of May, papers were read by more than sixty members of the University's staff.

FIND KEY TO HAPPINESS: BEATTY

The task of the present generation is to rebuild a world wrecked by its elders; to remember that human happiness is much more important than material progress, that no one can ask more of life than an opportunity to serve, E. W. (now Sir Edward) Beatty, Chancellor of the University, told this year's graduating classes at the annual Baccalaureate Service held in Moyse Hall on Sunday, May 26. Chancellor Beatty's address was broadcast over a nation-wide radio network.

1,000,000 CIGARETTES—ONE AEROPLANE

With the butts of nearly three-quarters of a million cigarettes strewn behind them, McGill undergraduates are rapidly approaching the end of a long "smoke trail," and their goal—a shiny new aeroplane, the *Montreal Gazette* reported on March 20. Led by Harry Grimsdale, genial caretaker of the University's Engineering Building, the McGill student body began its long, uninterrupted "smoke" nearly six years ago, in the pre-depression days of 1929. A tobacco company offers an aeroplane as a premium in return for 2,000 packs of cigarette cards. "Harry," aided by the undergraduates—from whom he receives, on an average, about a pack a day—now has about 1,800 packs on hand. When he gets 200 more, he will be entitled to the aeroplane. Plans are being made to present it to the aeroplane-less McGill Light Aeroplane Club. Then, having procured an aeroplane, the Club will have the right to ask the Canadian Government to fulfill the agreement—made several years ago—whereby it undertook to supply a second 'plane for each one secured by private flying clubs.

VAST CHANGES AT UNIVERSITY

Tremendous changes have been made in the University during the last two score years, Sir Andrew Macphail, Professor of the History of Medicine, told the Women Associates of McGill at their annual meeting held in Strathcona Hall. McGill was "re-founded" by the Statutes which went into effect in January, he declared.

NEW SCHOLARSHIPS ESTABLISHED

Four new scholarships have been given to the University during the last three months. Mount Royal Lodge, No. 729, Bnai Brith, has established three *Bnai Brith Scholarships*, each valued at \$100, to be awarded by the university authorities "to deserving students without distinction of race or creed." Through the efforts of Cav. Guiseppe Brigidi, Royal Italian Consul in Montreal, and Salvatore Mancuso, medical student who is President of the McGill Italian Club, the Italian Government has provided a scholarship renewable at the University of Rome during the 1935-36 session. The scholarship provides for free board and lodging in the "House of Students," Rome, and exemption from student fees.

ANNUAL SOMERVILLE LECTURE

"Adaptation in Nature and in Art" was the subject of the McGill-Somerville lecture in natural history for the session 1934-35, which was delivered in Moyse Hall on November 23 last by Dr. Arthur Willey, Hon. M.A. (Cantab.) D.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.S.C., F.R.S., Emeritus Professor of Zoology. Dr. A. S. Eve, then Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research and now Emeritus Professor of Physics, was in the chair.

GRADUATES HONOUR DR. GOODALL

Graduates of McGill University resident in Detroit tendered a luncheon to Dr. J. R. Goodall, O.B.E., Clinical Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at McGill, on November 7, 1934, on the occasion of his visit to that city to address the Detroit Gynaecological and Obstetrical Society. Among those attending the function were: Drs. Harvey E. Dowling, '25, president of the local branch of the Graduates' Society; A. T. K. Kibzey, '22, Harold O. Mair, '23, H. Campbell, '20, Henry J. Naud, '22, A. L. McDonald, '19, George L. Lowry, '19, Philip J. Morgan, '22, E. C. Windeler, '14, J. L. Johnston, '24, Stanley H. Brown, '20, Frank J. Murphy, '25, A. Forrester, '24, H. A. Pearse, '22.

148TH BATTALION TABLET UNVEILED

A tablet in memory of the 203 officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 148th Battalion, C.E.F., who gave their lives in the Great War, was unveiled by Col. A. S. Eve, C.B.E., wartime Second-in-Command of the unit, and Emeritus Professor of Physics at McGill, at a ceremony held in the Redpath Library on a Sunday afternoon in May. The 148th Battalion had an official affiliation with the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, and that unit provided the Guard of Honor. A short address was delivered by Lt.-Col. A. A. Magee, D.S.O., Officer Commanding the 148th Battalion during the War.

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE MEMORIAL

To the memory of the late General Sir Arthur Currie, Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Corps during the Great War, and former Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, and in commemoration of the men of the Canadian forces who lost their lives, a hardy Canadian maple tree was planted on Montreal's Road of Remembrance (Sherbrooke Street West) at a ceremony arranged by the Montreal Women's Club which was held in May. On April 22nd, 1922, Sir Arthur had planted a tree to the memory of "all those who fell" in the Great War; since then this tree had been destroyed. The memorial plate he placed on it was attached to the new tree, which was planted by Lady Currie.

RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND IMPORTANT

The religious background of University graduates is of tremendous importance to communities throughout the nation, Rev. Errol C. Amaron, Principal of Stanstead College and former President of the Students' Society of McGill University, told the annual meeting of the Student Christian Movement held in Strathcona Hall in March. Much depends on the religious training received at college by budding lawyers, doctors, business men, preachers and teachers, most of whom later become leaders in their respective communities, he said.

NO "RED ECONOMICS" AT MCGILL

Emphatic denial of insinuations about McGill University, voiced in the House of Commons last spring by J. F. Pouliot, M.P. for Temiscouata, Que., was made by Col. Wilfrid Bovey, Director of Extra-Mural Relations, on the occasion of the annual banquet of the School of Commerce. "I hear that a gentleman remarked lately that McGill taught 'red economics'," Col. Bovey declared. "I am quite sure that he was getting the Department of Economics confused with the University finances—those are certainly bright red to the extent of \$300,000 per annum, or thereabouts."



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Class Notes

(Continued from Page 46)

F. E. Healy is an automobile dealer in Picton, Ontario, and also the proprietor of the Royal Hotel there. He has two children.

G. A. Johnstone is prominent in engineering circles in Chicago, where he has developed new equipment for arc welding.

E. I. Leonard is piloting the fortunes of E. Leonard & Sons, Ltd., in London, Ontario. This firm has recently completed its first hundred years of successful operation.

E. N. Martin is Manager for Canada of the British Steel Export Association, with office in Montreal.

A. A. Putnam, who spent four years in Puerto Rico, Central America and Mexico, has returned to Montreal to become associated with the Montreal Engineering Company, Ltd. He has one daughter.

C. C. Willard is Managing Director of the Hobart Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Toronto. From graduation until 1928 he was in engineering practice in the United States, and then for six years was in charge of the Hobart Company's operations for continental Europe, with headquarters in Paris.

SCIENCE '09

With the object of publishing a Class bulletin, which will be forwarded to all members, George W. Smith, President of the Class of Science '09, is endeavouring to obtain personal information about as many members of the Class as possible. Below there appears a list of those from whom no response has been received; letters to them remain unanswered, or have been returned.

Any information regarding these men should be forwarded to George W. Smith, c/o Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, Inc., 320 South Nineteenth Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The list: Arthur F. Briggs, 38 Fitch St., Welland, Ont.; F. E. Bronson, 725 Acacia Ave., Rockliffe Park, Ottawa, Ont.; Lindsay O. Brown, 74 Frank St., Ottawa, Ont.; Carroll Lee Cate, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal; Louis Auguste Coulin, 1694 Lincoln Ave., Montreal; H. R. Dowsell, 11 East 44th Street, New York; Percy Harris Elliott, 1147 St. Patrick St., Victoria, B.C.; H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, 1 Redpath Row, Montreal; Philip Austin Fetterly, 639 14th Ave. West, Calgary, Alta.; Charles Harry Fox, 1045 Macmillan Ave., Winnipeg, Man.; Archibald N. Fraser, Chief Engr., Radio Branch, Dept. of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.; Humphrey S. Grove, 135 Brock Ave. S., Montreal West; Frederick Innes Ker, Hamilton Spectator, Hamilton, Ont.; Vernon K. Kriebel, Prof. of Chemistry, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.; Thos. H. D. Lundy, 3792 12th Ave. West, Vancouver, B.C.; Douglas L. McLean, 701 Macmillan Ave., Winnipeg, Man.; Thos. M. Montague, Sewer Commission, Montreal; Col. Redford H. Mulock, Canadian Airways Ltd., 660 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal; John Spencer Nairn, 24 Whitney Ave., Sydney, N.S.; John Johnson O'Neill, Geological Dept., McGill University, Montreal; Chas. Alexander Robb, Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.; Chas. C. Ross, 1128 Riverdale Ave., Calgary, Alta.; C. W. M. Saunders, c/o Wray & Nephew, Kingston, Jamaica; Arthur J. Soper, 68 Forden Crescent, Montreal; Walter Hutchins Spencer, 646 Belmont Ave., Westmount; Maurice Stansfield, Asgarth Billinge Ave., Blackburn, England; W. D. Stavert, 171 Colinton Rd., Edinburgh, Scotland; Clifford T. Trotter, Standard Clay Products, St. Johns, Que.; Stuart Wisdom, 47 Hemlock Ave., Shawinigan Falls, Que.

SCIENCE '24

The annual reunion dinner of the Class of Science '24 took place in the Place Viger Hotel, Montreal, last November. Present were R. B. Ashby, L. S. Cossitt, H. A. Delcellier, Class Secretary; M. H. Dineen, E. W. Donohue, E. W. Farmer, A. J. Farrell, W. F. Findlay, Archie W. Finlayson, A. J. Foy, G. H. Gillett, R. E. Hayes, H. B. Higgerty, R. S. Logan, M. P. Malone, Alan D. McCall, Lester McGillis, C. F. Phipps, Gordon L. Plow, C. P. Reaper, R. M. Richardson, George H. Trenholme and W. A. Warren.

LAW '34

The first reunion of the Class of Law '34 was held in the Grill Room of the McGill Union on January 22, 1935. The class executive hopes to stage another function of this nature before long but meanwhile T. Palmer Howard reports the following interesting jottings:

R. Wilson Becket is associated with the firm of Brown, Montgomery and McMichael in Montreal.

Laurent Belanger is practising with Lanctot, Hamelin and Company.

Andrew Breakey is studying French in Europe.

George Broderick is the "Broderick" of Barrie, Hayes and Broderick.

Edmund Collard, like Wilson Becket, is working with Brown, Montgomery and McMichael.

Bert Costello has forsaken law for the steamship business. He is now in New York but expects to return to Montreal shortly to take a position with the Canada Steamship Lines.

Ross Cameron: the secretary has no report.

Madame Duguay is still taking courses.

Claude Dubuc, now a member of the Bar of the Province of Quebec, is practising in Montreal with his father who is a former Manitoba judge.

W. R. Eakin, who is employed with Meredith, Holden, Heward and Holden, is studying navigation with the object of becoming a marine lawyer and spends his spare time drilling with the Victoria Rifles of Canada.

Hugh Farquharson, of the Imperial Tobacco Company, played hockey during the winter with the Royals Team of the Quebec Amateur Hockey Association, which won the Provincial championship.

Abe Feiner is associated with Popliger and Miller.

T. Palmer Howard, who is practising law with Merrill, Stalker and McKay, married Katharine (Kappy) Pineo on December 22, 1934. He spent an active winter helping Bill Sprenger to organize the McGill Red Birds Swimming Club.

Max Kaufman, who began practising with Meyer Gameroff, recently became associated with Lyon Jacobs, K.C.

Bud MacKay expects to start work shortly.

Bill McQuillan has been dabbling in journalism.

Albert Marcus, who began practising alone, recently became associated with R. Spector.

Sydney McMoran is practising in Hull, Que., with the firm of Quain and Wilson, of Ottawa and Hull.

William Mitchell, President of the Class, is practising with Ralston, Kearney and Duquette, formerly Mitchell, Ralston, Kearney and Duquette. He married Margaret Bradley in Sherbrooke, Que., on August 4, 1934.

Frank Park has been practising with Gordon M. Webster until recently.

Thomas D. Robertson, who spent the winter playing hockey in Europe for the Richmond (England) Hawks, has returned to Montreal where he has become associated with the firm of Audette and O'Brien.

T. P. Slattery is continuing his studies in France on a scholarship.

Gibb Stewart, who is employed with the North American Life Assurance Company, is also proprietor of an hotel and a member of the Canadian Grenadier Guards.

William P. Sprenger, who, since March, has been spending his business hours practising law with Mathewson, Wilson and Smith, passed last summer at Nominique, Que.; helped T. P. Howard to organize the McGill Red Birds Swimming Club during the winter, and, in the spring, assumed his duties as President of the Quebec Section of the Canadian Amateur Swimming Association.

R.V.C. '33

The second annual reunion of the Class of R.V.C. '33 took place in the Mount Royal Hotel on Wednesday evening, February 6, 1935. A feature of the meeting was a "news reel"—each of the members present outlined their recent activities, and gave whatever information they had concerning their absent classmates.

The engagement of Margaret (Sally) Hay to Charles Church, M.D. '33, was announced recently.

Members of the Class who have anything of interest to report about their own activities, or those of their classmates, are requested to communicate with the Class Secretary, Miss Jean Anglin, 682 Roslyn Avenue, Westmount, Que.

VANCOUVER MCGILL ALUMNAE

Mrs. Evelyn Lipsett Ryan reports that the Vancouver McGill Alumnae has raised \$100 for Dean Bollert's Bursary Fund at the University of British Columbia, has continued its membership in the League of Nations Society, and has provided milk for a needy family. Funds for these activities were raised by means of bridges. In May, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. J. W. Southin; Vice-President, Mrs. E. A. B. Kirkpatrick; Secretary, Mrs. Alex. Ree; Treasurer, Miss Olive Cousins; Executive Committee: Miss Lucy Howell, Mrs. G. W. Scott, and Mrs. A. McKie.

The Jubilee

(Continued from Page 7)

the heart, in which the workless and the little children are affectionately remembered. For his subjects in the Isles as well as in the Empire beyond—for the poor and the lowly, as well as for the rich and the great—he is truly "our" King.

The Chancellor of the University, Mr. E. W. (now Sir Edward) Beatty, K.C., sent the congratulations of McGill to the King and Queen on the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of their elevation to the Throne in the following message:

"On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His Gracious Majesty, the Governors and members of McGill University, founded under the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, humbly beg to extend to Their Gracious Majesties sincere congratulations and to pledge anew their loyal devotion to the beloved Sovereign who has guided a united Empire through a quarter century of progress. They humbly express their fervent hope that Their Gracious Majesties may long enjoy health and happiness and that the Empire and the world may long be blessed with the benign influence that has characterized Their reign, its emphasis on things of the spirit in the midst of anxieties over material things, its efforts for national welfare and international peace."

The reply came through the Governor-General, Lord Bessborough:

"Chancellor,
"McGill University,
"Montreal.

"Governor-General is commanded by the King to express to all at McGill the deep appreciation felt by His Majesty and by Her Majesty the Queen for the loyal congratulations conveyed in your telegram."

Editor Appointed

Upon the termination in March of Mr. K. N. Cameron's period of appointment as temporary Editor of *The McGill News*, the Editorial Board, at its regular quarterly meeting, approved the appointment in succession to Mr. Cameron of Mr. Robert W. Jones, who assumes his duties with the present issue. Mr. Jones entered McGill, in the School of Commerce, with the Class of '29, but was compelled by the advent of unpropitious times to abandon his studies early in his third year. While at the University, he served in succession as a reporter, Night Editor, Sports Editor, and Member of the Managing Board of the *McGill Daily*.

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Personals

THE MCGILL NEWS welcomes items for inclusion in these columns. Press clippings or other data should be addressed to H. R. Morgan, Recorder Printing Company, Brockville, Ontario; or to the Graduates' Society, McGill University, Montreal.

Items for the Autumn issue should be forwarded prior to August 15.

ABBOTT-SMITH, MRS. GRACE WILMOT BANCROFT, wife of Rev. Canon G. Abbott-Smith, Principal of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College, and mother of Reginald B. Abbott-Smith, B.Sc. '22; Henry B. Abbott-Smith, B.Sc. '23; and of the late George W. Abbott-Smith, M.D. '24, died suddenly in Montreal on May 14.

ADAIR, E. R., Associate Professor of History, was elected President of the Canadian Historical Association at its annual meeting in Kingston, Ont., on May 28.

ADAMS, Eric G., B.Sc. '29, was recently appointed economist on the staff of the Assistant to the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

ANDERSON, BRIGADIER W. B., B.Sc. '98, Officer Commanding Military District No. 3 at Kingston Ont., has been appointed Officer Commanding the 1935 Canadian Bisley team.

ANDERSON, BRIGADIER T. V., D.S.O., B.Sc. '01, Officer Commanding Military District No. 2, Toronto, has been appointed Quartermaster-General of Canada, with headquarters in Ottawa.

ARMSTRONG, LAWRENCE H., B.Sc. '22, has gone to Rio de Janeiro to undertake special work for the Brazilian Telephone Company.

AULD, PROFESSOR F. CLYDE, B.A. '17, of the University of Toronto, has been elected Vice-President of an Industrial Law Research Council which has been formed in that city.

AULD, GEORGE E., B.Arch. '33, has been admitted to membership in the Province of Quebec Association of Architects.

BANFIELD, WILLIAM B., Diploma in Com. 1919, who has been employed by the North American Life Assurance Company in Winnipeg since 1932, has been appointed branch manager of the Company's offices in that city.

BARCLAY, LYNDEN H. W., B.A. '32, has received the degree of M.A. from Queen's University, Kingston. He is attending the Ontario College of Education in Toronto.

BAXTER, JAMES S., M.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.I., has been promoted from Lecturer to Assistant Professor in the Department of Anatomy at McGill.

BEAGLEY, MRS. ALBERT, who was actively associated with the work of the Women's Auxiliary of the Church of England in Canada for many years, died in Montreal on April 22, aged 71 years. She was the mother of Captain Thomas G. Beagley, M.Sc., B.Sc., '10, who was killed in action during the war.

BEATTY, E. W. (now SIR EDWARD), K.C., LL.D. '25, D.C.L., Chancellor of the University, has been given the Order of the Silver Wolf, highest honorary award of the Boy Scouts Association, in recognition of his services as President of the Canadian Scout Council.

BETTS, RANDOLPH C., B.Arch. '28, has been admitted to membership in the Province of Quebec Association of Architects.

BEAUCHAMP, J. NOEL, K.C., B.C.L. '16, has been elected Batonnier of the Hull (Que.) Bar.

BIRKETT, H. S., M.D. '86, LL.D. '21, has been elected President of the MacKay Institute for the Deaf, Montreal, and Vice-President of the Pan-American Medical Congress for 1935.

BLAYLOCK, S. G., B.Sc. '99, LL.D. '29, Retiring President of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, was presented with its Platinum Medal for "distinguished contribution to Canada's mineral industry" at the annual meeting in Winnipeg.

BORIGHT, GILBERT W., B.Com. '30, formerly cashier in the Montreal office of the Aetna Life Insurance Co., has been appointed manager of the company's Montreal Agency, with jurisdiction over the Province of Quebec and a portion of Ontario.

BOVEY, COL. WILFRID, O.B.E., B.A. '03, LL.B., D. Litt., Director of Extra-Mural Relations, has been elected a Fellow of the English Historical and Literary Section of the Royal Society of Canada. He was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters, at the Convocation of the University of Montreal, on May 29.

BRISBANE, W. G., B.Sc. '23, who has been connected with the plant extension division of the Bell Telephone Co., in Montreal, has become mortality studies engineer in its service.

BUCHANAN, LT.-COL. ERSKINE B.Q., B.C.L. '21, of the McGill University Contingent, C.O.T.C., has received the Canadian Efficiency Decoration.

BUCHANAN, MRS. F. P., widow of F. P. Buchanan, B.Sc. '00, who was killed in action during the Great War, died suddenly in Barbados on March 18. She was formerly Miss Edith Marion Shorey, of Montreal, and a sister of Harold E. Shorey, B.Arch. '07.

CALDWELL, JOHN Y., of Ottawa, who died in Toronto on April 2, was the father of Dr. J. Ewart Caldwell, M.D. '24, of Detroit, Mich.

CALDWELL, DR. WILLIAM, Emeritus Professor of Moral Philosophy, has been awarded the insignia of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Sava with Star for services rendered to Yugoslavia and its cause.

CAMERON, THOMAS W. M., Research Professor of Parasitology at McGill University and Director of The Institute of Parasitology at Macdonald College, recently delivered an address on "Parasitology and Agriculture" before the Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago.

CHARBONNEAU, JEAN, B.C.L. '16, has been elected a Fellow of the French Literary and Historical Section of the Royal Society of Canada.

CHEASLEY, C. H., B.A. '28, M.A. '29, has been elected President of the Young Men's Canadian Club of Montreal.

CLARK, E. HARRISON, B.A. '34, has been awarded a scholarship at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

COFFIN, CARL COWAN, M.Sc. '27, Ph.D. '29, has been elected a Fellow of the Chemistry and Physics Section of the Royal Society of Canada.

COLE, L. HEBER, B.Sc. '06, of the Department of Mines at Ottawa, read a paper on "Recent Trends in the Gypsum Industry in Canada" at the annual meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgy in New York City.

COLLINS, REV. S. RALPH, B.A. '23, and Mrs. Collins (née Jean Gurd, B.A. '25, M.A. '26), who have spent the past five and a half years in Angola, Africa, will arrive in Montreal in June to spend a year's furlough in Canada.

COLLIP, JAMES BERTRAM, M.A., Ph.D. (Toronto), M.D., D.Sc. (Alberta), F.R.S.C., F.R.S., Chairman of the Department of Biochemistry at McGill, has been appointed to the Advisory Council of the George S. Cox Medical Research Institute for the Study of Diabetes, an Institute connected with the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. He also received the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws for his contributions to medical knowledge at the Annual Convocation of the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg on May 15.

CONNER, GORDON M., B.Sc. '25, is now field representative with the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, with headquarters in Montreal.

COSGRAVE, LT.-COL. L. M., D.S.O., Past Student, has left Shanghai, where he has been Canadian Trade Commissioner, to assume a similar position in Melbourne, Australia.

COUPER, W. M., K.C., B.C.L. '02, High Chief Ranger of the Canadian Order of Foresters, has been elected Vice-President of the Canadian Fraternal Association.

DANGERFIELD, GORDON F., B.A. '33, has completed the course at the United Theological College, Montreal.

DANIELS, F. R., B.Com. '30, who has been with the Dominion Textile Company in Montreal since graduation, has been appointed manager of its gray mills operations.

DAVIS, D. WADE, M.D. '09, of Kimberley, B.C., recently lost both his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Davis, of Brockville, Ont., whose deaths occurred within 26 hours of each other.

DE LALANNE, J. A., B.A. '19, has been elected President of the Quebec Amateur Hockey Association for 1935-36. He has also been appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Lady Bessborough trophy for supremacy in women's hockey in Canada.

DENIS, THEOPHILE C., B.A.Sc. '97, of the Department of Mines, Quebec, has been awarded the Honorary degree of Doctor in Sciences by Laval University, Quebec.

DRAGAN, GEORGE E., M.D. '26, has been elected to the Legislature of Saskatchewan, being the first Ukrainian to sit in that Chamber.

DUBUC, MARCEL C., Past Student, has been gazetted Squadron Leader of No. 18 (Bomber) Squadron, Non-Permanent Air Force, which has been formed in Montreal.

DUFF, SIR LYMAN P., LL.D. '30, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the Convocation of the University of Montreal on May 29.

DUFFY, HUGH, who passed away at Kinkora, P.E.I., on April 3, was the father of Dr. C. St. Clair Duffy, M.D. '26, of Montreal.

FOSTER, SANETTE GRAHAM, whose death took place in Ottawa on May 5, was the wife of A. L. Foster, M.D. '97, of that city.

FOSTER, J. S., Ph.D. (Yale), F.R.S.C., Professor of Physics at McGill University, has been selected for election to the Royal Society of London.

FRANKLIN, R. E., B.A. '25, who is in charge of the Economics and Accountancy Studies at North Bay Vocational School, has been granted his Commercial Specialist's Diploma by the Ontario Department of Education.

GILLIS, MRS. MARGARET, who died at Miscouche, P.E.I., in March, was the mother of John J. Gillis, M.P.P., M.D. '09, and of A. F. Gillis, M.D. '17, both of Merritt, B.C.

GOKEY, HAROLD L., M.D. '17, has been re-elected Mayor of Alexandria Bay, N.Y.

GOTH, REV. GEORGE W., B.A. '30, of Quyon, Que., has accepted an invitation to assume charge of the United Church at Pakenham, Ont.

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GRAHAM, JOHN, who has been junior engineer on the staff of the Federal Department of Public Works at London, Ont., for the past eleven years, has been promoted to the position of assistant engineer.

GREENSHIELDS, HON. R. A. E., B.A. '83, B.C.L. '85, LL.D. '29, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the Convocation of the University of Montreal, on May 29.

HARTE, JEAN LIVINGSTONE, wife of the late Dr. F. W. Kelly, B.A. '71, formerly of Montreal, died recently in Detroit, Mich.

HARWOOD, W. L., M.D. '23, has entered into practice at Simcoe, Ont., specializing in radiology.

HIGGINS, MISS MARIAN V., who has been on the staff of the McGill Library School as lecturer in reference for the past seven years, is returning to the United States to continue library work there.

HIGGINSON, C. M., D.V.S. '91, of Hawkesbury, Ont., has been re-elected President of the Central Canada Veterinary Association for a seventh term of office.

HOLLING, MRS. CLAUDIA ANNA, wife of Stanley A. Holling, B.A. '17, M.D. '21, of New Rochelle, N.Y., died on May 15. In addition to her husband, she is survived by a son and a daughter.

HUGHES, WILFRID P. (BILL), B.A. '12, B.C.L. '18, has been appointed coach of the Ottawa team of the Interprovincial Rugby Football Union.

HYNDMAN, A. B., M.D. '15, of Carp, Ont., has been chosen Conservative candidate for election to the House of Commons from Carleton County.

JEAKINS, VERY REV. C. E., B.A. '01, recently received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Huron College, London, Ont.

JEFFRIES, JEFFREY D., Ph.D., M.A. '29, has joined the staff of Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ont., after three years as an assistant master at Mount Royal High School, Montreal.

JOHNSON, REV. E. H., B.Sc. (Arts) '30, who graduated from Princeton in Theology in 1933 and subsequently studied in Edinburgh and Berlin, has, with Mrs. Johnson, been appointed to serve under the Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada in Manchoukuo. Mr. Johnson has been serving latterly as minister of Dunn Memorial Church, Long Branch, Ont.

JOHNSON, COL. H. D., M.D. '85, veteran of the North-West Rebellion, the South African War and the Great War, has been presented with a walking-stick by his comrades of the Charlottetown, P.E.I., branch of the Canadian Legion. On May 2, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his graduation, he was tendered a banquet by the medical staff of the Prince Edward Island Hospital in Charlottetown, and presented with a smoking set.

JOHNSTON, REV. AGNEW H., M.A. '29, B.A. '28, now minister of St. Andrew's Church, Fort William, Ont., has been elected Moderator of the Superior Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church.

KLINEBERG, OTTO, B.A. '19, M.D. '25, Instructor in Psychology at Columbia University, and Instructor in Anthropology at Sarah Lawrence College, New York, has been awarded a \$2,000 fellowship by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. He will use the fellowship to go to the Orient to study the emotional expressions of the Chinese. After obtaining his Ph.D. from Columbia in 1927, he went to Europe under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation to study racial characteristics. Dr. Klineberg is also an M.A. of Harvard.

KLOTZ, OSKAR, M.D. '06, has been elected President of the Academy of Medicine of Toronto.

LAMB, DR. ARTHUR S., M.D. '17, B.P.E. (Springfield), Director of the Department of Physical Education at McGill, has been elected President of the Province of Quebec Golf Association, and re-elected President of the Canadian Physical Education Association.

LATHE, F. E., B.A. '04, B.Sc. '07, has been elected President of the Ottawa section of the Society of Chemical Industry.

LEGGO, MRS. WILLIAM, mother of R. C. Leggo, M.D. '19, of Crockett, Cal., died in Ottawa, Ont., in March.

LEGROW, REV. W. H., B.A. '33, has become pastor of the United Church at Newington, Ont., after service at Pendleton, Ont.

LEONARD, COL. E. I., B.Sc. '05, has been re-elected President of the London (Ont.) Health Association.

LESLIE, A. O., B.A. '22, B.Sc. '24, who has been cost studies engineer with the Bell Telephone Co., in Montreal, has been appointed provisional estimate engineer with the same company.

LEVEQUE, A. J., B.Sc. '25, has been appointed equipment studies engineer with the Bell Telephone Company in Montreal, on transfer from the post of plant records engineer with the same company.

LEWIS, DAVID, B.A. '31, winner of a McGill Rhodes Scholarship in 1932, has recently been elected President of the Oxford Debating Union. This is one of the highest positions that an Oxford student may hold.

LIGHTHALL, W. D., B.A. '79, B.C.L. '81, LL.D. '21, has been elected President of the School for Crippled Children, Montreal, for the year 1935.

LLOYD, F. E., Emeritus Professor of Botany at McGill University, has been named an honorary Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh. Prof. and Mrs. Lloyd will sail for Germany this month. After spending the summer there, they will proceed to Holland in September for the International Botanical Congress to be held in Amsterdam, whence they will travel to England en route to Australia.

LUSHER, DAVID, B.A. '32, M.A. '33, has been awarded a scholarship at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

MCCORMACK, NORMAN, M.D. '85, of Renfrew, Ont., was recently feted by his fellow citizens on the occasion of his completion of half a century in the practice of medicine.

MCCRIMMON, A. MURRAY, B.A. '16, has been appointed comptroller of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, for which he has been assistant secretary for some months. His office is in Toronto.

MCCURLIE, REV. J. M., Past Student, of Ridgeway, Ont., has been elected Moderator of the Chatham Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church.

MACDERMOT, TERENCE W. L., B.A. '17, M.A., National Secretary of the League of Nations Society in Canada, and former Assistant Professor of History at McGill University, has been appointed Principal of Upper Canada College, Toronto.

MACDONALD, AUGUSTINE A., M.D. '02, Minister without Portfolio in the Prince Edward Island Government, has been nominated as Conservative candidate for election to the House of Commons from King's County, P.E.I.

MCDONALD, GEORGE C., B.A. '04, Governor of the University, was among those in attendance at the recent conference of Trustees of Colleges and Universities held at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

MCGILL, SQUADRON LEADER FRANK S., Past Student, has been assigned command of No. 15 (Fighter) Squadron, Non-Permanent Canadian Air Force, with headquarters in Montreal.

MCKENNA, L. B., M.D. '27, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., has been pursuing post-graduate studies at Hammersmith Hospital, London, England.

MCLEAN, ARCHIBALD, father of Duart V. McLean, B.Sc. (Arts) '23, died on April 5, in Lachine, Que.

MCLEAN, BASIL CLARENDON, M.D. '27, formerly of the Montreal General Hospital, and recently Superintendent of Touro Infirmary, New Orleans, La., has been appointed Director of Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, N.Y.

MacLEAN, LIEUT.-COL. NEIL BRUCE, D.S.O., M.A. (Toronto), Ph.D. (Chicago), F.A.I.A., Joint Chairman of the Department of Applied Mathematics at McGill University, has been promoted to the rank of Commanding Officer of the Fourth Divisional Engineers, Montreal.

MacMILLAN, HON. W. J. P., M.D. '08, Premier of the Province of Prince Edward Island, delivered a radio address from Montreal under the auspices of the Graduates' Society on April 29. Dr. MacMillan's subject was the library "demonstration" of the Carnegie Corporation of New York which has been established in Prince Edward Island.

McODRUM, M. M., Ph.D., M.A. '24, has completed the course in Theology at the Montreal Presbyterian College.

MANION, JAMES P., B.Com. '29, who has been Assistant commercial attaché at the Canadian Legation in Tokio, has been transferred to the Legation in Paris.

MANN, J. A., K.C., B.C.L. '01, has been re-elected by acclamation as Treasurer of the Bar of Montreal.

MATHEWSON, E. P., B.Sc. '85, LL.D. '22, directed the Faculty's part of the Annual Engineers' celebration at the University of Arizona, Tucson, on March 15.

MATHESON, H. W., M.Sc. '11, B.A. '11, has become Vice-President in charge of research, Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd. He has also been recently elected Chairman of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

MERCER, REV. GEORGE LIONEL, Past Student, of Corner Brook, Newfoundland, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity at the Annual Convocation of the United Theological College, Montreal.

MERCER, REV. WILLIAM C., B.A. '33, has completed the course at the United Theological College, Montreal.

MIGNAULT, HON. P. B., B.C.L. '78, LL.D. '20, formerly Professor in the McGill Faculty of Law and a former Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada will receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the fall Convocation of the University of Paris, France.

MINNES, FLYING OFFICER R. C., B.Sc. '28, of National Defence headquarters at Ottawa, has been promoted to the rank of brevet flight lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

MOLSON, LT.-COL. HERBERT, C.M.G., M.C., B.Sc. '94, LL.D. '21, Governor of the University, was among those in attendance at the recent conference of Trustees of Colleges and Universities held at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. As Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of Black Watch of Canada, he recently received the Canadian Efficiency Decoration.

MOORE, MILDRED ANN, daughter of C. H. P. Moore, D.D.S. '18, and of Mrs. Moore, of Montreal, died on March 27, at the age of five years.

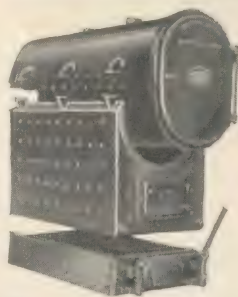
MORRISH, WALTER, M.D. '18, has been chosen as one of the Liberal candidates in Edmonton for election to the Legislative Assembly of Alberta.

MOTT, H. E., B.Sc. '22, formerly engineering and production manager of the Rogers-Majestic Corporation, has become President and General Manager of the H. E. Mott Company, Ltd., which has taken over the assets of the Goold, Shepley & Muir Company, Ltd., at Brantford, Ont., pertaining to the tower, tank and textile part of their business.

MOWRY, D. P., D.D.S. '17, of Montreal, has been elected to the executive of the Canadian Dental Hygiene Council.

MURRAY, REV. CHARLES C., Past Student, who has been Assistant Minister at First United Church, Hamilton, Ont., has been appointed to take charge of Paisley Memorial United Church, Guelph, Ont.

O'NEILL, DR. J. J., B.Sc. '09, M.Sc. '10, Professor of Geology, held office as President of the McGill Chapter of the Society of the Sigma Xi during the session of 1934-35.



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PACKARD, FRANK L., B.Sc. '97, of Lachine, Que., was recently guest of honour at a luncheon in the Century Club, New York, attended by leading critics and booksellers. He was there arranging for the publication of his latest mystery, "Jimmie Dale and the Missing Hour." Of the first four Jimmie Dale stories, no fewer than 3,000,000 copies have been sold and the fifth was the May selection of the Crime Club.

PATERSON-SMYTH, REV. CHARLES, B.A. '10, Rector of Grace Church, Syracuse, N.Y., preached the Baccalaureate Sermon at the Graduation Exercises of Clarkson College, Potsdam, N.Y.

PENFIELD, WILDER G., Litt.B. (Princeton), M.D. (Johns Hopkins), B.A., B.Sc., and M.A. (Oxon), Professor of Neurology and Neurosurgery and Chairman of the Department, has been elected a Fellow of the Biological Section of the Royal Society of Canada.

PICKLEMAN, G. J., B.A. '30, has been appointed Vice-President of the Household Merit Corporation of Watertown, New York. He has also been transferred as Captain (Quartermaster) in the 6th Field Ambulance, C.A.M.C. to the Reserve of Officers, Canadian Army Medical Corps.

POWLES, REV. P. S. C., M.A., B.A. '10, and Mrs. Powles, have returned to their mission field in Japan after a furlough spent in Canada.

PRICE, PETER, Ph.D. '33, was awarded the Barlow Memorial Prize for his description of the geology and ore deposits of the Noranda Mine at the 36th annual meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy held in Winnipeg in March.

QUINLAN, JOHN J., JR., B.Com. '25, Vice-President of Collier, Norris and Henderson, Ltd., Montreal, has been elected a member of the Montreal Stock Exchange and will do business under the firm name of Collier, Norris and Quinlan, with offices at 507 Place d'Armes.

REID, H. S., M.Sc., B.A. '13, has been promoted to the post of Vice-President in charge of all manufactures by Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd., Shawinigan Falls, Que.

REILLEY, PROF. H. E., B.A. '13, M.Sc. '14, has been re-elected President of the Board of the Women's General Hospital, Montreal. Prof. Reilley attended the 13th annual meeting of the Acoustical Society of America held in New York recently.

RIORDON, C. H., B.Sc. '26, M.Sc. '27, has moved from Montreal to Nigel, Heidelberg, Transvaal, South Africa.

ROBERTSON, DONALD M., M.D. '98, of Ottawa, who is President of the Ontario Hospital Association, is attending the world's hospital convention in Rome this year.

ROBERTSON, HUGH D., B.Arch. '25, who devotes himself largely to painting in and about Hamilton, Ont., where he resides, or on Georgian Bay, recently held a private showing of about fifty water colors in London, Ont.

ROSS, CAPTAIN J. G., B.Sc. '03, of Thetford Mines, Que., has been elected President of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, succeeding S. G. Blaylock, B.Sc. '99, of Trail, B.C. He was presented with the Randolph Bruce gold medal of this organization at the recent annual meeting in Winnipeg.

SANGSTER, ERIC, Past Student, who has been with the General Trust and Executor Corporation in Halifax, N.S., has been appointed Manager and Director of the Canadian Law Book Co., Ltd.

SAXE, JOHN GODFREY, B.A. '97, M.A. '14, was recently honored at a testimonial dinner given by members of the Manhattan Club, one of the oldest and best known clubs in New York City, on the occasion of his election as an honorary member.

SCOFIELD, CLIFFORD G., Past Student, is conducting a business in photographic illustrations in Norwalk, Conn.

SHARP, THOMAS H., a former member of the Legislative Council of Jamaica, died in Montreal on March 21. He was the father of Claude E. Sharp, M.D. '09, now residing in England.

SHAW, MRS. ROBINA MACGILLIVRAY MILNE, widow of John H. Shaw, and mother of A. Norman Shaw, B.A. '08, M.Sc. '10, D.Sc. '15, died in Westmount, Que., on May 10.

SICHEL, F. J., B.Sc. (Arts) '28, has been awarded a fellowship, valued at \$1,500, by the Royal Society of Canada.

STANLEY, DR. CARLTON, President of Dalhousie University, and former Professor of Classics at McGill, gave the address to the Honours Convocation of the University of Colorado on April 3; at this Convocation, President Stanley was given the degree of Doctor of Letters.

STEPHENS, G. F., M.D. '07, President of the Winnipeg Branch of the Graduates' Society, visited the University last month.

STOCKWELL, HON. R. F., K.C., B.A. '08, B.C.L. '11, Provincial Treasurer of Quebec, has been elected Batonnier of the Bedford Bar, of which W. F. Bowles, K.C., B.C.L. '19, is Treasurer.

SURVEYER, MR. JUSTICE E. FABRE, B.C.L. '96, Professor in the Faculty of Law and Judge of the Montreal Superior Court, will be one of the three lecturers from North America who will participate in the summer course of the Academy of International Law at The Hague, in July.

TAYLOR, E. P., B.Sc. '22, of Toronto, is now President of Honey Dew Ltd., with offices in that city, in addition to being President of the Brewing Corporation of Canada, and of Orange Crush, Ltd.

TAYLOR, GRANT I., B.A. '30, of Hull, Que., has been called to the Bar of Ontario at Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

THOMAS, WILLIAM, B.A. '32, has been ordained to the ministry and inducted into the pastorate of Cooke's Church, Toronto.

THOMAS, WILLIAM FRANK, B.A. '28, B.Sc. '30, M.Sc. '31, has been appointed chief surveyor to the Van Dyke Mine in South Africa.

TOMBS, LAURENCE C., B.A. '24, M.A. '26, of the League of Nations Secretariat, Geneva, represented the League at the meeting of the International Commission for Air Navigation which opened at Brussels on May 27.

TREMAIN, A. E. D., B.Com. '23, of the firm of R. Moat & Co., has been elected Chairman of the Montreal Curb Market.

TURNER, REV. H. A., B.A. '31, has completed the course at the United Theological College, Montreal.

WALSH, A. L., D.D.S. '20, Associate Professor of Operative Dentistry and Director of the Dental Clinic, has been appointed Acting Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry.

WATSON, C. E., B.Sc. '21, general traffic engineer of the Bell Telephone Company, Western area, has been transferred to the general engineering department of the same concern. He is succeeded by J. S. Farquharson, Sci. '22, who has been division traffic supervisor of the Toronto division.

WHITMORE, REV. C. H., B.A. '23, of Wilkie, Sask., is serving this year as Chairman of the Yorkton Presbytery of the United Church of Canada.

WIGDOR, EDWARD I., B.Eng. '35, has been awarded a \$900 fellowship at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.

WILLIAMS, W. L. G., M.A. (Oxon), Ph.D. (Chicago), Professor of Mathematics, has been elected a Fellow of the Chemistry and Physics Section of the Royal Society of Canada.

WOODHEAD, WILLIAM DUDLEY, Ph.D., former Chairman of the Department of Classics at McGill University, has been appointed Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science.

WRIGHT, COLONEL R. P., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D. '08, of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, has been awarded the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration.

WYNNE-EDWARDS, V. C., Assistant Professor of Zoology, has been elected President of the Province of Quebec Society for the Protection of Birds.

YOUNG, E. GORDON, B.A. '16, M.Sc. '19, of Dalhousie University, Halifax, recently has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

Among those who participated in the programme of the clinical session of the American College of Physicians in Philadelphia were J. C. Meakins, M.D. '04, who occupied the chair as President of the College, L. M. Lindsay, M.D. '09, Edward H. Mason, M.D. '14, I. M. Rabinowitch, M.D. '17, D.Sc. '32, all of Montreal.

Graduates of the University now holding office as Deans of Anglican Dioceses in the Province of Ontario are the Very Rev. W. W. Craig, B.A. '95, of Kingston, Dean of the Diocese of Ontario; the Very Rev. C. E. Riley, B.A. '08, of Hamilton, Dean of the Diocese of Niagara; and the Very Rev. C. E. Jeakins, B.A. '01, of London, Dean of the Diocese of Huron.

Alumnae Notes

BOWMAN, MISS NORA F. J., B.A. '05, M.A. '11, has returned to her mission field in Japan after a furlough in Canada.

BRITTAIN, MISS E. I., B.A. '94, has been elected President of the History Association of Montreal.

BROCK, MISS C. MARIANNE, B.A. '28, has been awarded a graduate fellowship for the study of English at Bryn Mawr College.

FOSTER, MISS JOAN, B.A. '23, M.A. '25, the holder of the Moyse Travelling Fellowship for 1925, has now been awarded a graduate fellowship for the study of history at Bryn Mawr College.

HARVEY, MISS MARY G., M.A., B.A. '15, has been appointed head mistress of "The Study," Montreal, after having served for the past six years as head of the staff of Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Conn. For nine years previously she was on the staff of Bishop Strachan School, Toronto.

HEARNE, MISS MARIE, Ph.D. '33, honorary research associate in the Department of Genetics at McGill University, has been awarded the \$1,250 travelling scholarship offered by the Canadian Federation of University Women. Dr. Hearne will go to Strangeways Laboratory, Cambridge, England, for one year to continue research work in cancer.

HOWARD, MISS ALMA, B.Sc. '34, has been awarded a bursary of \$450 by the National Research Council.

LEE, MISS DOROTHY, Ph.D. '34, has been appointed instructor in physical education at Alma College, St. Thomas, Ont.

REID, MISS ELEANOR ELIZABETH, B.A. '35, has been awarded graduate scholarships in economics by Columbia University and by Bryn Mawr College.

SHARPE, MISS GLADYS, Grad. Nurse '28, who has been an instructor in the Toronto Western Hospital for some years, has been awarded the scholarship of the Canadian Nurses' Association for one year's post-graduate work at Bedford College for Women, University of London.

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Deaths

- BLACK, PETER T., B.A. (University of British Columbia) Demonstrator in the Department of Biochemistry at McGill, in Montreal, on May 3, 1935.
- BOSSE, J. De S., Past Student, in Quebec, on April 30, 1935.
- BURLAND, MRS. JEFFREY HALE (Miss Isabel May Megarry, Past Student) in Montreal, on March 12, 1935.
- CASEY, EDWARD M. R., M.D. '28, in Montreal, on March 29, 1935.
- COSTIGAN, JOHN WILLIAM, Past Student, in St. Louis, Mo., on March 26, 1935.
- CRAIG, REV. HUGH, B.A. '90, in Michigan, during March, 1935.
- CRAIG, ROBERT HENRY, M.D. '96, in Montreal, on March 23, 1935.
- CROLY, REV. EDGAR H., Past Student, in London, Ont., on March 3, 1935.
- DICKSON, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES ALBERT, B.A. '83, M.D. '87, in Hamilton, Ont., on March 21, 1935.
- DICKSON, NORVAL, B.A. '01, B.C.L. '04, in Montreal, on March 26, 1935.
- DONALDSON, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ANSON SCOTT, D.S.O., M.D. '01, in Hong Kong, on March 18, 1935.
- HAMILTON, WILLIAM JOSEPH, B.Sc. '88, in Montreal, on March 9, 1935.
- HANNA, REV. RICHARD M., Past Student, at Kincardine, Ont., on March 12, 1935.
- HAYES, GROSVENOR LADLEY TRAVERS, M.D. '12, in Montreal, on April 2, 1935.
- LANG, ALBERT ARTHUR JACKSON, M.D. '98, in James-town, N.D., on March 19, 1935.
- LEACH, WILLIAM LINDSAY, B.Sc. '14, in Montreal, on May 18, 1935.
- LESAGE, THOMAS W., B.Sc. '85, in Montreal, on April 7, 1935.
- LEVERIN, CAPT. H. L., B.Sc. '30, in Victoria, B.C., on May 14, 1935.
- MCCUAIG, CLARENCE NORMAN, Past Student, in Montreal, on February 19, 1935.
- MacINTYRE, WILLIAM CAMERON, B.Com. '32, accidentally killed at Cornwall, Ont., on April 4, 1935.
- McLEAN, JOHN A., Past Student, in Lancaster, Ont., during April, 1935.
- McNABB, REV. ROBERT, B.A. '81, in Smiths Falls, Ont., on February 1, 1935.
- MacNAUGHTON, DONALD D., D.V.S., '92, at Devils Lake, N.D., on February 16, 1935.
- MACY, ERNEST McCOURT, B.Sc. '85, in New Canaan, Conn., on April 1, 1935.
- MAHAFFY, REV. ALBERT, B.A. '93, in Calgary, Alta., on May 12, 1935.
- MAIR, ASA WOLVERTON, M.D. '92, in Detroit, Mich., on March 13, 1935.
- MITCHELL, WALTER GEORGE, K.C., B.C.L. '01, in Montreal, on April 3, 1935.
- PIERCE, REV. IRA W., Past Student, in Summerlea, Que., on February 20, 1935.
- POWELL, ROBERT HENRY WYNYARD, M.D. '76, in Ottawa, Ont., on April 4, 1935.
- PURDY, WALTER TREMAINE, M.D. '13, in Montreal, on March 21, 1935.
- THOMSON, HARRY NELLIS, B.Sc. '97, in Vancouver, B.C., on February 27, 1935.
- THURSTON, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ERNEST COE, D.V.S. '96, in Montreal, on May 4, 1935.

- WATSON, JOHN HENRY, M.D. '95, in Chicago, Ill., in April, 1935.
- WATSON, WILLIAM, B.A. '98, in Montreal, on May 9, 1935.
- WOLFF, DR. E. K., Past Student, in Media, Pa., on March 1, 1935.

Births

- ABBOTT—In Montreal, on April 4, to Douglas C. Abbott, B.C.L. '21, and Mrs. Abbott, a son.
- ALLAN—In Montreal, on April 28, to M. M. Allan, Past Student, and Mrs. Allan, a daughter.
- ARCHIBALD—In Montreal, on April 3, to Ian T. Archibald, B.Arch. '28, and Mrs. Archibald, a son.
- BELL—In Montreal, on April 5, to Robert B. Bell, B.A. '26, D.D.S. '28, and Mrs. Bell, a son.
- BLUNT—In Montreal, on April 16, to H. Walton Blunt, B.Com. '25, C.A. '28, and Mrs. Blunt, a son.
- CAMPBELL—In Montreal, on May 4, to Gordon D. Campbell, B.Sc. (Arts) '28, and Mrs. Campbell, a son.
- CAMPBELL—In Montreal, on April 30, to Robert M. Campbell, and Mrs. Campbell (née Leona Gray, B.A. '27, M.A. '28), a son.
- CAPLAN—In Montreal, on March 4, to Samuel Lyon Caplan, B.Com. '22, B.A. '25, B.C.L. '28, and Mrs. Caplan, a daughter.
- CASSIDY—In Lewistown, Penn., on April 7, to Halton C. Cassidy, B.A. '17, M.D. '20, and Mrs. Cassidy, a son.
- COHEN—In Montreal, on March 7, to Sidney Cohen, and Mrs. Cohen (née Sylvia Cohen, B.A. '31), a son.
- COLE—In Brockville, Ont., on April 7, to W. Stanley Cole, B.Sc. '20, and Mrs. Cole, a son.
- COOK—In Montreal, on February 23, to Maynard S. Cook, M.D. '23, and Mrs. Cook, a daughter.
- GAMEROFF—In Montreal, on April 17, to Myer Gameroff, B.C.L. '25, and Mrs. Gameroff, a daughter.
- HANNEN—In Montreal, on March 23, to F. Raymond Hannen, B.C.L. '22, and Mrs. Hannen, a son.
- HERMAN—In Montreal, on April 1, to Henry Herman, B.A. '29, and Mrs. Herman (née Florence Grossman, Lic. Mus. '31), a son.
- HOME—In Quebec, on May 1, to John McG. Home, B.A. '28, B.C.L. '31, and Mrs. Home, a daughter.
- HORSEY—In Montreal, on April 7, to R. M. Horsey, B.Sc. '24, and Mrs. Horsey, a son.
- KENDALL—In London, England, on March 28, to W. L. Kendall, and Mrs. Kendall (née Norma Mitchell, B.A. '31), a daughter.
- LITTLE—In Ottawa, Ont., on April 10, to L. P. Little, M.D. '25, and Mrs. Little, a son.
- LYNDE—In Montreal, on March 16, to C. J. Lynde, B.Sc. '29, and Mrs. Lynde, a daughter.
- McGLAUGHLIN—In Montreal, on April 3, to W. R. McGlaughlin, B.Sc. (Arts) '21, M.Sc. '22, and Mrs. McGlaughlin, a daughter.
- MACKENZIE—In Montreal, on March 16, to M. W. Mackenzie, B.Com. '28, C.A. '29, and Mrs. Mackenzie (née Jean Fairbairn, B.A. '27), a daughter.
- McNICOLL—In Montreal, on February 25, to Charles McNicoll, B.Sc. '20, and Mrs. McNicoll, a son.
- MITCHELL—In Montreal, on April 20, to J. Murray Mitchell, B.Sc. '23, and Mrs. Mitchell, of Three Rivers, Que., a son.
- MURRAY—In Ottawa, Ont., on April 18, to J. M. Murray, M.D. '09, and Mrs. Murray, a daughter.
- PIERCE—In Montreal, on March 18, to Sydney D. Pierce, B.A. '22, B.C.L. '25, and Mrs. Pierce (née Jean Crombie, B.A. '24), a daughter.
- REID—In Montreal, on March 1, to Howard C. Reid, B.A. '29, and Mrs. Reid (née Eileen Fairbairn, B.A. '31), a son.
- ROCHESTER—In Ottawa, Ont., on April 26, to Lloyd B. Rochester, B.Sc. '21, and Mrs. Rochester, a son.
- SEVERS—In Montreal, on March 22, to George Severs, B.Com. '28, and Mrs. Severs (née Catharine Black, B.A. '30), a daughter.
- WIGHT—In Montreal, on March 29, to G. Earle Wight, M.D. '25, and Mrs. Wight, a daughter.

YATES—In Montreal, on April 19, to C. Montagu Yates, B.Sc. '21, and Mrs. Yates, twin sons.

YORSTON—In Montreal, on May 9, to F. H. Yorston, B.Sc. '23, M.Sc. '24, Ph.D. '28, and Mrs. Yorston, a son.

Marriages

ANNABLE—In London, England, on April 23, Miss Julia Howell, of Norman, Okla., to Weldon Grant Annable, B.Com. '24, of Montreal.

AULT—At Corinth, N.Y., on March 9, Miss Jean Cameron White, to James Oscar Ault, D.D.S. '27, of Canandaigua, N.Y.

BROOME—At Niagara Falls, N.Y., on April 20, Miss Kathryn Elizabeth Horrocks, to Edward Purkis Broome, B.Com. '34, of Toronto.

COHEN—In Montreal, on March 3, Miss Helen Margaret Cohen, Soc. Workers '30, to Charles H. Goldstein.

COHEN—In Montreal, on April 7, Miss Riva Cohen, B.A. '31, to Harvey Golden.

EASTERBROOK—In London, Ont., on April 27, Miss Gwynedd Helen Katherine Auden, to John Edward Easterbrook, B.Sc. (Arts) '27, of Sarnia, Ont.

FEENEY—In Montreal, on May 11, Miss Pauline Mary Cloran, to Neil Feeney, M.D. '27.

FENWICK—In Vancouver, B.C., on March 12, Miss Ethel S. Fenwick, Grad. Nurse '25, to H. H. Cooper, of Edmonton, Alta.

FOOTE—In Montreal, on April 20, Miss Joan Frances Mary Buckley, to William Rodgers Foote, M.D. '34.

GAMBLE—In Ottawa, Ont., on April 27, Miss Dorothy Mills, to William Charles Sebright Gamble, B.Com. '25, of Ottawa.

HASTINGS—In Quebec, on March 18, Mrs. Alan T. Powell, daughter of G. W. Parmelee, LL.D. '11, to Robert Clark Hastings, M.D. '17, all of Quebec.

MACCABE—In Montreal, on February 26, Miss Alberta Maye White Davis, to Jack Redpath MacCabe, B.Sc. '34.

MACLEOD—At Wellesley Farms, Mass., on April 20, Miss Margaret Wuerpel, of St. Louis, Mo., to John Wendell MacLeod, B.Sc. (Arts) '26, M.D. '30, of Montreal.

MELANSON—In Montreal, on May 25, Miss Mary Evelyn Howard, to Henry Paul Melanson, B.A. '25, M.D. '29, of Bathurst, N.B.

REDPATH—In Montreal, on April 25, Miss Margaret Heal, to Huntley Roddick Redpath, B.A. '33.

SMITH—In Port of Spain, Trinidad, on April 17, Miss Mina Hazel Smith, B.A. '29, of Montreal, to Alexander McG. Grant, of Port of Spain.

SUDGEON—In Massena, N.Y., on April 19, Miss Margaret Campbell, of Cornwall, Ont., to George William Sudgeon, D.D.S. '26.

THOMAS—In Springs, near Johannesburg, South Africa, on March 16, Miss Mary Maskew, to William Frank Thomas, B.A. '28, B.Sc. '30, M.Sc. '31.

TOKER—In Montreal, on April 7, Miss Ethel Serchuk, to Maxwell H. Toker, D.D.S. '24.

TREMAIN—In Montreal, on April 18, Mrs. Evie Powis Gladney, to Albert Edward Duncier Tremain, B.Com. '23.

WADE—In Vancouver, B.C., on April 19, Miss Anna Kennedy MacLeod, of Maxville, Ont., to Arthur Balfour Wade, M.D. '32, of Santa Ana, Cal., son of A. S. Wade, M.D. '92, and Mrs. Wade, of Renfrew, Ont.

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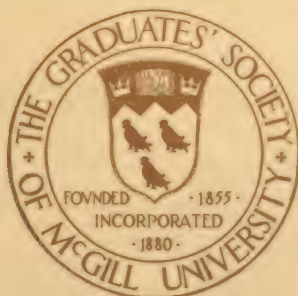
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AUTUMN, 1935

NUMBER 4



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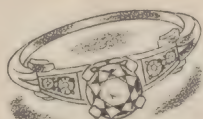
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No. 4

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BARON TWEEDSMUIR OF ELSFIELD

Governor-General-designate of Canada who will succeed His Excellency the Earl of Bessborough as McGill University's official Visitor.

Administrative and Academic Changes at McGill

A Review of the Recent Activities and Achievements of the University Authorities

By SIR EDWARD BEATTY, G.B.E.

WHILE it is not possible to more than outline the steps taken by the University authorities to improve McGill's position during the past two years, a brief review of the reasons which impelled this action, and the achievements so far secured, will indicate that these latter have been considerable.

It must not be assumed that in all cases the plans were initiated subsequent to the death of the late Sir Arthur Currie, because some of them were under active consideration previous to his illness. His tragic death, however, brought new problems—the most important of which was, of course, the selection of his successor. Under the constitution of the University the Principal is the academic head of McGill, and, as Vice-Chancellor, is also a member of the Board of Governors. For many years he has been the liaison officer between the members of the Faculties and the governing body, and no important change in practice, in personnel or in the general administration of the University has been made without his recommendation and after full consultation by him with the members of the Faculties involved. To secure a man with the requisite academic standing and administrative ability, and able to represent the University both within and without its walls, was a task not easy at any time, but having particular difficulties in the case of McGill. The Governors, therefore, made arrangements to impose upon the Chancellor new responsibilities while the Principalship was vacant, and began immediately to search for a successor. It was a long, difficult and delicate mission, but fortunately the Board of Governors found one of its members, Mr. W. M. Birks, able to conduct the enquiries personally. Mr. Birks was later joined by Dr. W. W. Chipman, also a Governor and an Emeritus Professor, who had a long association with the work of the University and a very keen and thorough appreciation of its needs. After many months of enquiry Mr. Birks and Dr. Chipman recommended Mr. Arthur Eustace Morgan, M.A., Principal of University College, Hull, and in due course their recommendation was approved, and

Mr. Morgan accepted the Principalship, to take office on September 1 of this year. I, for one, am satisfied that the University is to be congratulated on being fortunate enough to secure Mr. Morgan for a position, not only important in itself but having a peculiar significance in the Dominion of Canada and in Montreal.

Before Sir Arthur Currie's death consideration had been given to an improved method of handling the University's investments, and a Committee of the governing body was formed to be known as the Investment Committee, the Chairman of which was the Chancellor and the members Sir Charles Gordon, Messrs. George S. Currie, J. W. McConnell and Julian C. Smith. Mr. James Eccles, financial adviser of experience and ability, was engaged as Investment Manager. The Committee has functioned satisfactorily and with profit to the University's investments since its constitution.

A most important undertaking was the enactment of the new University statutes which came into effect on January 30, 1935. The previous statutes enacted in 1923 had been a recast of former statutes and had made very few radical changes. By the statutes presently in effect the constitution of the University is materially altered.

The University, as is generally known, possesses two charters: A Royal Charter granted to the "Governors, Principal and Fellows of McGill College" and a Provincial Charter constituting "The Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning." The latter corporation holds all property and its members are the Governors.

For some eighty years prior to the enactment of the revised statutes the members of the Corporation set up by the Royal Charter—the *University*—had been the Governors with a large number of other persons; the whole described under the general title of the *Corporation*. By the new statutes it was provided that the Governors should be its only members. The body existing under the Royal Charter and the "Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning,"

which holds, as stated, the University property and consists of the Governors, thus became identical in membership.

With the abolition of Corporation as the academic consulting body of the institution through its virtual merger with the "Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning," a fresh body was established to perform the same functions, namely, the Senate. It had long been the view of some members of the governing body that Corporation was unwieldy and, therefore, lacking in effectiveness; its personnel had reached a total of over 75 members, largely drawn from outside the University, and while it had had, theoretically, a general control over purely academic matters, its cumbersomeness and the vagueness of its terms of reference made this more apparent than real. It will not be necessary to refer in detail to the provisions of these statutes; whether they fully meet the needs of the University can only be determined by experience; but that they constitute a distinct improvement over the former method of administration is undoubted. The Senate is termed the highest academic authority in the University, and is called upon to approve practically every step taken in academic life, while the Principal is charged with overseeing the carrying out of its decisions. Appointments of professors, formerly made by the Governors on the recommendation of the Principal alone, will now be made on the recommendation of Boards of Selection, the constitution of which is fixed by the statutes. In marked contrast to Corporation this new tribunal consists of only 25 members: the Chancellor, the Principal, the Deans of Faculties and divisions of Faculties, the Warden of the Royal Victoria College, the Director of the School for Teachers, five members of the Board of Governors, and other members of the Faculties elected for a term of years. Extensive powers are granted to the Senate, but, of course, the charter responsibilities and obligations of the Board of Governors remain of necessity unaffected. In a very broad sense, the Charter imposes on the governing body responsibility for general administration, finance, and the determination of those questions of larger policy affecting the University's interest.

THE UNIVERSITY'S FINANCES

Due to general economic conditions, the endowment funds of the University have become reduced in capital and in annual income. This, of course, is attributable to the omission of interest payments and dividends on many securities considered undoubted at the time of investment of the University's funds. This resulted

inevitably in deficits for several years, and these deficits were discharged by sale of securities which again lowered the capital amount of the endowments. I have already mentioned the steps taken to secure the closest possible scrutiny of these investments and the effective work done by the Investment Committee and by Mr. Eccles. Obviously it was necessary that the University increase its income and, by the exercise of the strictest economy, balance its budget within a reasonable period. General conditions did not permit a public appeal for additional endowments, and this made the greatest possible curtailment of expenditures essential. In the result, the budget of expenditures chargeable against general funds has been reduced from \$2,056,675 for the year 1930-31 to \$1,794,729 for the year 1934-35. The Board of Governors named from its members a Survey Committee, consisting of Colonel Herbert Molson, Major George C. McDonald and Mr. P. F. Sise, whose duty it has been to explore all possible avenues of economy. This Committee has prepared comprehensive reports on the budgets of the University and Macdonald College, has studied the whole question of expenditures in co-operation with the Deans of the principal Faculties, and the result of their labours to date has been eminently satisfactory.

Concurrently with their action respecting expenditures, the Governors decided that measures should be taken to increase the University's income, and, in consequence of the policies adopted by most other Canadian Universities, the fees were moderately increased in order that the students should be required to pay a larger percentage of the cost of their instruction. The new fees take effect in the coming session and apply to all students whether in course or entering the University this fall.

The combined deficits of the University and Macdonald College for the coming year are estimated at \$168,500. A plan is being formulated by the Governors to provide for these deficits by private subscription to the University's funds, an announcement in respect of which will be made early in October.

These are only a few of the steps taken by the University authorities during the past two years. They are all, however, of major consequence. Naturally the possibility of further economies will be explored, and this, of course, will continue for many years.

In order to better balance and improve the administrative activities of the University, its personnel has been changed in some respects. The offices of Secretary and Bursar have been divided; Dr. F. O. Stredder has been appointed Bursar

and Mr. A. P. S. Glassco remains as Secretary of the Board of Governors, Secretary of the Finance Committee and of the Investment Committee, and in charge of the University's mortgage investments.

The closer association between the Senate and the governing body, provided through members of the Board of Governors being members of the Senate, and the constitution of a Deans' Committee for consultation with Committees of the Governors in matters of internal administration and expenditure, as well as the more frequent conferences between members of the staff and of

the governing body, have already proven of great value. We have felt from the beginning that a clearer appreciation of each other's problems would lead to greater co-operation, to the mutual advantage of the Board of Governors and the members of the staff, as well as of the University itself. We realize that the University must be healthy financially, and we also know that its great reputation depends upon the quality of its teaching. To these two objectives the ability and activity of the University authorities will be directed in greater extent during the next few years.

"Racey"

By S. MORGAN-POWELL

WHEN I was asked to write an appreciation of my friend, A. G. Racey, cartoonist of *The Montreal Star*, I hesitated. It is always a difficult thing to do justice to a lifelong associate; there is always the risk of being accused of over-praise or of prejudice. But on second thoughts I resolved to accept the invitation, because I reflected that none of Arthur's old associates was available for the task. Henri Julien is dead. R. G. Matthews is in London. The old staffs of *The Witness* and *The Star* have nearly all passed on. There are only a handful of us left, and of that handful, it is my privilege to realize, none has been in closer touch, none has been brought into more intimate relation with the man and his work, than myself.

I feel, therefore, that I am in a position to tell readers of *The McGill News* what, I take it, they want to know: the foundations of his work; the man's character; his methods, viewpoints, outlook upon life, and his philosophy. You can only realize these things after you have worked with a man, been privileged to see him at work, to discuss with him the ethics of his art, his own attitude towards it, and his understanding of his responsibilities to his paper and his public.

Racey owes much to his English and Scottish ancestry. His father, the late Dr. John Racey, M.D.E., formerly of Quebec, was of English descent, of the old order, close-lipped, but withal charitable and a man with a broad vision and with a big concept of his duty to humanity. He studied medicine in Edinburgh and surgery in Paris, France. Both his father and grandfather were doctors. He was largely responsible for

the establishment of the Jeffery Hale hospital at Quebec. His life-interest was in relieving the sufferings of humanity, in making living conditions better for the poor with whom his work brought him into daily contact, and in adhering strictly to the fixed ideals and the unalterable standards of his profession and his race.

Racey's mother died four years ago. She was the true "Scot," educated in Edinburgh, Scotland, and a retiring, kind-hearted and most charitable woman. She had a profound pride in her son, but it found expression in few words. She was content that she had been spared to see him famous, and to know that, despite his success, he never for a moment forgot his mother and the debt he owed her.

Racey had his education solid and unobtrusive, first at Quebec High School, then at St. Francis College, where he won the proud position of captain of the football team, and then at McGill. Thereafter, he just drifted into newspaper work. He had sent a cartoon to John R. Dougall, the famous editor of *The Montreal Witness*, which very favourably impressed that profound judge of men and their works; and when he left McGill he joined the staff of *The Witness* as a full-fledged newspaper artist. He did both cartoons and illustrations. And his lively wit, his shrewd survey of the daily scene, his ability to hit off the world situation from day to day, speedily gained for him widespread recognition, not only in his own field, but throughout the Dominion. It was inevitable that in due course he should graduate from *The Witness* to *The Montreal Star*, which he joined in November, 1899, and his work on which has won for him a worldwide reputation.



Drawn Especially for The McGill News by A. G. Racey

UNIVERSITAS COLLEGII MCGILL

Alma Mater warmly welcomes her new Principal.

It is no exaggeration, but a simple statement of easily verified fact, to say that no cartoonist on the North American continent today is more often "quoted" abroad than A. G. Racey. He has arrived at this distinction because he has been able, as the years passed by, to attune himself to the changes in the public viewpoint. He has managed not only to keep himself intimately acquainted with every phase of the Canadian scene, but also to take a broad and understanding survey of the world scene, with the result that while his cartoons have pilloried injustice, have satirized follies and foibles, have stirred public emotions and have exerted a powerful influence in all worthy causes in his native land, they have also kept before the Canadian public the ever-changing panorama of world events, with a keenness of wit, a vigour of criticism, an amazing awareness, and a deep understanding of human nature that few of his contemporaries have excelled.

He reads everything that is likely to help him in his work. He keeps more than abreast of the

news of the world. He has in many instances anticipated with astonishing vision the development of world affairs. He often sees through the beclouding miasma of conflicting news despatches right into the heart of an international situation. He has developed that invaluable faculty of reading between the lines which is, to the cartoonist, both inspiration, authority and finesse.

With Racey, the idea is everything, as indeed it should be. He is less concerned with the niceties of draughtsmanship than he is with driving home a definite idea with overwhelming force. You are never in the slightest doubt as to what any one of his cartoons means. You never read into any one of them a double meaning. He says what he has to say outright, forcefully, vividly, dramatically; and he says it in such a manner as to leave you under no delusion.

The man is, and always has been, astonishingly fertile in ideas. He will submit half a dozen suggestions daily for a cartoon. Once he sets to work, he works more rapidly than any other

artist I have ever known; and I have known many, in many lands. His work is broad in technique, bold in outline, and free from decorative drawbacks. He seems always to smash the idea into the eye of the beholder; and he succeeds in nine cases out of ten, which is a very fine average for any cartoonist, as the editor of *Punch*, who probably receives more cartoons for consideration than any other man in the world living, will tell you.

This success is due largely to the fact that Racey's humour is universal. It belongs to no particular school. That is why his cartoons are reproduced in newspapers and magazines round the world, in Europe, throughout the United States, in South America, in Australia, in India and in South Africa and Japan. Humour, in essence, is of no country, though there are certain brands of humour that are little understood beyond their own fields. Racey hits the nail on the head, no matter with what he is dealing,—Canadian or American politics, European upheavals, South American turmoil, or some incident that has set the whole world talking.

His viewpoint is neither Canadian nor anything else but cosmopolitan in regard to foreign affairs. His Canadian cartoons, while appreciated keenly throughout the Dominion, find no less understanding and appreciation abroad, for he has the rare faculty of talking in a language all can comprehend. Not for him the limited and parochial interpretation. He prefers always the broad and liberal outlook, alike of men and events.

There is another quality that makes Racey's work well liked abroad as well as here. He is never vicious. He never does any man a deliberate injustice. He has a wide understanding of human nature. His sympathies are broad; his tolerance is all-embracing. Nothing but sheer cruelty, brutality, or any human quality that merits contempt, will arouse in him honest anger. But once he is aroused, he hits hard, squarely, and irresistibly. Cruelty to animals, cruelty to human beings, particularly to children, the petty scheming that works harm to the masses in order that the few may win sordid gain,—these are the things that stir in him a righteous indignation which finds expression in bitter and scathing drawing and legend. He originates all his own ideas, and writes all the titles and all the underlines to all his cartoons. And they seldom fail to arrest the eye or to stir the imagination, because they express the artist's own interpretation of his own ideas, just as the drawing between them does.



A. G. RACEY

At his desk in *The Montreal Star* office.

Racey exploits the two most powerful weapons of the cartoonist—ridicule and satire—to the fullest degree. In the political arena his gift of ridicule has been employed with devastating effect over a long period of years. And it is probably the highest tribute to its penetrating character that could be desired that as often as not the objects of his ridicule are to be found, after their first irritation has passed away, surreptitiously seeking to obtain possession of the originals of the very cartoons that have mercilessly lampooned them.

I recall one incident which illustrates this most vividly. When the Great War broke out, my duties took me to New York, where I remained for many months, handling *The Star's* numerous special cable services from Europe. My headquarters were in the World Building, on Park Row, and I used to slip out at noon for a snack at a famous German bar just behind the New York Sun building. There I found the walls literally covered with Racey's recent cartoons, and they were very much antagonistic to the Germans, as might well be imagined. The proprietor of that bar was a jolly, thick-necked, perspiring German from Bavaria. I asked him one day why he invariably framed every cartoon from *The Montreal Star*, when they were so obviously directed against his fanatic native land.

"Himmel!" he replied. "It is yoost because dey say vot most beoples here feels. Und for me, I dink dot man speaks truth. Look you der beoples vot comes here to drink,—vatch dem



Reproduced from the original in the McGill Library

INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES AT ALMA MATERS
Unveiling of the Gift Fountain took place at McGill in May, 1931.

look at der pictures. Maybe dey spit und schwear. But dey comes again—and always dey seeks der newest pictures. If Racey vos in Berlin, drawing for der Kaiser, he vould haf ten iron crosses by now."

When that saloon closed later on, they sold the cartoons at auction—and I am never going to make my friend Racey envious by telling him what prices they fetched. I will say this, however; many of them are today the prized possessions of Germans who were not noted for their pro-ally sympathies up to November 11, 1918!

Perhaps Racey's breadth of view towards people and events in general is due in large measure to his own diversified interests in the daily round. He is a great sportsman, fisherman, golfer, bowler, curler. He was a charter member and vice-president of the St. Andrew's Curling Club; was a charter member, director, and chairman of the match and handicap committee of the Summerlea Golf Club; is a member of St. George Snowshoe Club, in which he has held many offices over a long period of years. His spacious home in Westmount is literally sprinkled with sporting trophies and cups for curling, golf, billiards, lawn bowling, and what not.

He is a collector of antiques, and he has more than an amateur's knowledge and appreciation of them. You will find, while wandering around his house, such things as French bayonets dug up from the Plains of Abraham; the sword belonging to Captain Daly, the first Canadian officer under de Salaberry to cross the Chateauguay River in pursuit of the American forces (Racey's wife is a great-grand-daughter of Captain Daly); a stand of arms from old Uganda, East Africa; the original mss. of the first medical and surgical lectures delivered at McGill University by his grandfather, one of McGill's first medical and surgical lecturers; and so on. The man's interests are world-wide.

And his human instincts are as broad. He is a life governor of the Montréal Homoeopathic Hospital. During the war he raised a fund of \$50,000 for the Red Cross through a cartoon lecture series delivered all over the Dominion, illustrated with lantern slides of his own cartoons, paid for out of his own pocket,—and very expensive they were, as I happen to know— and under the patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Lord and Lady Shaughnessy, Sir Sam and Lady Hughes, Sir Melbourne and Lady Tait, Sir Hugh and Lady Graham, and many other distinguished Canadian citizens.

His interest in animals and in children is well-nigh proverbial. His purse is ever open to

calls for charity. He gives unobtrusively but with a prodigal liberality. Suffering children, wounded pets, down-and-outs, old acquaintances who have fallen by the wayside, any cause that has for its aim the care of the needy, the defence of the underprivileged, the protection of dumb animals, finds in him a swift and ready helper.

I recall one incident that will serve to reveal the man. Racey and I were walking down towards the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway one day to play golf at the Country Club. Outside a restaurant where a number of loafers assembled daily, a crowd had gathered. Racey stopped. We heard the cry of an animal in pain, and then roars of laughter. Racey did not hesitate a moment. He threw himself into the crowd. I followed in his wake. He is a bigger man than I am, and our united weight cleared a path. Then we saw a little starved kitten cringing in the gutter. It was trying to get on to the sidewalk and a bull-necked, six-foot bully was poking it with a stick. It took Racey one second to seize the man by the scruff of his neck and literally hurl him into the road. He picked up the kitten. The bully rose. "Wotcher doin'?" he asked, belligerently. Racey turned on him in a flash. "You mean what are you doing, you cur!" he replied, "If it wasn't for this kitten I'd thrash you within an inch of your beastly life. Get out of my way." And he pushed the coward down again. The crowd melted away. Racey entered a restaurant nearby. He called for cream. He fed that pitiful little scraggy kitten spoonful by spoonful. Then we went on to the Country Club. But before we started our game he had arranged with the secretary to take care of the kitten, paying so much a week for it. I am glad to say that the kitten grew into a plump and stately black cat, much petted by the members of the club. I could quote scores of similar incidents that have come within my own notice, but this one will suffice to show the man's tenderness of heart, his hatred of cruelty, his fearlessness in the face of bullying cads.

Arthur's war lectures were a joy to attend. His lantern slides, reproducing in colours the pick of his war cartoons, were shown to a racy running comment that kept his audiences in continuous chuckles. He revealed not only sparkling wit but a keen judgment of men and events, and he had a rare flair for gauging the temperament of his audience. I recall one amusing incident. He was lecturing in one of the suburbs of the city. When we got down to the hall he found that although he had his mss. all right, he had left behind the first section of his slides. Nothing for it but to go back and get them. I volunteered.



CITIZEN—Hey! Where are you going with that, Uncle?

UNCLE SAM—Up to the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, where it belongs.

He said he would start with the second section first, and he would guarantee that "they will never know the difference." They never did. I hunted that suburb all over for a taxi, got one, secured his slides and arrived back at the hall just in time to hear the applause which greeted the end of the first section.

Then Racey seized me by the arm. "I've told them that you will entertain them during the interval with a patriotic speech," he said. "I'm going under the hall with the padre for a whiskey. We'll keep some for you." And with that I was pushed onto the stage. I haven't the slightest idea of a single word I spoke. All I know is that the audience was very kind and that I escaped as soon as possible for my liquid reward. I met Racey and the padre coming out of the cellar. "Oh," said he, "we heard the applause, and it was so loud we thought you wouldn't need any drink, so we finished the bottle!" It remains to say that a famous novelist came to our aid after the lecture and provided the drinks I had missed.

Racey has done much lecturing apart from his war series; before the Quebec Women's Club under the patronage of Sir Charles and Lady Fitzpatrick, when he was the guest of honour at a brilliant party at Spencerwood afterwards;

before the Ottawa Women's Club, under the patronage of Lord and Lady Willingdon; before the McGill University Alumnae, women's clubs and various educational associations in Canada and the United States. His crisp style, his unfailing humour, his spontaneous sallies, always assure him an emphatic success.

He has represented Canada on more than one important occasion; at the great Allied War Bazaar in Boston, when he delivered illustrated addresses; and—through his cartoons—at the famous Florentine (Italy) exhibition of world cartoon illustrations. Examples of his work hang in the White House; in the office of the U.S. Secretary of the Navy, who personally requested the original of his famous cartoon showing the Statue of Liberty being towed up the St. Lawrence River (in prohibition days); in the houses and offices of many U.S. Senators, Members of Congress, and Consuls; as well as in the homes of several Premiers of Canada and in various libraries throughout the Dominion.

Only recently he was asked to contribute originals of some of his best known cartoons to the McGill University Library, and to the Literary and Historic Society of Quebec—the oldest of its kind in Canada—and they now hang in McGill Library and in that of Morin College, Quebec.

Perhaps one of the most remarkable tributes to Racey's art is that paid him by the Jews of Montreal, who presented him with a tract of land in Palestine in recognition of his famous Zionist cartoons. His annual cartoon appeals for the S.P.C.A. and other charitable institutions are too well known to require more than passing mention. So are his political cartoons, executed for the Federal Conservative Party for the past five federal general elections.

Racey has published two books of cartoons. "The Englishman in Canada" and "Canadian Men of Affairs in Cartoon" are known over three continents. The first was a delightful satire on the idea prevalent in the Old Country for so long that this Dominion was a land of wild Indians, fierce beasts, and unmelting ice and snow. The second hit off the foibles and the characteristics of Canada's leading public men with a happy accuracy that even those who were the worst sufferers from his virile wit were among the first to recognize and to praise.

Today, after thirty-seven years of cartoon work, Racey is at the height of his power. Few Canadians are more widely known or more genuinely liked. His home life is ideal. His personality has won and retained for him over a long period



Reproduced from the original in the McGill Library

A GREAT SERVANT OF HIS COUNTRY PASSES

Mr. Racey's tribute to the late Sir Arthur Currie published on the day of his death—November 30, 1933.

of years the respect and esteem and the genuine affection of a host of friends scattered around the world. He has gained his present position and reputation by sheer merit. He has never sought either influence or the aid of patrons. He is par excellence the interpretator of the public mood and the public sentiment—the Canadian Raemakers, of whom no less an authority than Howard Chandler Christy said:

"While he lives, he will always be the foremost cartoonist of Canada. And his work will live after him."

But we all hope that time is a very long way off. Canada can ill afford to lose Arthur Racey, when for over thirty-seven years it has revelled in his art, his wit, his warmhearted humanity, his wholesome viewpoint and his genial portrayal of the world and men.

THE MCGILL NEWS

AUTUMN 1935



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE GRADUATES'
SOCIETY OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY

A NEW DEAL FOR MCGILL

ERE the twisted girders and smoking ruins of the old medical and engineering buildings had cooled, Sir William Osler's message flashed across the Atlantic, "Play the Phoenix" and, like the fabled bird, new and finer structures rose on the Campus from the ashes of the old. The lean years have not dealt kindly by McGill; teacher and scholar alike have felt the pinch and the University's slender store of wealth has been drained deeply to mend a straitened income. Steadfast against all but overwhelming odds, our great leader was snatched untimely from our midst—the storm clouds darkened the horizon. It seemed impossible to go on—but McGill went on.

Once more McGill has played the Phoenix and risen with renewed vigour from the ashes of vanished hopes and ruined fortunes. Today McGill welcomes a new leader with the tribute of fresh achievements in the face of misfortune. New faces sit at the council table and skilled hands are guiding McGill's shattered fortunes along the path of recovery.

The new statutes have been purged of old, cumbersome rules of practice, the swollen structure of Corporation has shrunk beyond recognition and its powers have been transferred to the new Senate in which both teachers and governors will assist our new leader in guiding the academic destinies of McGill. A new Neurological Institute is scaling the fastnesses of nervous and mental disorders and a new department of genetics is exploring a field rich in social and economic import. Even football coaching has been entrusted to new hands, and plans are afoot to provide greater facilities for physical recreation and development.

McGill has had a new deal; if her cards are played wisely there can be no doubt that success will follow.

COUNTRY BEFORE PARTY

NEXT month the people of Canada go to the polls to elect a government which will guide the destinies of the Dominion for the next four or five years. Grave problems face the nation; upon their solution depends the very future of the Dominion and its people.

There was a time when the Canadian electorate was confronted with only one important issue—the tariff question. Today all is changed. The Dominion has struggled through the worst depths of a world-wide depression and perhaps Canada has endured that ordeal with fewer setbacks than most other lands. But the crisis is not past; problems that threaten the solvency of Canada remain to be solved and the task of the next Parliament will be no less difficult than that of the last.

Unemployment is still rife throughout the land and its relief is one of the paramount issues which will have to be faced. The railway tangle is becoming more vexing week by week. Canada's unmarketed wheat is a matter of grave concern. Canada's disbursements to alleviate these pressing needs have swollen the national debt to a point where many observers believe the solvency of the Dominion to be in peril.

The united efforts of the best minds in the country are needed to lead Canada out of the wilderness. University graduates should display the same leadership in the political sphere as they do in the business and professional worlds. As Canadians it is their duty to support only those candidates who are able and willing to set selfish interests aside and work for the welfare of the Dominion and the solution of its pressing problems.

It has been said that, in the long run, a people gets the kind of government it deserves. Political parties fill an important place in democratic government but, in a time of national emergency, the interests of the country as a whole must come before those of any party or group.

Elsewhere in this issue a contributor observes: "I wish I might be granted the privilege of voting for a candidate who would. . . conduct himself at all times as a Canadian, forsaking party discipline whenever he believed that the country's interest could be best served by so doing. . . ."

If Canada's representatives in the next Parliament, whatever their political outlooks may be, place Canada ahead of party there need be no anxiety for the future of the Dominion.

Graduates' Dinner to Principal Morgan

On Saturday evening, October 5, the Graduates' Society will welcome Mr. Arthur Eustace Morgan, McGill's new Principal and Vice-Chancellor, at a dinner to be given in his honour at which he will be the guest speaker. The Chancellor, Sir Edward Beatty, G.B.E., has accepted an invitation to be present, and it is hoped that the Governors and Deans of the University will also attend.

Arrangements for the dinner are now being completed, and the committee in charge anticipates a large attendance of graduates and past students, who will thus have an opportunity of meeting Principal Morgan at his first public appearance in Montreal. At the time of going to press, no final decision had been reached as to the place of the dinner but it will be held at 7.30 p.m., and full details of the arrangements will be mailed to members of the Society as soon as they are completed. The committee in charge is making every effort to make the occasion a noteworthy event in the history of the Society and, with this end in view, the co-operation of all graduates and past students is required.

The work of the committee will be greatly facilitated if graduates will signify at as early a date as possible whether or not they intend to be present at the dinner. Class secretaries, in particular, are asked to lend their aid. Arrangements can be made to have classes seated together if notice is given at a date sufficiently in advance of the day of the dinner to allow the necessary plans to be made.

Efforts to bring many out-of-town McGill alumni to this event already have met with a favorable response, and large numbers are expected from the districts of our affiliated Branch Societies in Ottawa, Central Ontario, District of Bedford, Quebec, and the St. Maurice Valley. Our alumni in New York, Detroit, Chicago and Winnipeg are expected to be well represented, and it is also hoped that many delegates from the Maritime Provinces will be present. Of course the Montreal alumni can be counted upon for a large and representative gathering.

This dinner, following the installation of Mr. Morgan as Principal at a special ceremony to be held in the morning, and coming after the first intercollegiate rugby football game of the season

between McGill and Queen's which takes place in the afternoon, will provide the climax to a day of much interest and importance to Old McGill.

The members of the Committee appointed by the Graduates' Society to make arrangements for the dinner include Mr. John T. Hackett, K.C., M.P., President of the Society; Mrs. John Rhind, President of the Alumnae Society; Dr. D. Sclater Lewis, President of the Montreal Branch; Dr. Frank S. Patch, Mr. Douglas Bremner, Mr. Fraser S. Keith, Professor W. G. McBride, Professor O. N. Brown, Mr. B. Brooke Claxton, Colonel Wilfrid Bovey, Dr. H. Wyatt Johnston, Mr. James S. Cameron, Mr. Miller Hyde, Mr. Eric A. Cushing, Major D. S. Forbes, Mr. H. I. Valentine and Mr. G. B. Glassco.

* * * *

According to a preliminary announcement made by the University authorities in August, the installation of Principal Morgan on Saturday morning, October 5, will begin with the assembling of an academic procession on the campus at 10.45 o'clock. McGill Governors, members of the University Staff, administrative officials and representatives of other Canadian universities will be included in the procession which will proceed from its assembly point to the "hollow" near the McGill Fountain where the installation ceremony will be staged, commencing at 11 o'clock.

Sir Edward Beatty, in his capacity as Chancellor, will preside and deliver the installation address, and Principal Morgan will also make a speech. In the event of bad weather, the ceremony will be held in Moyse Hall. The large entrance hall, and other parts of the Arts building, will be equipped with loud-speakers so that the guests may hear the speeches, but Moyse Hall itself—which seats only 500—will be necessarily reserved for the academic staff, university delegates and other official guests.

At 12.30 o'clock, a reception and buffet lunch for the official guests, Governors, Staff and delegates will take place in "Currie House," 3450 McTavish street. This is the building which was the residence of Sir Arthur Currie, and which is now being remodelled to house the Faculty Club.

SYNOPSIS OF THE GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF MONTREAL

ERAS	PERIODS	MILLIONS OF YEARS AGO	EVENTS
CENOZOIC	QUATERNARY		MONTREAL AS IT IS TODAY CHAMPLAIN SUBMERGENCE GLACIATION
	TERTIARY	1	
MESOZOIC		60	LONG
	CRETACEOUS		
	JURASSIC	140	
	TRIASSIC	175	
PALEOZOIC		200	
	PERMIAN		
	CARBON - IFEROUS	240	EROSION
	DEVONIAN	310	IGNEOUS ACTIVITY. FORMATION OF ROCKS OF MONTEREGIAN HILLS
		350	SHORT SUBMERGENCE
	SILURIAN		EMERGENCE
	ORDOVICIAN	380	MARINE SUBMERGENCE CONTINUED, DEPOSITION OF LIMESTONE (TRENTON, CHAZY, ETC.)
PRE - CAMBRIAN TIME	CAMBRIAN	450	SEA INUNDATES THIS REGION, POTSDAM SANDSTONE DEPOSITED
		540	LONG CONTINUED EROSION FORMATION OF GRANITES, GNEISSES, ETC., OF LAURENTIANS, AND OF BASEMENT ROCK UNDERLYING MONTREAL



A Dinner in honour of the new Principal and
Vice-Chancellor of McGill University

ARTHUR EUSTACE MORGAN, M.A.,

will be held under the auspices of the Graduates' Society of McGill University on Saturday evening, October 5th, at a quarter to seven o'clock, at the Windsor Hotel.

Tickets at \$2.50 each, including wine and tax, may be obtained from Eric Cushing, Science '17, or other members of the Ticket Committee, or from the Athletic Office in the McGill Union, 690 Sherbrooke St. W. Telephone PLateau 4488.

A limited number of reserved tables may be obtained at the Athletic Office in the McGill Union, provided that the full number of ten seats is paid for *en bloc* at the time of purchase. Admission will be limited to male graduates, past students, and members of the teaching staff of McGill University.

For the benefit of women graduates a reception will be held at a later date under the auspices of the Alumnae Society.

The addresses will be broadcast from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, over radio station CFCM and the Trans-Canada network of the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission.



How Old Is Montreal?

By T. H. CLARK

HOW old is Montreal? What, in the first place, do we mean by oldness? My wife's hat, bought early this year, is said to be old already; mine, bought three years ago, is, in my opinion, not yet old. If you go to the McCord Museum at McGill University you will see hats and costumes which belonged to early Canadians of one and two hundred years ago. We all agree that those things have oldness to them. Go a little further, up to the Medical Building, where the Ethnology Museum is housed, and there you will see, among other things, relics of the races and rulers of Egypt thousands of years ago. Come now to the Redpath Museum, where we can show you prehistoric man's flint implements whose age is to be measured in tens of thousands of years. Nearby are fossils of prehistoric animals, infinitely older than man. These latter have ages which we have learned must be measured in millions, yes, even in hundreds of millions of years. So, you see, when we speak of anything being old, it makes a very great difference to what kind of oldness we are referring.

What is the oldest living thing you know? Human beings not infrequently pass the hundred mark; parrots and elephants are said to do the same. Turtles are believed to live to be several hundred years old. Trees, we know, are often cut showing several hundred annual growth rings, and, in the case of the giant redwoods of the Pacific Coast, even a few thousand years. One tree in particular, a bald cypress somewhere in Mexico, is said to be at least 6,000 years old. If this is true, it must be the very oldest living thing. And yet that span of six thousand years is as nothing to the span of time taken for the development of our city, or rather the rock formation underlying our city. This latter has a history spread out over half a billion years—five hundred million years—so vast a stretch of time that few of us can even imagine what it means. We know, too, that back of those half billion years there was a far longer history, of which the story is very indistinct, full of gaps which we have not yet filled up, replete with questions for which we have not yet found the answer.

The earth, someone has said, is constantly at work writing her autobiography. Nothing happens in this earth of ours without being recorded some way or other in rocks. A lava flow today remains as a record of volcanic action.

A sudden rain storm swells our streams with turbid water, which, flowing down to the sea, spreads its load of mud far and wide as an evidence of that action. A sea animal, dying on the sea floor, leaves its shell behind as a proof of its former existence, and if it is covered up, it may some day be discovered as a fossil and tell its story. And so, by reading the rocks, as it were, we are able with a very little training to decipher the past history of a region. The ability to make out a geological history depends upon one's ability to read the geologic record, to know the significance of this cliff, of that boulder, of a stream channel, or of an ore-bearing vein. Granting that, you may very well ask how it is that we are able to date past events in terms of so many millions of years. That is a long and complex problem, yet we geologists are all agreed that our figures are approximately correct.

In the history of any nation, the further back we go the hazier the record becomes. There is usually some deadline back of which the record is vague. Just so in geology. The earliest chapters in geological history are murky. The oldest rocks in this vicinity are those belonging to the Pre-Cambrian eras of geological time. So old are they, and so many are the vicissitudes which they have undergone that they are most difficult to understand. From them we piece together a tangled record which speaks of mountain-building, erosion, submergence, sedimentation, etc., time and time again. The sedimentary rocks were crushed, crystallized, and injected with masses of igneous rocks, the result of forces so vast as to remold the nature of the crust, and everywhere to hide in obscurity the earliest history of the earth. These rocks form the local basement upon which all other formations rest. They are not exposed upon the Island of Montreal, but exist some half-mile below the city. These are the rocks of which the Laurentians are built, hoary with age, venerable patriarchs of the rock kingdom, among the oldest things in Canada, a billion years and more in age.

If we let all that dim, distant past go, and concern ourselves only with that part of the history of Montreal that is easily understood, we find ourselves standing, almost exactly five hundred million years ago, on the shore of an inland sea. The landscape was altogether different from that to which we are used at present.



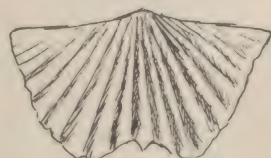
CRINOID



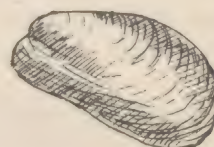
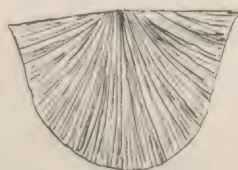
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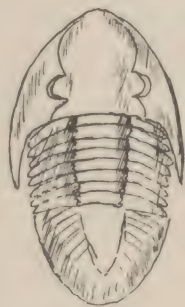
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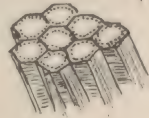
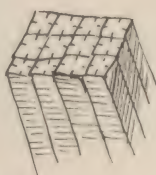
BRACHIOPODS



PELECYPOD



TRILOBITE



COLONIAL CORALS



CEPHALOPOD

TRENTON FOSSILS

Typical fossils of marine animals common in Ordovician rocks. About natural size.

At that remote time, there was, as far as direct evidence goes, not a single living thing on land. No trees, no shrubs, no flowers, no grass even, and no land animals intruded upon the perfect desert. We designate that time the Cambrian Period. This is chiefly remarkable for being the earliest period the rocks of which contain fossils in any abundance, those relics of ancient days whose study tells us so much about earlier conditions. It is partly because of the lack of fossils in the Pre-Cambrian rocks that that era is the Dark Age of geology. Throughout North America there was inaugurated in the Cambrian Period a continent-wide depression of the land. Where Montreal now stands there was then a nearly flat plain, scarcely a hill in sight, with the monotony relieved only by the sea, which for ages past had been slowly but relentlessly creeping over the land. Into this sea the desert winds blew sands, which, with other material worn from the land by the waves, were accumulated as marine layers and later hardened into what we now call the Potsdam sandstone. The Parliament Buildings at Ottawa are in part built of this rock. Nowhere on the Island of Montreal can this sandstone be seen at the surface except at the western tip at Ste. Anne de Bellevue. But further to the north, wherever the Pre-Cambrian formations come to an end, we always find the Potsdam sandstone covering them as a piece of veneer covers the massive core of wood beneath. Fossils are scarce in this sandstone. At Beauharnois, on the south side of the St. Lawrence River, there are some large trails made by a crawling creature of those days literally inching himself along, and finally coming to rest where his body made a shallow oval depression at the end of the trail. At another spot, where these fossils were very well developed, the natives were confident that they had solved the problem of the location of the Garden of Eden. For there in stone were there not preserved the wriggling tracks of the serpent, and also the footprints of Eve? Maybe so, but the ladies must thank whatever evolutionary tendencies are responsible for changes in bodily proportions, for Eve had a foot eighteen to twenty inches long!

We read in the Book of the Rocks that this was no temporary inundation of the land, for by the next period, which we call the Ordovician, the sea had spread widely over northeastern North America and Montreal was so far distant from the receding shorelines that no wind-blown sands or river-borne muds could reach it. And so, after a time, limy oozes began to form on the seafloor, with the shells of animals and traces of seaweeds preserved in them. This sea swarmed

with life, all, however, of the shellfish type. At that time vertebrates were just beginning their earthly career, and must have been an extreme rarity. If you hunt in the Chazy limestone across the river at Caughnawaga, or nearer home at Cartierville, or if you search in the Trenton limestones at Mile End, along the south flank of Mount Royal, or at Montreal East, you are likely to find innumerable small fossils. These oozes, with their shells, later consolidated into the various limestones which we see in the many quarries hereabouts, in foundation pits, and roadside cuts, and of which practically all the stone houses of Montreal are built. Look at some of the stones the next opportunity you get. You will be almost sure to see fossils in a good many of them. When the Ordovician Period was well advanced all of eastern and southern Quebec was under the sea, and had you been on the surface of these waters directly above the site of Montreal, you would have seen nothing but a limitless waste of water, no shorelines, no islands, nothing but the sea. This submergence continued, off and on, for nearly a hundred million years, and then as unexpectedly as it came, the sea withdrew, leaving behind it the tell-tale layers of marine limestones and shales, several thousands of feet thick, with fossils of seashells and other organisms to prove to us the details of that submarine episode. We should keep in mind that the layers are all approximately parallel, and because these formations have been tilted slightly towards the southeast subsequent erosion has exposed only their bevelled edges. Of these the oldest, the Potsdam sandstone, lies furthest to the northwest, the rest follow in order of age, and the Lorraine formation, the youngest of the nearby Ordovician formations, is found only to the east of the St. Lawrence.

For the Silurian Period we have nothing to offer. What was going on here we do not know. Probably not erosion for the Lorraine strata are still intact. But early in Devonian time the sea again invaded this region and left behind a layer of limestone. After that we have no further record of the occupation of this region by the sea until very recent times. Thus closes the second great chapter in Montreal's history, a chapter telling of the progressive inundation by the sea, of the building upon that seafloor of layers of sandstone, shale, and limestone, covering and masking the old Pre-Cambrian complex.

So far no mention of Mount Royal. The beginning of that mountain is a part of the next, or third, great event in the history of our Island. Some time after the deposition of the Devonian limestone we find that this region, from Montreal

eastward for sixty or seventy miles became the focus of volcanic activity. Trouble had been brewing in the potentially liquid interior of the earth—the forces of unrest were unsatisfied with the gentle warpings of the crust which allowed the sea lazily to come and go over the lands, they were not to be appeased by anything short of direct action. Whether this part of the earth's crust was particularly weak at that time, or whether chance had something to do with it, matters not. The result was that volcanic outbursts of the first magnitude occurred here. Had you been able to stand on a "lookout," you would have seen extending eastwards a string of six or eight towering volcanic cones, spouting lava and ashes, steaming and rumbling in the approved Vesuvian manner. To have lived here then would have been exciting. Earthquakes, the sensible signs of crustal movements, would have been common, layers of volcanic ash and dust must have filtered through the murky atmosphere, and lava streams flowed willy-nilly down the cone slopes, dealing death to all living things in their way. Fortunately for life, few land

animals were around then, and none was of the backbone type. A few scorpions, perhaps a worm or two, might have been around, but only in inconsiderable numbers. Only the most primitive types of land plants could have been seen on the land. Truly a desolate landscape, made more desolate by the deadly ashes, lavas, and gases from the volcanoes.

The dating of this igneous activity has hitherto been unsatisfactory. Because Devonian limestone fragments have been found in the igneous pipe on St. Helen's Island it could not have predated the Devonian. Habit has tended to crystallize our attribution of this volcanic outburst to the Devonian Period, but recent investigations have also tended to show that it really is much later, possibly Cretaceous or even Tertiary. One might also add that doubt has recently been expressed as to the volcanic nature of these outbursts. It may turn out that they were entirely subterranean. In this sketch their Devonian age and volcanic nature are adhered to, but this does not imply support of such views.

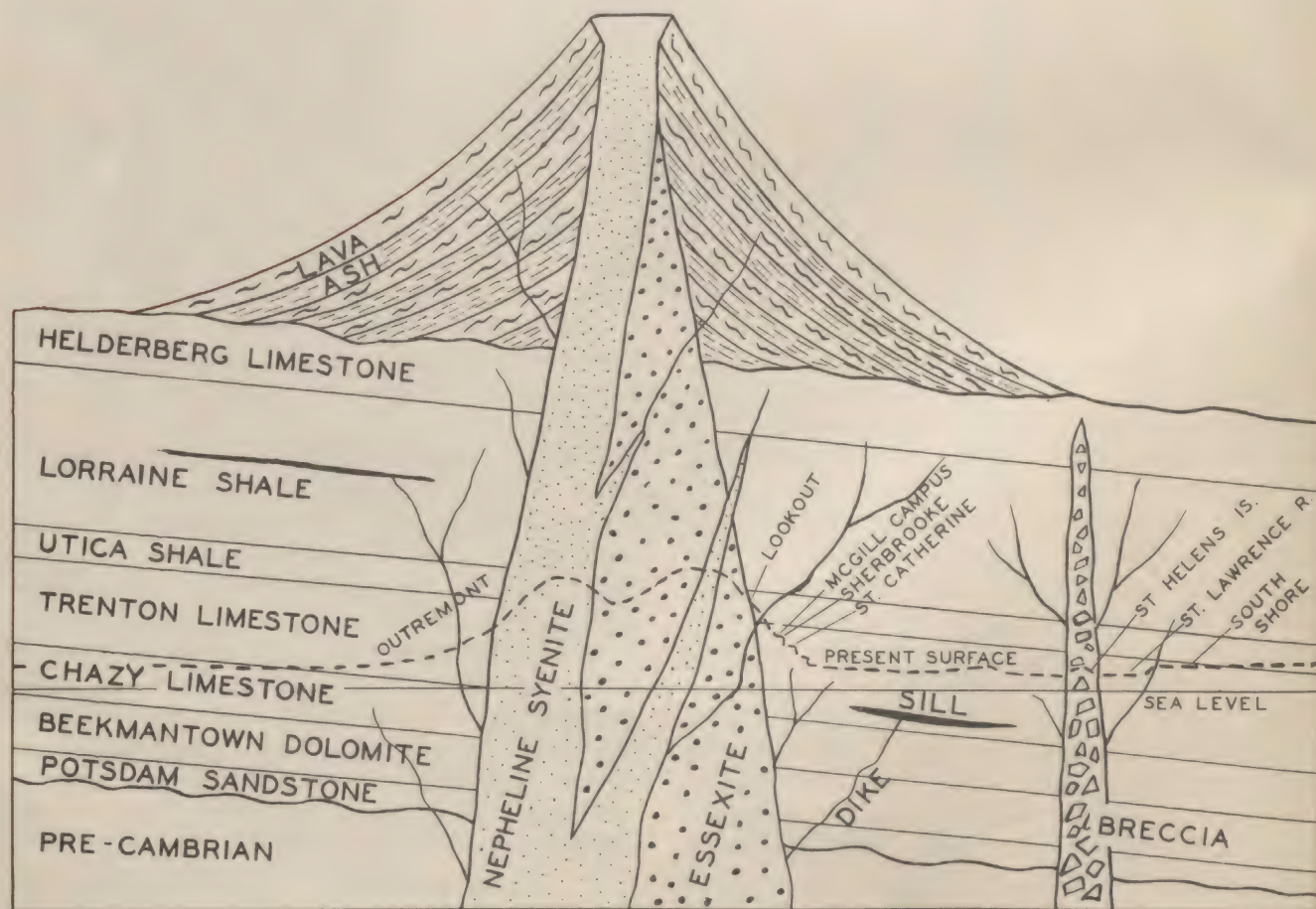


FIGURE A.

Diagrammatic cross section of the region around Montreal. The broken line shows the present surface. That part of the diagram above the broken line represents rock formations already removed by erosion. Modified from a chart in the Redpath Museum.

The evidence for the picture just drawn lies chiefly in the internal anatomy of Mount Royal itself. We have long known that Mount Royal is composed of igneous rock, that is, rock that once was molten, and the formation of the crystals of the rock of our mountain suggests to us that it was formed under considerable pressure such as would obtain several thousand feet underground. When the tunnel was being driven through the mountain, 700 feet below its summit, we had a good opportunity to see what it was like inside, and we found that the igneous body was in the form of a vertical pipe of exactly the same nature as that which forms the supply pipe for the activity of volcanoes elsewhere. Hence we like to picture the site of our city as that of a huge volcano in Devonian times beginning on and being built up on a surface two or three thousand feet higher than at present, spreading its lavas and ashes far and wide over the landscape. Simultaneously, Mounts Bruno, St. Hilaire, Rougemont, Johnson, and Yamaska were active in the same way, and also possibly Shefford and Brome Mountains. Let us look for a moment at this diagram. (See Figure A.) This vertical section aims to represent what one would have been able to see had the original volcanic Mount Royal been cut directly in half, so that we could see the cut side. The broken line is the present surface, everything below that line is known from observation, everything above is inferred. Notice the prolongation of the slightly tilted strata long since eroded away. The present volcanic neck of the mountain is continued on the diagram upwards to what was in Devonian time the surface, and through it passed the molten surging rock material, some of which poured out as lavas to help build up the original volcano, the lavas alternating, probably, with layers of ash. We know from what we find here that this eruption was not a simple affair. Two kinds of igneous rock are common on the mountain, called Essexite and Nepheline Syenite, both crystalline, the former dark and the latter light. The essexite was the first to form, and we picture a volcano with its reservoir below providing the molten material which later crystallized as essexite. Then, after that eruption had ceased and enough time had elapsed for the underground essexite to become hard, a second outburst occurred, this time the underground supply being of a different nature, later to crystallize as nepheline syenite. This latter eruption followed essentially the same course as the former, but in many places it is seen to cut across the essexite, and is therefore later. These two types of rock,

with one or two others in insignificant amounts, completed the work of making the ancestral Mount Royal.

Meanwhile, much else had been going on. The intense heat of this large body of molten underground rock could not be withstood. The rocks directly beneath the lookout belong to the Utica scale formation, which is typically soft and crumbly. There, however, it has been baked, hardened, and toughened so as to be almost unrecognizable. On the other side of the mountain, in the Corporation quarry in Outremont, one may see the Trenton limestone in contact with the nepheline syenite, but instead of the fine-grained, black, fossiliferous limestone we might expect it has been transformed by the heat of the intrusive mass to a white crystalline marble, devoid of fossils. This alteration we call metamorphism, and on a minute scale, it is what all of the Pre-Cambrian rocks of Quebec have suffered. The tumult of the invasion of the rocks by the volcanic materials served to rupture and shatter the surrounding sedimentary strata, and into the fissures thus formed molten rock was forced, to form the dark cross-cutting bodies which we call dikes, and occasionally we find horizontal bodies of the same rock which forced their way between the strata of limestone.

But all bad things must come to an end, and this baptism of fire was no exception. It certainly was severe while it lasted, but a volcano is a short-lived thing under any circumstances. From the Devonian Period, approximately three hundred million years ago, until quite recently, geologically speaking, there ensued a second long interval of peaceful quiet, during which, as far as we know, no new rocks were made. The old ones were progressively destroyed, stripped off, and swept away by rivers and wind. Three hundred million years! During that long uneventful interval much was happening elsewhere. The Appalachian Mountains were upheaved. Originally as lofty as the Alps, they were reduced later to their present insignificance. The Rockies, too, were raised up, and have not yet been worn down. Land animals began their career, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals following each other in order. Forests became the usual sight on land, and from lowly beginnings conifers and modern flowering plants evolved. A lost interval of three hundred million years. If there turns out to be a gap of so much as ten years in the history of any modern nation we think it a remarkable thing. During that long stretch of time weathering and erosion had unchallenged sway. The topmost layers of marine muds and



Horizontal layers of Ordovician limestone at Pointe Claire. Each layer was at one time the sea floor, and was covered by the next succeeding one above. Fossils abound in the rocks of this cliff.

limestone were worn away. The volcano was destroyed bit by bit until nothing remained but its underground feeder, composed of rock so much harder than the surrounding limestones through which it had forced its way that it has always remained as a hill. So, when we climb Mount Royal, we are not climbing a volcano—that has long since disappeared. We are climbing all that is left of the underground supply pipe. And when we look from the summit down into the hollow where the cemeteries are, we are not looking into the crater. The original crater was perhaps a mile above our heads, and the hollow is merely one of the vagaries of modern erosion.

And at St. Helen's Island there is a peculiar exposure made up of broken fragments of the Pre-Cambrian, Cambrian, Ordovician and Devonian rocks. This rock, known as a breccia, we interpret as the filling of a pipe which probably did not reach the surface. Had it done so the

liquid rock beneath would soon have cleared this debris away and issued to form a twin cone to Mount Royal.

But after this long convalescence from the fiery torment, about a million years ago a strange and antithetical ordeal was in store for Montreal. At that time glaciers began to creep over the land surface, eventually covering all of Canada and a part of the United States. For a million years this island was intermittently buried under ice a mile or so thick. What a change after the volcanic action! The proof of this glaciation is manifold, but two examples may suffice. First, the ice, in grinding its way southwards, scratched and grooved the soft limestones hereabouts, and those scratches remain today as mute witnesses of the passage of the glacier. And secondly, it left behind it as it melted away, in addition to

(Continued on Page 52)

Our Makeshift Election

By LESLIE ROBERTS

I SEE by the papers and hear on the radio that Dictator Rule is destined to end in Canada along about the middle of October. About the same time, on the credible authority of Mr. Mackenzie King, we shall be released from the necessity of (a) keeping Italy out of Ethiopia or (b) helping Italy subdue the Ethiopians. Simultaneously we may expect to be freed from the clutches of Saint James Street, Bay Street and, if it is deemed advisable, Highway Number 12A. Comfort will be assured to every one of us in old age. The unemployed will be on the verge of returning to (a) productive labour, (b) better jobs than ever or, which seems likeliest of all, (c) bed. The grip of the chain stores on the small merchant will have been broken. Re-expansion of trade will have commenced, not by blasting-our-way-into-the-markets-of-the-world (we did that five years ago; remember ?), but by one of several other processes on offer at this writing. This, in some occult way, will solve the railway problem, so that there will be nothing further to worry about on this score, except in the editorial offices of the *Montreal Star*. The budget, you will have been informed by this time from at least four politically responsible sources, will soon be in balance. Any way you like to look at it November ought to be a pretty fair month.

Of all the election campaigns which have come to the attention of these watery old eyes, this one takes what in the days of my youth used to be called the proverbial biscuit. Usually only two leaders have been bidding for the privilege of saving me and mine from all manner of impending dire events, so inasmuch as I had been brought up to believe that Liberalism is likely to be the salvation of mankind, I was seldom faced by any grave problems on Election Day. But at this particular moment my troubles are fourfold.

Mr. Bennett wants to keep on saving me, something which he promised to do five years ago, but which had to be postponed for one reason and another. So I can vote for Bennett and the Delayed Save, if I like.

Mr. King is prepared to save me on the basis of the numerous generalities expounded in the Liberal platform of 1933, but at this writing is refraining from pointing any direct route to salvation (except that he will save me the trouble of Dying For Dear Old Ethiopia, from which

unpleasantness I hope to be able to save myself, in any case). Obviously Mr. King's cue is to stick to vague generalisation—although Mr. Bennett's bird dogs may flush him into the open before October—because it seems altogether likely that he will be talked into Office by his opponents if he can keep out of hot water on his own account. In any case I have the opportunity to vote for King and the Generalised Save.

Mr. Stevens, on the other hand, is prepared to save me from the T. Eaton Company and the A. and P. Stores, not to mention another institution called, if I remember rightly, the Stop and Shop, which makes you walk around with a market basket on your arm, looking very foolish. For my part I am quite willing to be saved from any and all of these (although I doubt if my wife is), because department stores have always confused me and, what is more important, because in the Good Old Days of the Corner Grocery you could always cash a cheque on Saturday night and be reasonably sure it wouldn't reach the bank until Tuesday. Mr. Stevens is also ready and willing to release me from the clutches of Vested and Predatory Wealth, telling me that twenty-two (or is it twenty-three ?) citizens of this fair land have me so badly whipsawed at the moment that I can no longer breathe without paying tribute to one or all of them. That is as it may be, but, being a single-minded fellow, I have an idea I could be saved a lot quicker if Mr. Stevens would tell me how to insinuate myself into the good graces of the Twenty-Two, a feeling which I have no doubt is shared by a great many of my countrymen. Anyway, I can vote for Stevens and the New Deal Save.

Mr. Woodsworth wants to save the *status quo*. That is not what Mr. Woodsworth says he wants to do. He labels it Socialism, I believe. He wants to distribute the wealth, but the stock market made a pretty good job of that about six years ago and any that is left is rapidly being called in by our ten major governments in the guise of taxes, for distribution amongst political contractors, the railway companies and civil servants. I understand Father Woodsworth (who is really a very kindly old gentleman) would also like to nationalize the basic utilities. That would clarify the position, of course, because as matters stand most of the Vested Interests and Vested Classes have contrived to get themselves

pretty well nationalized anyway, by the simple process of having the Government deal them a few hands from the bottom of the deck whenever any of them get down to the last blue chip. So I can vote for the old-fashioned *Monsieur Woodsworth* and the *Status Quo Save*.

Unfortunately the trouble with our current saviours (and there may be a baker's dozen of them within earshot by this time) is that they seem to be operating unanimously on the principle of *Save The Surface And You Save All*. Personally I do not believe it. Unhappily I am not one of those easy-going souls who can be cajoled into thinking that the short cut to heaven lies through the whoop-de-do of a series of revival meetings. At the moment too many Aimee Semple McPhersons are occupying the political rostra of this happy land for my liking. I wish some of them would cut the cackle and come to the hosses!

The Tower of Babel was the dwelling-place of peace and sweet reason compared with the Dominion of Canada in this Year of Grace, 1935. So many voices pour into our living-rooms *via* the loud-speaker, so many words into our eyes *via* the front pages, that people who make the effort to think at all have discovered that to try to puzzle a way out of the labyrinth of verbiage only makes the confusion worse confounded. Nostrums, new and old, hit us in vital parts whenever we appear on the political skyline. Four major efforts, and Heaven knows how many minor ones, are being made to cadge our votes. Another group is trying to come over from some journalistic Macedonia to save us by setting up a National Government, without pointing out how to convince Mr. King and the Liberals to embark on such an expedition at a time when any actuary will tell you that the Loyal Opposition of the past five years has every reasonable expectation of providing us with a Government for the next five. Remembering that the working Liberals are primarily politicians and that they have been in the wilderness which lies to the Speaker's left for half a decade, why *should* they jump into a National Government at such a time as this? True, we *may* have a National Government in Canada before we are much older, but when and if that comes it will be brought into being by one of two events: (a) a post-election muddle which makes it impossible for any one party to control parliament, which is unlikely; an event which might create a pseudo-National ministry or (b) an acute crisis, such as, say, the refusal of London, New York and domestic sources to lend us any more money until we balance our budget and adopt drastic measures to

halt the drift in our national economy. This *might* produce a National Government. It might even produce a first-class revolution, which is one valid reason why such a crisis will not arise. We owe too much money as we are for our creditors to leave us for dead. In any case we shall have to worry along, at least until something really horrible happens, if it does. That may not be good Canadianism. It may not be common sense. But you must admit it is good, practical politics. And remember, please, that we are still dealing with politics and politicians in this broad domain; a complete four-ringed circus of them. That's the worst of it.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction abroad as this is written. Most of the unemployed (and this is said in all seriousness) are extremely dissatisfied because they have no work. Owners and managers of industries are dissatisfied with constant governmental inquiry into their affairs and more than dissatisfied with taxation as it continues to mount while markets remain sluggish. The farmer insists that he is the milch cow of the Dominion. The white collar class doesn't feel too happy about its future prospects. The gold-miners growl that they are running the only business which has survived the last five years in healthy condition, and insist that their hopes of expansion are being destroyed by taxation policies which frighten investors away from new mining ventures. No class in the country is satisfied with its current lot, the spirit of *cafard* even having penetrated as far as the writing community, usually the easiest-to-please group in the land.

What are the reasons for this dissatisfaction in the midst of our cinquennial outbreak of salvation? Mr. Bennett seems to think it is because we have been listening to too many quack-doctors and not enough to him, but that is probably only pique. Mr. King thinks it is because we have had too much of Mr. Bennett and are annoyed because the privilege of turning out the Government has been delayed so long. Mr. Stevens thinks it is because a few people are getting too much and the rest of us too little. Mr. Woodsworth thinks it is because of the Capitalist System, whatever that was. But none of them are right, if my recent conversations with business men, housewives, farmers, railway conductors, parsons, chauffeurs, bond dealers, doctors, rich men, poor men, beggar men and thieves have brought me into touch with a cross-section of normal Canadian opinion.

Canadians are sick and tired of professional politicians. True, our major dissatisfaction lies

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Metallurgical Research at McGill

By ALFRED STANSFIELD

A DEPARTMENT of Metallurgy in a university has a number of somewhat diverse functions. One of these is the education of young men who will carry on the metallurgical industry of the country; another is the advancement of the scientific and technical knowledge on which that industry is based; in addition, the department must stand as a body for reference and consultation in regard to the science and practice of metallurgy. For all of these functions research is essential.

Instruction in metallurgy must include a description of the methods and appliances used in industry, and even when the underlying principles are carefully explained, some members of a class regard this instruction as a collection of words to be memorized. If, however, the student can carry out the process on a small scale in the laboratory, or can make some quantitative experiment demonstrating the reactions that take place, he will have learnt for himself from things, instead of words, and in a way that will not easily be forgotten. This is research for the student—although, the result is well known to the instructor—research with a small “r”.

Every student graduating in the Department of Metallurgy at McGill writes a “thesis” in his final year containing an account of some metallurgical “research” for which about two days a week during the last term have been set aside. The subject of the thesis may be the treatment of some ore for the extraction of the metal, it may be a study of the properties of a “refractory material” or of some metal or alloy, or it may be an investigation of fundamental scientific value such as the equilibrium conditions of a metallurgical reaction or the phase-diagram of a series of alloys. Students are allowed to select the subject of their thesis in consultation with the instructor, and in general are found to prefer researches of “practical” bearing rather than those having a “theoretical” interest. Time does not permit any individual to study in this experimental manner more than a small corner in the large field of metallurgy; but this serves as a sample and gives the student a better point of view in his reading, and an idea of how to attack any metallurgical problem.

Students who return to work for the Master's degree have more time for experimental work,

and undertake a more elaborate investigation. A problem is laid down at the beginning of the year, the student makes a search of the literature on the subject for papers that bear on his work, and then carries out a definite programme of experimental work, finally preparing a thesis based on his reading and experiments. The subject selected often depends on the interest the student has already taken in some branch of metallurgy; it may result from his work at a smelting or metal-working plant, and it sometimes lead to association with some metallurgical firm after graduation.

Students can seldom afford the money as well as the time for this year of additional study. Sometimes industrial firms, such as the Weedon Mining Company and the McArthur Irwin Company, have been willing to pay a student to carry on some line of industrial research, sometimes a scholarship has been provided from the Milton Hersey fund or by the University. It would be a very great help to the Department if a scholarship could be endowed, as in the Mining Department, to be awarded to suitable students who graduate in Metallurgy.

Metallurgy is an ancient art and many of the processes that are now in operation were discovered and developed empirically before exact chemical knowledge was available. One branch of metallurgical research consists in investigating these processes scientifically to learn the chemical and physical conditions under which they operate. The primary motive in such research is the extension of theoretical knowledge, but this often gives rise to improvements in the process that would not have been obtained by empirical groping; thus, in recent years, many new and important alloys have been “invented” rather than merely “discovered.” Sometimes our knowledge of theoretical metallurgy suggests an improved method of treating an ore and of producing some metal or alloy; experiments are made in the laboratory to establish more certainly the possibility of the process and to explore, step by step, the conditions under which it could be carried on.

Research work carried on in the McGill metallurgical laboratories is of a varied and practical nature. Some of the investigations which have been conducted during recent years,

the difficulties and problems which were encountered and overcome, and the results achieved, are outlined below.

If a piece of tool-steel is made very hot, sparks are seen to come out of it, the steel is said to be "burnt" and is useless for tool-making. Soon after coming to McGill I investigated the nature of burnt steel as a Carnegie Research for the English Iron and Steel Institute. I found that this "burning" is related to the phase-diagram of the iron-carbon alloys, taking place when a liquid phase has formed between the solid crystals; the liquid is expelled from the steel by gas pressure, and burns in the air, forming the sparks. The possibility of restoring overheated or burnt steel was also investigated.

While working with Sir Wm. Roberts-Austen in London, we found that the atoms of apparently solid metals are not actually at rest, but tend to move about, and will penetrate, by a process of slow diffusion, other solid metals with which they are in contact. In December 1905, I started at McGill a series of experiments on the passage of gold, silver, platinum and copper into solid lead at the ordinary room temperature. Small cylinders of pure lead, each with a piece of gold or other metal applied to one end, and in a separate steel container, were all placed in a strong steel cylinder and compressed strongly by an hydraulic press to ensure perfect contact between the lead and the attached metal. The gold and other metals are still diffusing into the lead cylinders.

During the war, magnesium was needed for the production of star shells, and as this metal was made only in Germany, the process of its manufacture had to be worked out anew in this country. It was known that magnesium was produced by the electrolysis of fused magnesium chloride, but details were not available. Experiments were made in our laboratory and at last a small quantity of magnesium was produced; the process was then developed on a larger scale at Shawinigan Falls, and served to supply magnesium powder for use in munitions. Electrolysis of magnesium chloride liberated chlorine which spread objectionably over the Shawinigan district. Successful experiments were made at McGill on the utilization of chlorine to make more magnesium chloride. Experiments were also made on the atomizing of molten magnesium and the production of magnesium wire by rolling and drawing the metal at a suitable temperature.

Industrial metallurgical investigations of this kind differ from scientific research because they are not impartial searches for knowledge, but determined attempts to do something which may

or may not be possible. It is an open question how far such attempts should be carried in a university laboratory, but it should be remembered that even when they are unsuccessful they add to our scientific knowledge, and that it is far less expensive to make these attempts in the laboratory than on a larger scale.

An example of this is the electric zinc-smelting investigation which was carried on at McGill in collaboration with Dr. Eugene Haanel and the well-known zinc expert, Dr. W. R. Ingalls. The metal zinc is usually obtained by heating the oxide, mixed with coal, in small retorts made of fire-clay, and condensing molten zinc from the resulting vapour. It appeared that if the heat were supplied electrically, instead of by burning coal or gas, the process could be carried on continuously and on a larger scale without the need of retorts. There was a further inducement in the case of complex ores containing zinc and lead, such as the Sullivan ore, as it appeared that the lead could be smelted and the zinc distilled in the same operation. In this research we were confronted by the great difficulty that although in the usual process zinc condenses to molten metal, in the electric furnace it forms a bulky powder of droplets of zinc which refuse to coalesce. The cause of this was ultimately discovered and it was found possible to smelt the ore electrically and produce molten zinc, but the practice was not economical and it appeared better to recover the zinc as "blue powder," as was done later at Trail, British Columbia. Electric smelters in Sweden, working on a larger scale, have been able to make the droplets coalesce by friction and pressure in a rotating drum-shaped condenser.

The electric smelting of iron ores has also received a good deal of attention. This is technically much easier than the treatment of zinc ores, and the problems involved have been largely economic, owing to competition with existing methods. Electric iron smelting is in operation in Sweden for special reasons, but it is too expensive for use in Canada; and research has been directed to devising a process which would be cheap enough for Canadian conditions, and which would also serve for the direct production of steel from the ore. In this field, satisfactory researches have been made by D. R. Harrison, and other students, into the chemical and physical conditions necessary for the reduction of iron ore to the metallic condition (sponge iron) which is the first step in an economical electric smelting process, while C. J. Head has worked on the elimination of the harmful element sulphur in the electric smelting process. The development of a continuous smelting process, based on the results of

these researches, has been attempted in our laboratories but has not been brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

Many Canadian ores of iron contain notable amounts of titanium and it has been supposed that even traces of this element would make them unsuitable for smelting; on the other hand one metallurgist maintained that titanium does not interfere at all and yields fusible slags in the furnace, provided its oxide, TiO_2 , is regarded as equivalent to silica and suitably fluxed with lime. Graduate researches were made at different times by W. A. Wissler and J. E. Morrison, who investigated the melting temperatures of mixtures of titanium oxide with lime, silica and alumina as in blast-furnace slags. They found that titanium oxide should *not* be treated like silica but that additions of both lime and silica are needed to give fusible slags, as is shown in Fig. 1, in which the softening temperature of each mixture is given in Centigrade degrees, the white circles representing mixtures that would melt very easily. In the blast furnace, titanium is reduced to the lower oxide, Ti_2O_3 ; and it was necessary, therefore, to make the tests in a reducing gas so as to secure this oxide. Figure 2 shows a part of the metallurgical laboratory in which these determinations were being made. It was found, also, that titaniferous ores should be smelted at a moderate temperature, as an infusible nitride of titanium is formed when the mixtures are heated in blast-furnace gas to very high temperatures. W. E. L. Brown, M.A., of Cambridge, worked for some months in our laboratory on the chemical reactions of titanium at high temperatures.

Oxide of titanium, TiO_2 , has been found to possess very valuable properties as a pigment; and an extensive research on the production of pure TiO_2 from ilmenite was financed by the McArthur Irwin Company. C. R. Whittemore and A. T. Powell worked on this research and presented theses for the M.Sc. degree, while L. Firing investigated the conditions for obtaining the greatest opacity of the resulting pigment. The information gained by these researches led to the erection of a one-ton, pilot plant in England, but the establishment of a Canadian plant was prevented by economic conditions.

The late S. W. Werner, who will be remembered by many graduates, was making experiments, during the war, on the addition of cadmium to copper for use in telephone wires, and this led to his engagement in a metallurgical plant in New Jersey. Some of his earlier researches for an important Canadian company have been referred to in a recent patent litigation.

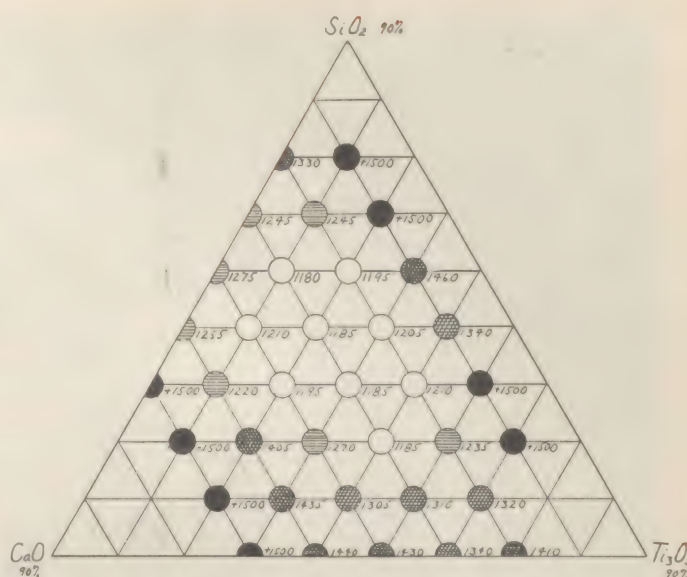


Fig. 1. Softening points of mixtures of silica, lime and Ti_2O_3 with 10 per cent. of alumina, in a reducing atmosphere.

Gordon Sproule, M.Sc., who succeeded Werner in the metallurgical laboratory, has devoted his attention to the physical side of metallurgy. Thus one of his early investigations was on the effect of various chemical elements on the strength of the chilled cast iron which forms the tread of cast iron car wheels. His research work has in general consisted of investigations into the nature of some particular piece of metal which has failed in use. Chemical analyses having been made to show whether the composition is correct, microscopic and hardness tests show whether the heat-treatment was satisfactory, and a general examination may reveal some defect in design, or evidence of misuse to which the piece has been subjected. Such work is of immediate financial value to the interested firms, as well as tending to improve the metallurgical side of engineering practice. A few examples may be given:—

(1) A gold alloy for making badges gave trouble in the minting presses. Examination showed that the alloy was not of the right composition, being too low in gold, and also that it had not been annealed properly before pressing. Some alloys of gold and copper become hard and brittle when cooled slowly, forming chemical compounds, $AuCu$, or $AuCu_3$; they can be made softer and more suitable for working by quenching from a red heat, so as to avoid the formation of these compounds. Incorrect composition and heat-treatment made the alloy too hard, so that it cracked in the press.

(2) A very large steel casting developed serious cracks in service. Microscopic examination indicated that the casting had cracked in the foundry and that the crack had been patched

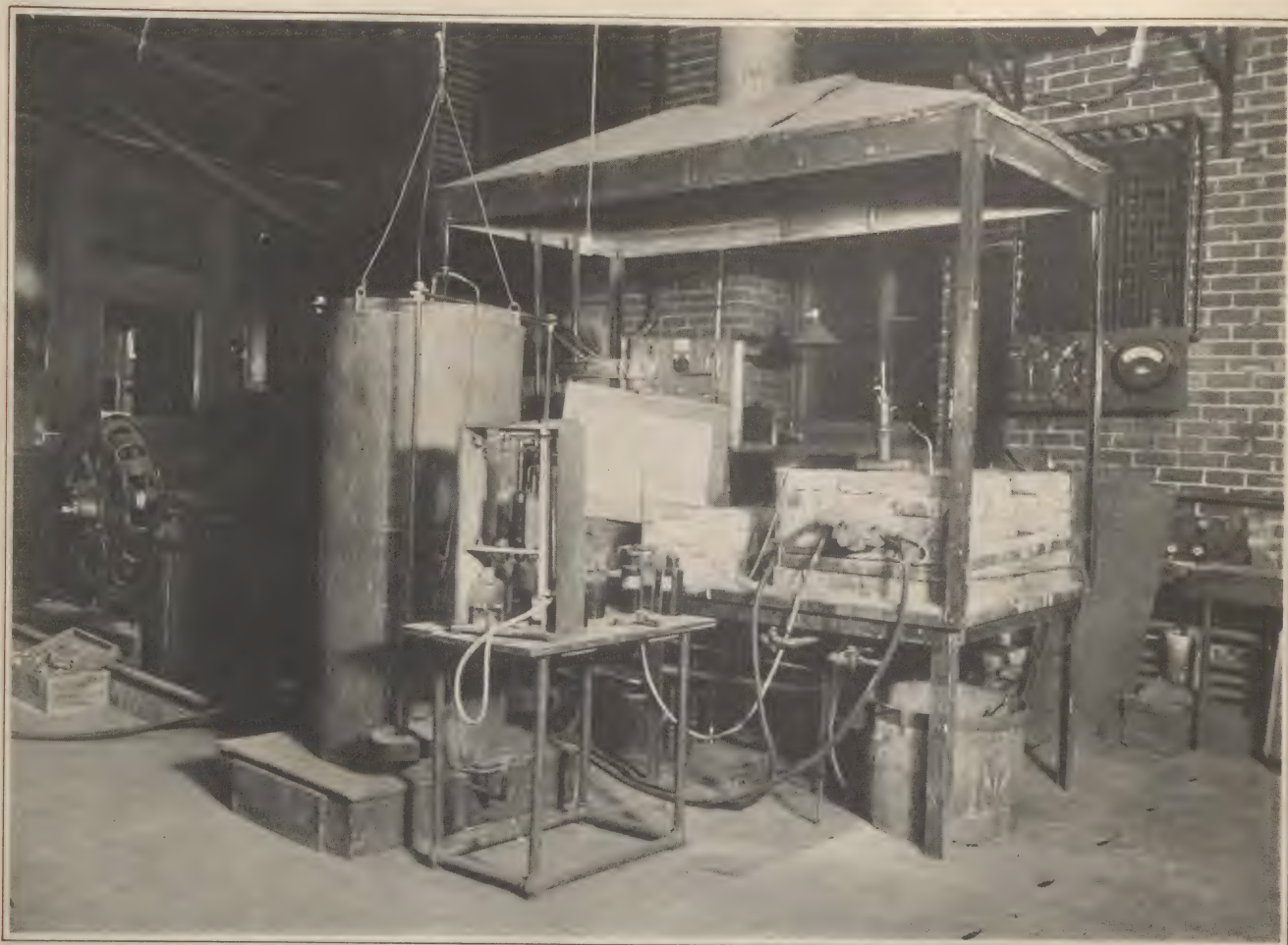


Fig. 2. PART OF METALLURGICAL LABORATORY

On right, electric furnace for fusibility tests. On left, electric generator and transformer supplying furnace. In centre, apparatus for making, holding and analysing the gas.

(poorly) by electric welding. The casting had not been annealed after the welding, and the stresses caused by welding and the poor material of the weld metal had caused the crack to open up again. Figure 3 shows, on the left, a piece of the welded casting, near the crack, and, on the right, the same piece of metal after suitable annealing in the laboratory.

(3) Another machine part failed in service causing injury to a "third party" who sued for damages. Investigation showed that the material, while of mediocre quality, was not really bad, but that the design was seriously defective. In view of the poor design and material the manufacturer was willing to assume part of the responsibility for the accident.

(4) A textile company, needing replacement parts for a machine, submitted sample parts that had proved satisfactory and others that had failed in service. Chemical analysis and microscopic examination showed that the good parts had been cold-drawn from medium carbon steel,

while the poor parts had been drawn from soft steel and then case-hardened.

For some years, Prof. Sproule has interested himself in the problem of preventing the formation of corrugations in the rails of a tramway system, and in the general subject of the quality of rails, working in collaboration with C. F. Pascoe, W. Mc. G. Gardner and others on the "Rail Corrugation Committee" of the Canadian Transit Association.

Harold J. Roast, F.C.S., F.C.I.C., who conducted classes in metallography and metallurgical analysis, has made a number of investigations in the field of physical metallurgy, among which I may mention his researches on "Arsenical bearing metals" and "Bearing metal bronzes." His experience in industry, and in his consulting practice, has been decidedly helpful to the students.

The metallurgical and ore-dressing laboratories at McGill were built and equipped at a time when

it was considered desirable to install roasting and smelting furnaces such as would actually be used in a smelter, and our equipment was considered the last word in metallurgical laboratories. We had a 21-inch water-jacketed blast furnace in which a ton or more of copper or lead could be smelted in a few hours. The students analysed the ore, made up a suitable charge and ran the furnace, keeping records of the volume and pressure of the blast, the furnace temperature, the heat lost in the cooling water, and the composition of the furnace gases. After the run the weights and analyses of the matte and slag were obtained and compared with those derived in advance by calculation. In this way the students gained some acquaintance with furnace operation and a quantitative knowledge of the reactions in the furnace. But the preparation and clean-up for one day's run occupied most of the available time for a whole term, and it was decided that experience in furnace operation could be better and more easily gained in a smelter. There are many things for which a metallurgical laboratory can be used more suitably, and the smelting of ores on a large scale has been discontinued. The large units of the original equipment, i.e., the water-jacket blast furnace, the Bruckner roasting furnace, and the full sized cupellation furnace have all been disposed of to make room for teaching and research equipment of a more modern and diversified type.

The gradual re-equipment of the laboratory was made possible through the generosity of Dr.

Milton Hersey, who, in 1909, made a donation of \$10,000 for the purchase of apparatus. The present equipment has been purchased largely with the income from this fund. The equipment that is now available for research may be summarized as follows:—

(1) An electric power plant with measuring instruments and automatic control, supplying 30 K.W. of A.C. power at variable voltages to furnaces in which materials may be heated to 2,500° C., if desired, and in which electric smelting, such as the production of ferro-alloys, can be demonstrated; one of these is a tilting Heroult furnace in which 50 pounds of steel can be melted.

(2) Crucible and muffle furnaces heated by gas or oil, including a Surface Combustion furnace for testing refractory materials at very high temperatures.

(3) Electrically heated furnaces with automatic temperature control in which roasting, assaying, melting and the heat-treatment of steel and other metals can be conducted.

(4) Electrical, optical and other pyrometers for measuring and recording high temperatures.

(5) Metallographic microscopes with photographic and polishing appliances, including a well-equipped Zeiss metallograph which is owned jointly by the Geological, Mining and Metallurgical Departments.

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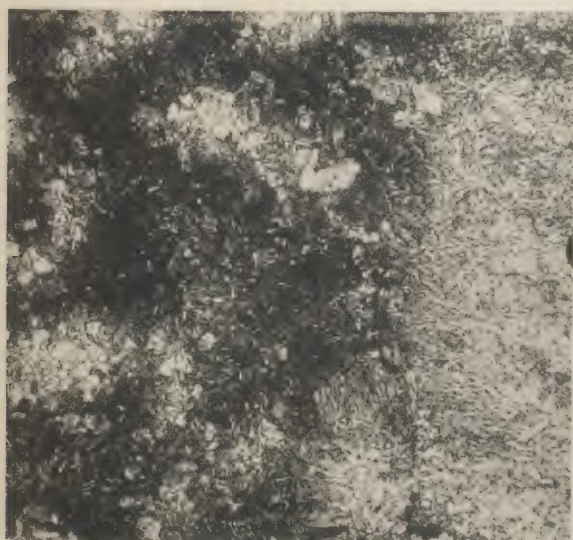
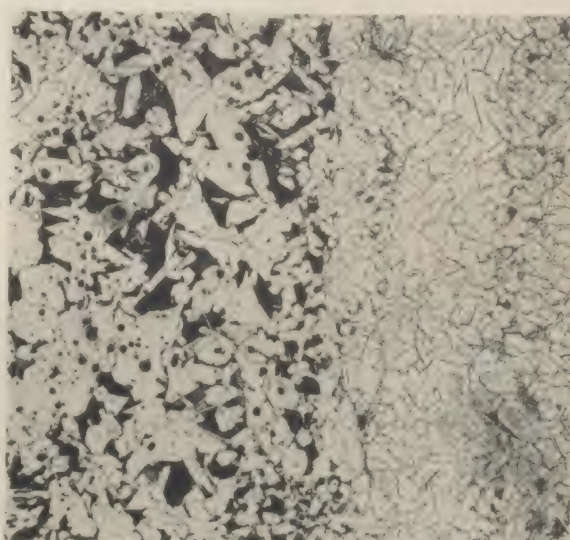


Fig. 3. CASTING AS IN USE. SAMPLE FROM NEAR CRACK.

Left: Steel of casting; dark, dilute sorbite, produced by high temperature and quick cooling.

Right: Metal added by electric welding; columnar, low carbon iron.



SAMPLE ANNEALED IN METALLURGICAL LABORATORY.

Left: Normal structure of casting, pearlite (dark) and ferrite, rather unclean.

Right: Weld-metal, low-carbon iron, showing nitride needles; parts were very unsound.

Magnification: X 100 Diameters.

The St. Lawrence Biological Station at Trois Pistoles

By ABBÉ ALEXANDRE VACHON

WITH the object of affording an excellent field of research for students of biology and making a worthy contribution to hydrography and marine studies, Laval University, of Quebec, decided to open a marine biological laboratory—known as the St. Lawrence Biological Station—at Trois Pistoles, in Temiscouata County, in April, 1931. The decision to establish the laboratory was made by Monsignor Ph. J. Phillion, Rector of the University, following a long series of discussions with members of the Faculty of Laval and others interested in the fisheries of the Province of Quebec. Believing that the results to be achieved in the course of a few years would be of tremendous help to the Province's fishing industry, the Quebec Government granted Laval a sum of money to be devoted to the study of marine biology.

Trois Pistoles was selected as the site of the Station on account of the special conditions that exist in that region and its surroundings through the mixture of the fresh water of the voluminous Saguenay with the salt water of the St. Lawrence River. Dr. A. G. Huntsman, Director of the Biological Station at St. Andrews, N.B., who has a widespread knowledge of physical, chemical and biological conditions in the waters of the Gulf, the Bay of Fundy and the North Atlantic coast, was of the opinion that no better choice could be made for a biological station than Trois Pistoles.

A motor-driven yacht was built in the course of the next year and, on June 19, 1932, the *Laval* was launched in the presence of Hon. L.A. Taschereau, Premier of the Province of Quebec, representatives of the University, and a group of prominent men and friends of Laval.

The Biological Station at Trois Pistoles is operated on the same plan as the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts, and Professor Henry B. Bigelow, Director of the latter station, as well as other members of the staff, gave us every possible help in the work of establishing our marine laboratory. Needless to say, our station is more modest than that at Woods Hole, both in equipment and scope, but its ambitions and hopes are just as great.

Oceanography is one of the sciences which has made enormous strides in recent years. Today there are marine laboratories all over the world for governments understand the economic importance of the work and have spent vast sums for its development. Modern oceanography really began on December 21, 1872, when the *Challenger* sailed from Plymouth, England, to make a thorough exploration of the sea. During the course of three years, several oceans were visited at the end of which time material, which took twenty years to identify and classify, was brought back. Since then there have been numerous expeditions: those of the French vessels, the *Travailleur* and the *Talisman*, from 1880 to 1883; and, more recently, those of the *Meteor*, from 1925 to 1927, and of the *Carnegie*, from 1927 to 1929, being among the most important.

It is almost unnecessary to recall the efficient work done for marine biology by the late Prince Albert of Monaco with his various yachts: *L'Hirondelle*, *La Princesse Alice*, and so on. Devoting his talents, his leisure and his fortune to the study of the sea, Prince Albert helped oceanography immensely. The principal specimens chosen from his oceanic harvests are to be seen in the Museum of Oceanography of Monaco: this museum is perhaps the finest of its kind in the world, and, like the Marine Biological Station in Naples, gives its chief attention to biology. Other institutions, such as the Scripps Institution of the University of California, give special attention to physical problems, whereas the Oceanographic Institution of Woods Hole, Mass., deals with both biological and physical conditions of the sea.

As I have said before, this is what we are trying to do at Trois Pistoles on a smaller scale.

Oceanography falls into three divisions: geological, physical-chemical and biological. Before securing a perfect understanding of the conditions of life in the marine depths, it is essential to make a thorough study of the habitat of the living beings. The migrations of edible fishes are undoubtedly governed by biological and physico-chemical factors. Fish flock to where they can find the necessary food, and to where the water has



THE BIOLOGICAL STATION LABORATORY

the degree of temperature and the chemical substances that suit their constitution.

If the nekton, or larger fishes, are affected by physical and chemical conditions, it is truer still of the plankton, or smaller living organisms, which are carried along by the currents and waves and are the basic food of the higher forms of life. Therefore, the plankton lead the way and when we know what kind of plankton is preferred by a certain class of fish and also know where that special type of plankton ordinarily lives, it is easy to predict that the fish that feed on them will be found sooner or later in their company.

In order to determine the temperature of the water at different depths, a special reversible thermometer is used and a deep-sea water-bottle, which can be closed at any given depth by means of a messenger sent down a wire, makes it possible to obtain samples of water from the surface to the bottom.

In the St. Lawrence River we have collected samples of water at depths of nearly twelve hundred feet. At the same points standard closing silk nets collected the plankton at different depths. Samplers, dredges and trawls are used to give us a knowledge of the geological and biological conditions of the bottom.

Since her launching three years ago, the *Laval* has made about fifty cruises to special points in the St. Lawrence for scientific purposes. The vessel is fifty-two feet long and fourteen feet wide, and is equipped with all the necessary scientific instruments and material for the research work which is being carried on at Trois Pistoles. During the last three summers over one thousand samples of water have been collected and analyzed for the chlorine content, phosphates, silica, nitrates, nitrites, organic matter, and so forth. The microplankton, macroplankton, benthos and nekton specimens, which were collected during this period, have been placed in jars, to which

the necessary data has been affixed. Some of these catches have been studied and identified by specialists, and we have discovered forms which were not known to exist in our waters.

Thousands of specimens are waiting for the day when we can have the work done thoroughly. Millions of copepods and diatoms are ready to be looked over. Professor Arthur Willey, of McGill University, already has given us a "preliminary report on the copepod plankton" of our first summer's catch. "This plankton," he says, "is composed partly of migratory boreal types, partly of seasonal, local, littoral species. The chief difficulty in the study of a mixed plankton fauna lies in the fact that specific determination, involving numerous dissections under the binocular microscope and subsequent examination under higher powers of the microscope, must be repeated time after time if the desired standard of accuracy be maintained."

Dr. Georges Préfontaine, of the University of Montreal, and Prof. J. L. Tremblay, of Laval University, aided by four or five assistants, have already made interesting determinations of the nektic and benthic forms. Dr. V. Vladykov, of the St. Andrews Atlantic Biological Station, spent some time at Trois Pistoles last summer and he published a preliminary report of his work. Dr. R. Potvin, Professor of Biology in the Faculty of Medicine of Laval University, made a study of the mycological forms of the region, while Professor Marie-Victorin and Professor Henri Prat, of the University of Montreal, have made a botanical survey of the coast and the islands. Dr. D. A. Déry, Assistant Director at Trois Pistoles during the first three summers, has taken a great interest in the birds that nest in great numbers on l'Isle aux Basques and the Rhazades. Dr. Jos. Risi, Dr. Lucien Gravel and Abbé Adrien Gagné, of the Department of Chemistry of Laval, assisted by half a dozen chemists and

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THE RESEARCH CRUISER LAVAL

The Football Season Opens

A Grandstand Quarterback Reviews the McGill Team's Prospects

By D. A. L. MacDONALD

IT'S Saturday, October 5, the first football Saturday of the season and we are sitting in the sloping stands of Molson Stadium among the other addicts who like ourselves arrive 15 minutes early so as not to miss anything. It's the Queen's-McGill game, we're talking about, you know, and, though the teams haven't appeared on the field yet, there is every indication that a bumper crowd will be out. Well, it looks as if Major D. Stuart Forbes is off to a good start, anyhow.

Curiosity over what results the new coaching board has achieved has very probably fired the interest of many. All around us the grandstand quarterbacks are discussing the situation; from the girl in the rakish brown hat, who persists in inquiring why they insist on running with the ball when it's so much easier to kick it, to the old grad who scornfully remarks that, compared to his day, football is a sissy's game.

While we await the appearance of the teams, let's go back over the training period and review what has been done by the new coaching board composed of Joe O'Brien, Hoddy Foster and Doug. Kerr.

Head Coach O'Brien sounded the clarion call for practices on September 9. He would probably have called an earlier drill but the inter-collegiate rules forbid it. No team may practise officially in advance of three weeks prior to the opening game. Most of the regulars take footballs away with them on summer vacation and toss the ball around but, as a group, the athletes must not prepare for the grid schedule before that date.

But O'Brien, with no restrictions governing mental activity, has been active long before this. Early in the summer, he sent around questionnaires to his probable candidates for the senior team. Among the questions asked were: Do you engage in any of the following sports: baseball, basketball, or boxing? Joe had the idea that if a man is a baseball player he should be able to catch the much bigger football and should be able to run. If he is a basketball player, he is also likely to be ball handy as well as trained to make quick decisions. If he is a boxer, he should be able to handle himself along the line of scrimmage, in

the way of footwork at least, for slugging is taboo in the football code.

Head Coach O'Brien, however, didn't confine his activities to the players he knew were coming to McGill. Joe has always been a "bug" on football and the kids on the corner lot will get as much of his attention as a senior twelve. Joe lives near Westmount High School and he has watched some pretty good football games from his front window. He has a good memory for faces and what puzzled him for a long time was why so many of those fellows in school games, who could reel off the long run or throw the long pass, never appeared later at Molson Stadium when Joe was refereeing senior college contests. So Joe got to thinking of what may have happened to those young prospects. Surely they all didn't pass up college and go to work as soon as they graduated from high school. He went around quietly to the different high school coaches and jotted down the names of some of the good schoolboy players the coaches told him they knew were going to McGill.

O'Brien also has some of his own ideas on the subject of coaching a football team. When preliminary drills started three weeks ago every candidate on the squad knew that he had an equal chance to make the team. Names don't mean very much to O'Brien, and the fact that the regular of the last three years is still in college doesn't mean that a good youngster can't take his job away from him. The youngster can, and will, as soon as he proves he is better than the regular. There may be some familiar faces missing out there today when the starting lineup is announced; there likely will be some new ones, anyway.

Another fact Coach O'Brien drove home to his charges was that there would be no so-called second team at Molson field practices this season. This would seem to give Coach Hoddy Foster a complete holiday for Hoddy has charge of the seconds. But what Joe meant was that any man, who either had been relegated to the seconds or elected to play with them on his own account, can always find a chair at the training table of the senior twelve—if he can show Hoddy Foster he has the right to sit there. This was one of

Foster's main interests all during the training season and Hoddy knows his football in this respect for he handed over some good players to the Montreal Big Four Club when he was winning championships with his junior Wheelers.

Theoretically that was about all there was to the training period of the Red team this fall except that O'Brien is a stickler for condition and most of the candidates started to take off weight long before they reported for drills. The hint was given in that questionnaire mentioned previously. It read: How many pounds of weight have you put on this summer? Most of the aspirants took the hint, too.

Well, here comes the 1935 edition of the Reds, tumbling out of the field house for their warming up exercises. Let's see if we can spot some of the familiar faces. There's Herbie Westman zooming those 50-yarders high across the chalk lines again. Herbie was ineligible to play last season but he is back with the team this year. Practising punting with Westman is Tom Richert, who did most of the kicking for McGill last fall. Coach O'Brien said early in the summer if he got as good kicking as Richert turned in last fall he would be satisfied.

Twelve red huskies line up in dummy scrimmage. What's this—no huddle! No, the huddle is out. O'Brien decided that before the season started. Joe believes that a quarterback with a convincing voice can make the opposition believe his team is unbeatable. It helps to make his own team think so, too. It also has customer appeal, says Joe, who is something of a salesman. O'Brien contends the huddle is too secretive and lends itself easily to too much talking.

Johnny Riddell is calling the signals and it will be noticed Johnny has a lot more confidence than last season. Big Fred Wigle, the captain, with his long limbs forked across the pigskin, is listening for the signal to snap the ball. Flanked on either side are the standout linemen of last year. Geo. Hornig, one of the best in the union; Walter Stockwell, Lou Ruschin, Charlie Letourneau and George Degnan. There are quite a few strange faces out there at that. Wonder who they are. Better consult the programme. They're probably some of those kids O'Brien saw on local school gridirons two years ago.

Here comes Queen's now, the old familiar yellow, blue and red colors, and the rooters start their tongue-twisting college yell. There are plenty of newcomers on this team, too. Well, about everyone figured it that way, judging by reports that have seeped through during the summer. They have built up quite a football squad at Queen's since last fall, according to all

reports, and Teddy Reeve is just the lad to get the best out of them.

Finally the dummy scrimmage is over and our patience is rewarded as the officials appear, walking across the field, erect and trim in their white sweaters, like soldiers on the march. Remember when Joe O'Brien used to march across from the field house last year, straight as a ramrod, all business, to give two sharp blasts of his whistle to call the teams into action. Well, take a look at him now. He's down there on the bench, with his team, huddled in parkas, sitting around him and he isn't even sitting erect. He's leaning forward so far you'd think he is about to fall off the bench. Football coaches get like that before long.

They line up for the kick-off, that most thrilling moment of all in a football game, and then—then another season of the greatest sport of all is on.

Football Ticket Contest

Season ticket holders for the McGill football games at the Percival Molson Memorial Stadium are invited to complete the following limerick, forward it to Major D. Stuart Forbes, Athletics Manager, McGill University, 690 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, and thus have an opportunity of winning a pair of season tickets.

The limerick:

"Said a fan of the Redmen named . . .

There are twenty-five reasons
For buying two 'Seasons',

The season ticket holder who, in the opinion of the judges, furnishes the best lines completing the limerick will be awarded two season football tickets. The contest closes Monday evening, September 23, 1935.

* * * *

The 1935 McGill football home schedule is as follows:

September	25—Eastwards (exhibition)
September	28—Royal Military College (exhibition) Montreal Football Club vs. Toronto Argonauts (double-header)
October	5—Queen's
October	26—Toronto
November	2—Western

The Department of Physical Education for Women

By JESSE S. HERRIOTT

Author's Note: The following article deals entirely with the activities conducted by the Department of Physical Education for Women and does not touch upon the health service or the corrective work included in its programme. The historical background has been taken from the thesis written by Miss Z. Slack, B.A., entitled "Development of Physical Education for Women at McGill University," and published in 1934.

IN 1889 the work of Physical Education for Women officially began when a group of seventy students from McGill and the Normal School assembled under the leadership of Miss Helen O. Barnjum. For the first time, the subject of physical education was given recognition in a McGill publication.

The appointment of Dr. R. Tait McKenzie as Director of Physical Education for Men in 1890 brought to the University one who contributed much to the early development of this Department. In 1892 Dr. McKenzie stressed "the establishment of a Physical Department under skilled medical supervision" and urged the provision of physical examinations for all students participating in activity classes. From this early start has grown a broad programme of health service and physical education.

The requirement of two hours per week in the first year established by Corporation in 1905-06 was extended to three years in 1911-12. This requirement exists today. One must have a certain amount of physical activity and it is usually true that the person whose need is greatest voluntarily takes the least. It is for this type that a requirement exists. To provide facilities without instruction is begging the question for no one is born with an ability to play any game. It takes more than two skis and a mountain to guarantee the necessary activity for the foundation of physical well-being. Muscular exercise is but a means to an end. It is one medium through which one may work for the all around development of body and mind. Wrongly used it may become a commercial enterprise; rightly used it is a contribution to living.

The evolution of the programme of activities at McGill traces the customs of the time. In the days when young women were relegated to the conservatism of the drawing room, a local newspaper gives the following account: "There was shown at Windsor Hall last night (March 20th, 1895) a combination of youthful grace and

muscle, of which not only Montreal, but all Canada may well feel proud. It was the occasion of the Calisthenic Entertainment of Miss Barnjum's pupils. Sweet music and graceful movement constituted the entire entertainment; the movement of well trained, flexible muscles which showed that when the time should come for them in the trials of future years to be put to an actual test they would not be found wanting. How well those girls marched. With hands firmly placed on the hips, the chest thrown out so as to give full play to their youthful lungs, the feet planted firmly on the floor, with a stride and a regularity that would have done credit to a veteran infantry corps, they executed a series of intricate movements with a precision that was wonderful In they filed, an apparently interminable string, dressed in red blouses, short black skirts, red stockings and mocassins, with a little red cap set jauntily on the hair; The hoop and ring exercises by the senior classes were amongst the prettiest. The grace with which the gayly beribboned hoops were manipulated, now making a frame for the face, now slowly circling around and again gently moving this and that way in the air as the body swayed to one side or the other, was simply charming."

Gradually the activities for women became a little more venturesome and they dared to omit even an entire yard of material from their copious costumes.

In 1906 Miss Ethel M. Cartwright was appointed Physical Director for Women, and with her arrival appeared many innovations in the activity programme. Marching tactics, dance step, barbell exercises, and games found a place on the programme.

Each year has seen many changes, and the programme of 1934-35 is as truly a reflection of the times as was the one in 1895. No longer are all women students required to engage in the commonly called "physical jerks" but today each selects the activity which appeals to her own

interest. No longer is the work a formal and rigid type but rather is it free and natural.

In 1901-02 the Royal Victoria College Athletic Club was organized for the fostering of activities for women students outside of the regular required classes. The record of this year includes "the gymnastic game of basketball," ice hockey, and tennis. In 1903, the club took on fencing as an additional activity. In 1908-09, fancy skating was promoted, and on many a winter evening, to the accompaniment of a hurdy gurdy, students engaged in this sport on the campus rink. Today, under the name of the McGill Women Students' Athletic Association, it offers a definite carry over from the class activities and controls all meets and tournaments which arise out of the regular class work.

Archery is one of the recent acquisitions to the programme, and one of the most popular. Many an arrow pierces the gold as the R.V.C. archers become more and more proficient. The natural beauty of the upper stadium is a perfect setting for this ancient sport but good scores are also made in the gymnasium during the winter months. Three tournaments are held annually. At the outdoor tournament in the fall of 1934, Miss Shirley Stevenson, Year II, won first place

and in the spring indoor tournament the champion was Miss G. Porter, Year II. Miss P. McKenna, Year I, was the winner of the interclass tournament.

Badminton racquets are much in evidence at the R.V.C., and indeed some excellent players may be found among the women students. Large numbers of beginners enroll in the elementary classes where they learn the strokes. These are put to use in the advanced classes in their next year. Singles and doubles tournaments are held every year and in 1934-35 the winners were: Miss E. Brookfield, Year IV, in the singles, and Miss E. Brookfield, Year IV, and Miss K. Baxter, Year II, in the doubles. During last session McGill women participated in inter-collegiate badminton for the first time, when they entertained a group from Queen's University. The McGill team, composed of Miss Dunn, Year IV, Miss Chalk, Year II, Miss Brookfield, Year IV, and Miss Bonnar, Year II, carried off the honours of every game.

Since 1901, *Basketball* has had a place on the programme, and never once has it wavered in popularity. Many co-eds play this game each year. The Interclass Tournament is always hotly contested; last session Year II finally emerged



EVOLUTION OF WOMEN'S PHYSICAL TRAINING COSTUMES AT MCGILL

From left to right: 1.—1889-1899, red flannel blouse, black velvet skirt, red stockings, red hat; 2.—1899-1905, navy blue serge bloomers and blouse, military collar trimmed with white braid; 3.—1900-1910, hockey costume; 4.—1905-1911, navy blue serge bloomers and blouse with sailor collar and white dickey; 5.—1911-1932, navy blue serge tunic with white blouse; 6.—1932 to date, regulation dancing costume: crepe de chene; 7.—1920 to date, regulation hockey costume: blue tunic, red sweater; 8.—1932 to date, regulation gymnasium costume: red shorts, white blouse.

victorious. McGill has been a member of the Intercollegiate League since 1921. The coveted "Bronze Baby," an astonishingly deformed bit of statuary, is awarded to the winners. This trophy "added" to the decorations of our Common Room after the victory in the spring of 1932, but since then has visited both Toronto and Queen's. Not discouraged, however, we are looking for better luck next time. Last year's McGill team was composed of the Misses Bazin, Walbridge, Murphy, McInnis, Adams, Fyfe, Russel, Montgomery, Millar.

Dancing is an activity that has undergone many changes with the times. Evolving from a set of mechanical dance steps to a rather insipid variety of aesthetic movements, today interpretative dancing is truly art with its free natural movements. At the Alumnae Tea given in honour of the Graduating Class, a lovely representation of "Diana" was given by Miss Betty Forrest, Year II, Miss Sylvia Thornhill, Year II, and Miss Dorothy Denton, Year III. This was a true example of the Dance of today. In line with its general popularity, women students show much interest in English Country Dancing, and a class of some fifty enter into the spirit of the old folk dances which originated on the village greens of the English countryside.

Fencing has again been revived. One of the first activities to be included in the Athletic Association of the R.V.C., it has fluctuated in popularity over a long period of time. An enthusiastic group of fencers displayed their foil drill at one of the open classes held last spring during Demonstration Week.

Golf is the most recent activity to be added to the programme. It is extremely dangerous to enter the gymnasium during one of these classes for the balls are driven with considerable force. Only beginners are enrolled in these classes, the aim being to perfect the fundamental swings so that they may be put into the game during the summer.

Gymnastics has evolved from the harmless variety of the 1890's to the artificial and mechanical type of the early 1900's. Today, the work expresses vitality and freedom, and is built on a foundation of natural rhythm. Visitors to this activity readily appreciate the essential differences from that of earlier days.

Although *Ice Hockey* enjoys but a short season, it is a popular game. The R.V.C. Hockey Team has not lost a game in two years. In that time it has met Toronto, Queen's, and Bishop's. The 1934-35 team was composed of the Misses Goulding, Walbridge, Buchanan, Horner,

Schnebly, MacDonald, Russel, Murphy, Savage, and Strachan.

At all periods *Swimming* has been a popular activity. Although the environment of an indoor pool leaves much to be desired, it attracts the interest of many. A large number of beginners are getting the thrill which comes from actually learning to swim, and the more skilled are enjoying the advanced strokes and dives. The Department aims to teach every woman student how to swim before leaving college. Two meets are held each year, and during 1934-35 the individual champions were Miss Margaret Hale, Miss Olive Dawson, and Miss Mary Cantlon. The awards of the Royal Life Saving Society are much coveted, and last spring tests were taken for the Bronze, Silver, and Gold awards.

It is unfortunate that the season for outdoor *Tennis* is so short. Indoor classes in the technique of strokes are carried on throughout the winter to prepare for the summer play. Tournaments in both singles and doubles are held in the fall, and in 1934 the following students won their way to the top; Miss E. Brookfield, singles, and Miss E. Brookfield teamed with O. Cameron, won the doubles.

One might question, what has become of the gay *Skating* parties of fifteen years ago. A little observation will answer the question. Those who skated now ski. The best possible use is made of the *Skiing* season. Groups of beginners are taken to the mountain one afternoon a week, and all students are urged to substitute skating or skiing for an indoor class during the months of January and February. Advanced skiers are not forgotten. They accompany the beginners to the mountain, and yearly have an opportunity for a week-end trip to the Laurentians in a party organized by the Department.

One hundred years ago Mary Lyon, the founder of Mount Holyoke, recognized the values to be found in a department of physical education when she declared that daily exercise held in those days a place not unlike athletics—as it developed team work and the gift of leadership.

In 1935 emphasis is placed on the word *Education* rather than the word *Physical*. Though the correction of physical disabilities and the prevention of these defects, are not omitted in the physical education programme, still, the subject is considered more an integral part of education in that it contributes to: (1) the development of organic powers; (2) the development of neuromuscular skills; (3) the development of interests in play and recreation; and (4) the development of social and moral standards.

The Vatican Library

By G. R. LOMER

ONE of the largest, most important, and richest of the libraries of the world is to be found in the smallest city of the world. The Vatican Library, once moderately inaccessible and ill-arranged owing to the architectural peculiarities of its housing, has emerged in a sort of bibliothecal renaissance, as one of the most modern and accessible of libraries.

In the shadow of St. Peter's and adjoining the new and magnificent building in which the Vatican Museum is housed, the Library is under the watchful and benign eye of the Pope, to whom it owes much of its new and enlarged life: for his Holiness Pius XI was, as Monsignor Achille Ratti, Prefect of the Vatican Library before he was Pope, and he was director of the Ambrosian Library in Milan before he went to the Vatican. His long library training, his bibliographical knowledge, and his administrative experience gave him the ideal background for realising his dream of enlarging and reorganizing the Vatican Library; and when the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace saw here an unusual opportunity of making a permanent contribution to the world of scholarship, the Librarian-Pope welcomed the co-operation and, with the advice of American experts and the assistance of his unusually efficient library staff, immediately proceeded with the alterations which, in a very short span of years, have made the Vatican Library a model for Europe in accessibility, equipment, and administration.

Thus it has come about, as an American journalist once remarked, that "a scholarly Pope, the generosity of an American, the brains and devotion of a little band of men from many lands, are now collaborating factors in doing great and noble service to education in the highest sense" in "that wonder of the world, the Vatican Library."

A glance at the history of this institution will help to explain some of its characteristics and the necessity for its recent reorganization. The Church has ever been the preserver and Alma Mater of its books. Even as far back as the fourth century there is evidence that the beginnings of a library existed, but the uncertainty of life and property in those days and the scarcity of manuscripts made it unlikely that a large centralized collection could develop. During the controversial years of the Schism, John XXII

developed at Avignon a Papal library which, in 1375, contained 1,667 volumes; but Eugene IV may be said to have really begun the Vatican Library with 340 volumes which he succeeded in bringing to Rome in 1417. His successors followed his lead, notably Nicholas V, Pius II, and Sixtus IV, who added to the collection, began to house the books suitably, and provided the beginnings of a library staff. They thus early manifested their belief in that threefold entity which alone can be regarded as a true and living library: books and building and staff. A few facts about each of these three essential elements of a library will show, in the case of the Vatican, the extraordinary and vital development which has taken place since the fifteenth century and has given to the Vatican Library the significant place which it holds today among the greatest scholarly libraries of the world.

The 340 volumes of Eugene IV have increased to half a million, of which some seven thousand are incunabula—a number whose significance will be apparent to all book collectors and librarians. From its modest beginning in 1417, the collection of books soon grew rapidly. In 1455, it had increased to a thousand, and by 1484 to 3650. More than fourteen great special collections were donated or acquired and increased the numbers and richness of the Library, and Maximilian I of Bavaria, Queen Christina of Sweden, and Princess Barberini were among its benefactors. During the past century other collections acquired were the Rossiana, of 6,000 volumes; the Chigi, of 30,000; and the Ferrauioli of 40,000.

One must not think of the Vatican Library as only a library of printed books, rare and valuable though these are. Among its greatest treasures are its extensive and splendid collections of manuscripts, oriental as well as occidental. Today it possesses over 37,250 Latin Codices, 4,270 in Greek, and nearly as many in oriental languages.

While the book collections were thus rapidly increasing in numbers, the various Popes and Papal librarians were harrassed with that ever-present library problem of finding room for them. Fortunately the buildings of the Vatican were large and adaptable, and as the Library grew it spread into halls and corridors and apartments, finding space where it could and, under the circumstances, paying little regard to what modern

librarians regard as order and classified arrangement.

The original situation of the Library was in the Papal palace, underneath the Borgia apartments and the rooms of Raphael. Famous artists had decorated its rooms—among them Ghirlandaio and Melozzo di Forlì. It was under Sixtus V in 1589 that a wing for the growing Library was constructed by the architect Domenico Fontana, across the centre of Bramantes' Cortile del Belvedere; but still more space was needed and new rooms were added under Paul V, Urban VIII, and Alexander VIII, until in 1732, the Library extended to the present entrance. Leo XIII adapted for the Library the old armoury beneath the Sistine Hall, and subsequently the apartments of the Borgias also had to be used, as the collections continued to grow. In fact, books even now occupy, not always too comfortably, quarters that were originally intended for the Papal staff, though the new stacks care for the major portion of the collection.

There are books today on open shelves rising high up the sides of some of the apartments and only to be reached by ladders; there are others displayed, for their beauty or rarity, in glass-topped cases; still others are hidden behind the painted cupboard doors that line the beautiful Sistine Hall; others are in presses in special study rooms; and thousands stand in neat array upon the Sneed steel stacks which are the latest addition to the equipment of the Vatican Library.

Naturally, as new collections were added the problem of cataloguing was involved in that of housing them. It is an axiom that any library must have a catalogue, but beyond the acceptance of that basis by librarians, neither theory nor practice are one. The Vatican Library suffered not from having no catalogue but from having too many catalogues. Lists, inventories, and catalogues were compiled in manuscript from the earliest times for each new collection added and by librarians who, perhaps humanly, preferred to do things in their own way. Multiplicity and a lack of uniformity beset the path of the scholar, delaying his progress, and increasing his impatience in proportion to his eminence. Leo XIII continued the project of printing the catalogues which had been initiated towards the end of the eighteenth century, and the publication begun under Father Ehrle in 1885, was continued in 1923 by Monsignor Giovanni Mercati and Signor Pio Franchi de Cavalieri—a long and laborious task, already reaching 14 volumes containing a brief description of 6,741 manuscripts. And there remain at least 34,000 more to be catalogued.

The idea of one great general union catalogue was conceived by the present Pope when, as Achille Ratti, he succeeded Father Ehrle as Prefect of the Vatican Library. This stupendous project is now in process of realization, thanks to the financial aid given by the Carnegie Endowment and the professional advice and assistance of a committee of such eminent American librarians as Dr. W. W. Bishop, Librarian of the University of Michigan; Professor J. C. M. Hanson, of the University of Chicago; Charles Martel, of the Library of Congress; W. M. Randall, and Milton J. Lord, then of the American Academy in Rome. Associated with them in the plans for reorganization were Robert Wilberforce, of the British diplomatic service, and Monsignor Tisserant, Monsignor Benedetti, and Professor Scalia of the staff of the Vatican Library.

But in noting the present activity in reconstructing and recataloguing the greater Vatican Library, we must not ignore the long line of famous librarians who faithfully served the Vatican, graced it with their learning, and often left behind a bibliographical monument to which we still resort. Great names were, among the Popes, Nicholas V, Leo X, Pius IV, and Pius V, and among the librarians, Cardinal Angelo Mai, Cardinal Giuseppe Mezzofanti, Cardinal Franz Ehrle, and today, Monsignor Giovanni Mercati and Monsignor Eugene Tisserant.

The work of reorganization involved the providing of a modern self-supporting bookstack, a type of storage of which the economy and efficiency have again and again been proven. In all the details of this construction His Holiness took the keenest interest. He wanted the best and the most enduring in construction and the latest and most efficient equipment for conditioning the air in accordance with seasonal needs and for controlling the electric light.

So, here where former Popes rode on mules from the Papal residence to the Belvedere Tower and where, in days before the Pope had an automobile, horses were housed in the old gallery designed in 1510 by Bramante, there rose the steel structure of a book-skyscraper, with seven miles of steel shelving capable of holding 700,000 volumes. Steel catalogue cases were provided, and, to add the last touch, our own generous benefactor, Dr. Casey A. Wood, presented an electric eraser, a pencil-sharpener which, like the salt-mill in the fairy-tale, has never ceased turning, and the latest technical device in photographic equipment.

In all this progressive development there is one brief tragic interlude which concerns the

famous Sistine Hall (233 ft. long, 51 ft. wide, and 29 ft. high) which was used, in addition to book storage in cupboards, as an exhibition gallery where were displayed such treasures as the autograph manuscript of Petrarch's *Sonnets*, early manuscripts of the *Gospels* and other portions of the *Bible*, the earliest known palimpsest of Cicero's *De Republica*, and early manuscripts of Vergil and Terence. Three days before Christmas, 1931, the roof of part of this Sistine Hall, built in 1588, collapsed and crashed through the Reference Room below it into the basement, involving in the crash works of art, 15,000 volumes (of which about 1,000 were ruined), and five men who were killed. There is a diversity of opinion as to the exact cause, and perhaps the real reason will never be known. Probably there was a combination of causes, each by itself insufficient to cause disaster. Monsignor Eugène Tisserant, pro-Prefect of the Vatican Library, stated after a careful examination that the collapse was probably due to dampness and decay acting upon an old-fashioned and rather insecure type of sixteenth century construction. It is probable, however, that there was also a subsidence of earth under the foundations, as cracks repeatedly appeared in different parts of the structure. Repairs and reconstruction were, however, immediately undertaken, and today the visitor would notice no obvious trace of the recent disaster.

In addition to the Library proper, there are associated with it three subsidiary departments of great interest: a School of Palaeography, a Photographic Department, and an atelier for the repair and restoration of damaged manuscripts. Each of these, well-equipped and efficiently staffed, deserves more than the passing notice that can be given here.

The School of Palaeography is under the direction of Professor Battelli, whose students after a two years' course may receive a diploma recognized by the Italian Government. It is interesting to note the use he makes of such photographic aids as cinema films, lantern slides, and photostatic copies. As Major M. V. Hay, of Seaton, has remarked, in speaking of the great Barberini Collection of 30,000 books and 10,000 manuscripts acquired by Leo XIII, "The Vatican is now universally regarded by scholars, both from the East and from the West, as the headquarters of all research that is concerned with manuscripts." Not only has the Vatican Library thousands of the most precious manuscripts in the world, but it has facilities, nowhere else offered in the same way or to the same degree, of training younger scholars to interpret and use

these treasures, so freely at their disposal for study.

The Photographic Department, under the direction of Signor Sansaini, is not only well provided for the taking of the most difficult and exact photographs but generously provides space for the increasing number of students who use their own cameras. Among these, the miniature cameras, such as the Leica and the Contax, appear to be the most used.

The Laboratorio Vaticano is a manuscript clinic so enthralling that it deserves a lengthy description quite impossible here. Its workers combine many of the qualities of craftsman, artist, and scientist. Nowhere else in the world, to my knowledge, will you find such intelligent technical skill applied to the restoration of apparently hopeless débris—the work of fire and damp and worms and neglect. Fragments of parchment are, by careful cutting and piring and by the use of gelatine and vinegar, made into whole sheets, and fragments of paper are treated by an analogous process in which silk tissues and Japanese mulberry paper are used. Even the most hopeless looking decrepit manuscript that enters this clinic as a patient is sure to leave it permanently improved.

I cannot close so brief and inadequate an account of my visit to the Vatican Library without acknowledging my gratitude to those members of the Staff who, in the absence of Monsignor Tisserant, generously gave me of their time—to Monsignor Mercati, the Prefect, to Monsignor Pelsier of the Department of Manuscripts, to Professor Musso, the Secretary, and Professor Volbach, Conservator of the Museum of Christian Antiquities. Without the introduction by Dr. Casey A. Wood, himself a reader in the Department of Manuscripts, and the guidance of his helper, Miss A. Kibre, formerly a Fellow of the American Academy, my visit would have been neither so pleasant nor complete.

One comes away feeling that here is a great European library in which all the practical facilities of an American scholarly library are provided, with an infinitely greater and richer stock of books and manuscripts than are usually available on this side of the Atlantic. The undoubted scholarship and the manifested kindness of the Staff have set a high professional standard. Though as early as the fifteenth century, Pope Nicholas V initiated the policy of opening the Papal Library for general use, one admires today

The Novels of John Buchan

By DAVID LANDSBOROUGH THOMSON

HOWEVER brilliant and distinguished be the future that awaits Lord Tweedsmuir, the statesman and historian, there are thousands of English-speaking people who will always think of him first, with gratitude and affection, as John Buchan the romantic novelist. In a generation or so, this may no longer be true; for fashions in romance change, and it cannot be said that these novels have had any profound influence on the course of English literature. They are novels constructed to fit a specification hardly less rigid or less arbitrary than the rules that govern the current detective story. There is no place within this framework for psychological subtleties, for verbal fireworks, for unredeemed misery or injustice unrequited; one should not look therein either for soul-stirring boldness of line or lapidary intricacy of detail. Within their appointed limits, however, John Buchan's novels are outstanding; the style and phrasing are so completely appropriate, neither falling to jarring bathos nor rising to shrillness, that one hardly notes their perfect suitability; the adventures and personalities are vivid enough to hold attention, without doing violence to intelligence or credulity. Above all they fulfil the chief requirements of the *genre*: they are likeable, one derives enjoyment from reading them. This is not the highest criterion of literary excellence; but many writers who attempt, even many who surmount more ambitious obstacles would fail miserably before this one. Pleasure, bright images, escape from the ordinariness of everyday life—these are gifts not to be despised; and many more people have received them at the hands of John Buchan, than will ever be stirred by the gropings of a wilderness of Powyses.

It is interesting to note an author's predilection for certain characters. There is, for example, a perfectly well-defined type of Buchan hero. He appears as early as *Prester John*, and as recently as *The Free Fishers*. He is a relatively prosaic figure, usually of Lowland Scots origin, stocky of build and plain of speech and dress; educated and educable, tenacious of purpose; proud of his habitual caution, and ashamed of his occasional impulsive recklessness. We see him at his best in Andrew Garvald of *Salute to Adventurers*, where he is contrasted with the flamboyant Highlander, pirate and courtier and poet and swordsman, Red Ringan. There is something very

familiar about these two characters: they immediately recall Davie Balfour and Alan Breck in *Kidnapped*, and indeed one can never go far in considering John Buchan without taking Stevenson into account. But whatever may be the case with Stevenson, it is certain that the recurrences of this character in Buchan's works are not wholly due to the author's liking for the type, but represent a definite and skilfully-used literary device. The satin and sword-play of other characters gleam far more brightly by contrast with the homespun ruggedness of the hero, with whom, moreover, the reader (whose own life is probably unadventurous) may readily identify himself. This device makes *Salute to Adventurers* far more vivid and vigorous than another well-known story in the same setting, Mary Johnston's *By Order of the Company*, in which the continuous heroics are not relieved by a single whiff of plain horse-sense.

"When you have nothing else to wear
But cloth of gold and satins rare,
For cloth of gold you cease to care,
Up goes the price of shoddy!"

The artifice in this form, in which an unromantic outlook and the solid virtues are allied with effectiveness and some dignity in the person of the hero, is far more telling than the device used by Scott of employing, as homespun contrast to the general glitter, a few scattered scenes involving minor and more or less comic figures like Bailie Nicol Jarvie.

John Buchan's most celebrated character, Richard Hannay, is really cast in the same mould, though of different material. I confess that I have never regarded him as a very happy creation. His chief characteristics seem to be what O. Henry's burglar called "a well-oiled and efficacious system of luck," great powers of physical and mental endurance, and an outspoken philistinism. To my mind the enormous popularity of the books in which he appears depends, not on Richard Hannay, but on quite other features, features rather hard to define. Stevenson at his best could write with so inimitable a gusto that nobody sensitive to the use of words can withhold a half-smile of envious admiration even when he is trying to make our flesh creep: for example, in the brief appearance and violent death of Pew in *Treasure Island*, or in the luxuriant fantasies of Clara Luxmoore in *The Dynamiters*. Some-

thing of the same verve is discernible in John Buchan's earliest novels, *John Burnet of Barns* and *Prester John*; and it reappears to illumine the pages of *The Thirty-Nine Steps*. In *Greenmantle*, too, just as the British agent who takes the place of the original prophet seems also to assume something of his dignity and vision and become more than a mere spy, so the book as a whole suddenly gains in dignity and impressiveness, and becomes more than an ordinary spy story; and this heightened pitch is maintained up to the magnificent descriptive passage with which the book ends. This magic is not recaptured in *Mr. Standfast* and *The Three Hostages*; in fact, I have never welcomed Hannay's reappearances, and the rapid progress which he and his friends make up the twin ladders of Debrett and the Army List becomes irritating. Moreover, John Buchan is primarily a historian; and he is a more acceptable guide when he leads us backward in time than when, as in *The Dancing Floor* and *The Courts of the Morning*, he travels in the dimensions of space in search of romance. The lack of humour is also more noticeable and disturbing in the novels with a contemporary setting.

The Buchan villain is perhaps less characteristic than the Buchan hero, yet he too exists as a type. He is modelled upon Lucifer: a man of commanding presence, endowed with great gifts and authority, courageous and formidable; not wantonly malicious nor, in general, devoted to a wholly unworthy cause. The kink in his brain which leads him to side with what (for the purposes of the story at least) we must regard as the forces of evil is sometimes pathological, but never despicable: scorn is reserved rather for his satellites. It is not surprising that at times, as in *A Prince of the Captivity*, there may be a hint of his rejoining the side of the angels.

The specification to which such books are built leaves little scope for the development of the character of a heroine. It is difficult to remember anything of Mary Lamington save that she is small, serene, and self-sacrificing. One must be grateful to the author for handling his heroines with restraint: unlike those of a humbler class of fiction, they do not perpetually walk into traps and require hazardous rescue (an early indiscretion of this kind in *John Burnet of Barns* may be forgiven), though they are somewhat insistent in sharing the dangers of the hero. Restraint appears again when, as in *Midwinter*, the end of the story is not violently convulsed by efforts to arrange a marriage. The reader of books of this kind willingly endows the heroines with beauty; more he does not demand.

One of John Buchan's most loved and most typical characters is not a person, but an institution. Again and again we meet with the idea of a sort of secret society or conspiracy; a ubiquitous league of men of humble origin, gentle manners, great ingenuity, and reactionary politics; existing in a mysterious way underneath the visible surface of the nation, and able to conceal the hero in this intangible plane however hard-pressed he may be. The gypsies play this part in *John Burnet of Barns*; the idea becomes a dominating one in *Midwinter* and *The Blanket of the Dark*; it was surely cast for an important part in *The Free Fishers*, though it gets somewhat mislaid in the course of that meandering tale; there is even a kind of self-parody of the idea supplied by the Glasgow "keelies" in *Huntingtower*. Such a society is, of course, of the very stuff of romance, and an invaluable *deus ex machina*; but there must be a deeper reason for its recurrence. I feel that these underground brotherhoods are to be regarded as a sort of incarnation of the force of tradition (like Sussex labourers in Kipling), or at least as a mouthpiece for the opinions ascribed to the common people of the time cross-sectioned in each of these novels.

This idea prompts an inquiry into the author's view of the proper relation between fiction and history; an inquiry especially interesting when the novelist is also a historian. For many historical novelists, the setting merely provides a background against which deeds of daring and chivalry will not appear incongruous; for others, like Selma Lagerlöf, it provides a background for a fragile delicacy of style and imagination. *Kristin Lavransdatter*, on the other hand, is a psychological novel whose problems are as vivid and actual as the setting is remote; it is not surprising that Sigrid Undset has felt equally at home with a contemporary theme. Naomi Mitchison, again, is not less analytic, but is especially preoccupied with the psychological problems peculiar to the cultures she described so well. In another and very important class of historical novel, the author seeks to display some real character before us, and employs his creative imagination solely in filling up, by guesswork, the gaps in the recorded histories: as is done, for example, in *Jew Süss* and in *I. Claudius*. To the professional historian such offspring of fact and fiction are inevitably illegitimate. John Buchan's own serious study of Montrose inspired Margaret Irwin's romantic biography, *The Proud Servant*; but Buchan himself ventures to introduce Montrose, in *Witchwood*, only in a couple of scenes which could hardly have been recorded in history,

(Continued on Page 52)

The Library Table

R. E. LEE

Volumes III and IV. By Douglas Southall Freeman.
Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 1935. \$3.75 a volume.

In these volumes, Dr. Freeman concludes his biography of General Robert E. Lee. The opening volumes were reviewed in *The McGill News* last spring and the opinion expressed in that instance applies to the present volumes in the fullest degree. Again Dr. Freeman has entered minutely into detail, the wealth of material he has used is imposing, and again, where a less skilful craftsman would have foundered, he has compiled two volumes which, despite the intricacy of the military and other points discussed, contain hardly a page that cannot be classified as first-class reading.

The third volume opens after the death of "Stonewall" Jackson in 1863 and contains for the most part the detailed story of the actions of the Army of Northern Virginia subsequent to that date, and accounts of Lee's relations with his superiors and subordinates. To the student of military history, the volume presents much material of value; to the general reader it is, perhaps, less interesting, though, due to a careful avoidance of too great emphasis on military technicalities, it can be read with understanding and pleasure by those without the slightest interest in military matters as such.

In Volume IV, which includes the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox on April 9, 1865, Lee's appointment as President of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, and the account of his presidency in the years that followed, until his death on October 12, 1870, the situation is reversed. The general reader here finds more of interest than does the military historian. But there is much for each, and even the literary specialist, with an appreciation of skill in the use of the English language, will find material to command his interest and admiration. In short, the four volumes constitute a work commensurate in success with the many years of loving labour that Dr. Freeman has expended on them. No better or more complete biography of General Robert E. Lee will ever be written.—R. C. Fetherstonhaugh.

EMPLOYMENT RESEARCH

An introduction to the McGill Programme of Research in the Social Sciences. By Leonard C. Marsh.
Oxford University Press, Toronto.

Mr. Leonard Marsh is directing a highly important branch of social research at McGill University. It is an intensive study of employment and unemployment in Canada generally, and in the region of Montreal more particularly. The present volume is an introduction to the general programme of research undertaken.

Mr. Marsh analyzes, at the outset, the role of social research in general, laying stress upon the essential complexity of social organization and social problems. His approach is by way of the "economic problem," which,

in a sense, can be viewed as a problem of employment. "The economic mechanism," says the author, "is not only the system through which science is translated into industrial technique and again to goods and services. It is the mechanism through which, and in which, men gain employment. . . . The phrase 'finding satisfactory employment' crystallizes the economic problem from the individual's point of view."

Mr. Marsh presents the unemployment problem in general. In his own words, he proceeds to focus it "at both long and short range and from various angles. The nature of unemployment may be analyzed by reference to its content, its incidence and its causes. . . . It must also be viewed, particularly for the purposes of a regional study, within the setting of the industrial and occupational activities of the community; in relation, that is to say, to the main characteristics of the working population of the country. . . . In virtue of these sections, the detailed studies in the programme can then be explained not as isolated pieces of work, but in their relation to one another and to the underlying causes of unemployment and employment maladjustment so far as we know them today. A final purpose of the volume is to serve as something of a source-book bringing together the most generally needed information on employment (in Canada and Montreal), and a number of tabulations have therefore been prepared and included in the text and in appendices."

The result of Mr. Marsh's efforts is a thorough scientific analysis of our greatest problem. It should be studied by all who are interested in measures affecting employment and unemployment.—H. C. G.

WHY EDUCATE?

By W. P. Percival. J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., Toronto.

When an important government official undertakes to put on record the personal views which actuate him he merits the gratitude of the public. When, by reason of the special nature of his position he has a large share of responsibility for the framing of policy, the public should be still more grateful. And when his department deals with so vital a subject as education it is not easy to measure the value of his contribution.

Dr. W. P. Percival has now been Director of Protestant Education in Quebec for several years. His position is a somewhat peculiar one since, in this province, there is no Minister of Education; there is a Council of Public Instruction, divided into a Catholic and a Protestant Committee, which makes its recommendations to the Government through the Provincial Secretary. Dr. Percival is the Secretary of the Protestant Committee. These committees deal with courses of study for pupils and teachers, and the Secretary's position is far more than that of a mere recorder. Dr. Percival has other responsibilities as well. As a permanent official and Director of Protestant Education he himself advises the government, independently of the Committee. It is obvious that in a preponderantly Catholic province, with few Protestant members of the Provincial Cabinet he bears a heavy responsibility, especially in the financial

questions in which the Cabinet and not the Protestant Committee must have the final decision.

Dr. Percival could quite well have avoided writing a book about education. He would have escaped the attacks of some who would label themselves "liberal" and some who would refuse to label themselves reactionary. But he has shown in other ways that he has the courage of his opinions, and he has not shirked showing it again. He has realized that we need educating about Education. It is not fair to take phrases out of their context but so many of Dr. Percival's remarks are challenging that a few might be lifted from their setting:

"Important problems are rarely settled once for all." (Chap. 1)

"Imaginations have been hampered by picayune scraps of information. Dates when. . . battles were fought, rules for the uses of the . . . gerundive in Latin have narrowed our horizon" (Chap. 3).

"The cost of education is only one third to one fifth that of correction" (Chap. 7).

"If the successful passing of examinations guaranteed that the writer possessed the ability to think great confidence could be placed in the efficacy of this school practice" (Chap. 18).

"One college professor of history wrote a model set of answers to help him mark a set of papers. This fell by accident into the hands of other examiners, who assigned to it marks varying from forty to ninety" (Chap. 18).

"Though much has been done for the slow witted few special arrangements have been made for bright pupils" (Chap. 22).

"The less the graduates have to do with the direction of the games the better" (Chap. 39).

"Theories about doing work for the work's sake emanate from the philosopher's chair" (Chap. 30).

Comment on such statements is hardly necessary; they evidence thought and experience; they bring us face to face with facts and views which will surprise many and are important to all. Parent, teacher and taxpayer should read *Why Educate?* and whoever among them does not find his interest roused would be hard to interest in anything but crime or hockey.—W. B.

A HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Volume III (1919-1930). By A. St. L. Trigge. Printed by Rous and Mann, Ltd., Toronto, for the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

To all Canadians who are interested in the growth of our country, past and future, this history of The Canadian Bank of Commerce will prove of enduring value; for in the history of this great Bank is reflected an important period of the history of Canada itself, from the time the bank was founded as an infant institution in a sparsely-settled, undeveloped country to the present time when Canada is taking her place as an important member of the family of nations, and this bank has attained a position of international importance.

The third volume of this monumental work is by A. St. L. Trigge, whose connection with the Bank as secretary for many years has qualified him as an interpreter of post-war banking organization and methods,

which with the problems of this period and their solution, form a large part of the present publication.

Two previous volumes were published in 1920 and 1922 under the authorship of the late Victor Ross. Volume I covered the early history of banking in Canada, and of the pioneer banks which became part of the present great banking organization; while Volume II related the history of the Canadian banking system until the end of the Great War, and especially the history of The Canadian Bank of Commerce itself.

In this third volume are included most interesting chapters on the histories of The Bank of Hamilton, The Standard Bank, The Western Bank, and The Sterling Bank. It is indeed fortunate that the records of these Canadian Banks which had their part in the building of Canada, and which in their day held their places in the front rank of our business enterprises, have been placed in permanent and attractive form through this history of the institution which, in turn, merged with or absorbed each of them. Otherwise, it is probable their stories and the records of their founders and builders would have faded and ultimately disappeared from view. For instance, the names and stories brought to light in the chapter on The Bank of Hamilton read like a history of that community whose sturdy citizens imparted its characteristic industry and stability. Descriptions of the detection of several outstanding crimes perpetrated or planned against small country town branches of these banks, the accusation, chase and, with one notable exception, the arrest of the criminals, form an exciting and entertaining feature of these chronicles.

The present volume is profusely illustrated with photographs and contains biographical notes, statistical data, a full description of the note issues of the banks concerned and the military record of members of the staff of the amalgamated banks, in line with the similar records of the Bank of Commerce men and women published some years ago in "Letters from the Front."—G. B. G.

THE REVOLUTIONARY EMPEROR

Joseph the Second, 1741-1790. By S. K. Padover. Thos. Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto. (Jonathan Cape, London).

In these days of reviving despotism in government, it is appropriate to recall the career of Joseph II of Austria, son of Maria Theresa and brother of Marie Antoinette. He was a despot, but he was benevolent and enlightened. Therein lies the essential difference between him and the Fascist despots of today. No person would have had greater contempt for the dark reaction and disregard for human personality shown by Fascism and Naziism.

"Joseph II," writes Mr. Padover, "was the eighteenth century's epitome of political reform as Voltaire was of polemical literature. He was the most significant of the 'enlightened despots,' the final effort of absolute monarchy to save its existence and prove its usefulness.

"All the currents of the epoch converged in the revolutionary Joseph, making him an idealist and cynic, a reformer and despot. He conversed about mankind with Rousseau and planned political schemes with Catharine of Russia; he discussed administration with Turgot and fought a war with Frederick the Great.

"No ruler of his time was more conscientious than Joseph. The tasks he set himself—one realizes today—were impossible of achievement. He strove to bring

(Continued on next Page)

Contributors To This Issue

Sir Edward Beatty, G.B.E., whose article dealing with the financial and other problems of the University appears in this issue, is eminently qualified to write about *Administrative and Academic Changes at McGill*. As Chancellor of the University, Sir Edward has borne a heavy burden of responsibility since the death of Sir Arthur Currie and, although he is one of the busiest men in Canada, he has not hesitated to forego his few brief periods of leisure in the interests of McGill. At the request of *The McGill News*, he kindly consented to review some of the achievements of the momentous period in McGill's history which began shortly before Sir Arthur Currie's death in November, 1933, and ended with Principal Morgan's arrival at McGill early in September of this year.

* * * *

Dr. T. H. Clark, F.R.S.C., who answers the question *How Old Is Montreal?* is Logan Professor of Palaeontology at McGill. An outstanding geologist, he received his Ph.D. degree at Harvard University. He is a member of the University Museums Committee.

* * * *

In the article entitled *The Department of Physical Education for Women*, Miss Jesse S. Herriott, Physical Director for Women at the Royal Victoria College, describes the functions of this department of the University. Miss Herriott is a graduate of the New Haven Normal School of Gymnastics, and of Columbia University, New York.

* * * *

Back at McGill after attending the Second International Library Congress in Madrid as an official delegate of the American Library Association, Dr. G. R. Lomer, University Librarian, writes about *The Vatican Library*, which he visited during his trip to Europe. Dr. Lomer has been a member of the Council of the American Library Association for a number of years. In addition to his duties as Librarian of McGill University, he is Director of the Library School and Professor of Library Administration.

* * * *

In *The Football Season Opens*, D. A. L. MacDonald, former McGill undergraduate who is now a sports

writer on the staff of the *Montreal Gazette*, looks forward to the approaching intercollegiate rugby campaign and tells of the football policy inaugurated this fall by the new coaching board.

* * * *

S. Morgan-Powell, author of the biography on A. G. Racey, internationally-famous cartoonist, is Assistant Editor-in-Chief of *The Montreal Daily Star*. Mr. Morgan-Powell, who is perhaps better known to most Montrealers as the *Star's* dramatic critic, has been an associate and friend of Mr. Racey for over three decades.

* * * *

Leslie Roberts, who contributes the satirical treatise on the current Canadian political situation entitled *Our Makeshift Election*, enrolled at McGill with the Class of Arts '17 but left the University in 1914 to enlist in the Canadian Army for service overseas. A former Canadian and New York newspaperman, he is a frequent contributor to Canadian, American and British magazines and periodicals. He has published several books and is presently working on a long novel.

* * * *

Recognized as one of Canada's leading authorities in the field of metallurgy, Dr. Alfred Stansfield, F.R.S.C., A.R.S.M., who outlines the research work carried on under his direction at McGill, holds the posts of Birks Professor of Metallurgy and Chairman of the University's Department of Metallurgical Engineering.

* * * *

Dr. David Landsborough Thomson, who reviews *The Novels of John Buchan*, is an Associate Professor of Biochemistry at McGill. His article should be of especial interest at this time in view of the impending arrival in the Dominion of Lord Tweedsmuir to assume his duties as Governor-General of Canada.

* * * *

Abbé Alexandre Vachon, who describes *The St. Lawrence Biological Station at Trois Pistoles*, is the Director of that unique research centre which was established in the Lower St. Lawrence region several years ago by Laval University, one of the Province of Quebec's oldest and most important French-Canadian educational institutions.

The Library Table

(Continued from Previous Page)

wealth to his state, to modernize the administration, to make his empire powerful, to destroy the privileged classes, to free his people from feudal burdens, to give them equality, opportunity, education, and justice. He failed heroically.

"Yet Joseph's pitiless struggle with the church and feudality should mark him as one of the liberators of humanity. . . . Joseph was the first great ruler in Christendom to establish compulsory public education; the first to grant freedom of speech and conscience—and this voluntarily, in the face of fierce opposition."

Mr. Padover has written a scholarly and exciting biography of one of the great figures of Europe on the eve of the French Revolution—in fact, one of the great figures of human enlightenment.—H. C. G.

McGill Society of Ontario

The annual dinner of the McGill Society of Ontario will be held in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, on Saturday evening, October 19, following the intercollegiate football game between McGill and Toronto which will take place in Varsity Stadium on that afternoon. The dinner will be a stag affair and the attendance will be limited to 200 graduates and past students.

The society's annual summer meeting was held at the Brantford Golf and Country Club on August 23, when 60 members, headed by Dr. Stephen Leacock, honorary president, enjoyed a round of golf and renewed old friendships. At the dinner which followed, E. G. McCracken, honorary secretary of the society, was presented with a silver tray by his fellow alumni in recognition of his splendid work for Old McGill in Ontario. Dr. Leacock was the speaker. Logan Waterous, president, was in the chair.



Accompanied by his wife, and three of his four daughters, Principal Arthur Eustace Morgan reached Quebec in the Canadian Pacific liner *Duchess of Richmond* on Tuesday evening, August 27. The photograph, taken shortly after the liner docked, shows (from left to right) Miss E. E. Morgan, Mrs. Morgan, Principal Morgan, Miss S. M. Morgan and Miss Barbara Morgan. Mrs. Morgan is carrying the bouquet presented to her by the Quebec Branch of the Graduates' Society.

Principal Morgan Arrives in Canada

Members of the Quebec Branch of the Graduates' Society extended the first official welcome on behalf of McGill to Principal Arthur Eustace Morgan, and members of his family, on their arrival in Quebec on Tuesday evening, August 27, where they disembarked from the *Duchess of Richmond* to continue their journey to Montreal by train. W. M. Birks, a Governor of the University, met the Principal and his family at Windsor Street Station next morning and a few hours later Principal Morgan paid his first visit to McGill. He officially assumed his duties as Principal and Vice-Chancellor on September 3.

In the absence of Dr. G. W. Parmelee, President of the Quebec Branch of the Graduates' Society, H. E. Huestis, Vice-President, voiced the greetings of the Quebec Alumni, and Mrs. M. T. Bancroft presented Mrs. Morgan with a bouquet of flowers around which were entwined the red and white colors of McGill. Others of the reception committee who gathered in the lounge of the liner for the ceremony were Alfred Savard, K.C.;

Murray Robertson, E. D. Gray-Donald, Secretary of the Branch, and Miss Sally Hay.

"The strength of every university depends in no small measure on the loyalty of those who have dwelt within its walls and passed out into the world of men and affairs," Principal Morgan declared in thanking "all those who stand for the traditions of McGill and uphold their belief in that old institution."

"It is a great encouragement to me to find this spirit so warmly represented and so hospitably displayed by the Quebec Branch of the Graduates' Society," he added. "My wife, family and I appreciate these sentiments greatly."

Through newspapermen, who interviewed him aboard the liner, Principal Morgan extended this message to McGill: "I am looking forward with keen expectations to meeting the members of McGill University—students, staff, governors and alumni. I hope to have the opportunity of meeting members of these different bodies before many weeks have elapsed."



HON. MR. JUSTICE GREGOR BARCLAY
Elected Second Vice-President of the Graduates' Society.



DR. GEORGE F. STEPHENS
Elected Graduates' Representative on the Board of Governors.

Graduates' Society Elections

Hon. Mr. Justice Gregor Barclay, B.A. '06, B.C.L. '09, Judge of the Court of the King's Bench, Province of Quebec, has been elected unanimously as Second Vice-President of the Graduates' Society for a term of two years, and George F. Stephens, M.D. '07, Superintendent of the Winnipeg General Hospital, has also been elected unanimously as Representative of the Society on the Board of Governors for a term of three years.

Voting for the other offices, as set forth below, has been proceeding since July 10, when nominations closed, and members of the Society who have not yet cast their ballots are reminded to do so before September 30.

Hon. Mr. Justice Gregor Barclay, who succeeds Major-General A. G. L. McNaughton, Sci. '10, as Second Vice-President, was elevated to the Bench on September 1, 1934. Previously, he was a member of the Montreal law firm of MacDougall, MacFarlane and Barclay and was one of the outstanding members of the Canadian Bar with a wide reputation throughout Montreal and Eastern Canada. A young lawyer, he left his legal practice on the outbreak of the Great War, trained with the McGill C.O.T.C., and went overseas with the Princess Pats. He was wounded and invalided home with the rank of major, resuming his legal career after the Armistice.

Dr. George F. Stephens, elected to sit as Graduates' Society Representative on the Board of Governors in succession to H. M. Jaquays, Arts '92, Sci. '96, has been General Superintendent of the Winnipeg General Hospital since 1919. A native of that city, he was educated there, in Woodstock and Toronto, and at

McGill. He served overseas for the four years of the Great War with the Canadian Army Medical Corps. In 1933, he served as President of the American Hospital Association.

Following are the nominations for the other offices of the Society for which elections are being conducted this year:

For Honorary Secretary. Term 2 years.

Douglas C. Abbott, B.C.L. '21.
Advocate, Partner in firm of Phelan, Fleet, Robertson & Abbott, Montreal.
C. Sydney Lyman, B.A. '06.
Lyman's Limited, Montreal.

For Honorary Treasurer. Term 2 years.

G. W. Bourke, B.A. '17.
Chief Actuary, Sun Life Assurance Company, Montreal.
T. B. Heney, B.A. '11, B.C.L. '14, K.C.
Barrister. Member of firm of Hague, Heney & Hague, Montreal.

For Members of the Executive Committee. Two to be elected. Term 2 years.

Mrs. A. F. Byers, B.A. '05.
Montreal.
E. B. Chandler, M.D. '21.
Physician, Montreal.
G. C. Draper, B.Sc. '14.
Insurance Broker, Montreal.
E. R. Parkins, B.A. '03, B.C.L. '07, K.C.
Advocate, Montreal.
A. E. Sargent, B.Sc. '13.
National Breweries Ltd., Montreal.

For Members of the Council. Five to be elected. Term 2 years.

Miss L. Hope Barrington, B.A. '29.
A. C. Boak, B.Sc. '30.
R. Boyer, B.Sc. (Arts) '30, Ph.D. '33.
C. H. Cheasley, B.A. '28, M.A. '29.
F. W. Cowie, B.A.Sc. '86.
K. H. Forbes, B.Sc. '21.
W. S. Fry, B.A. '28.
Chas. A. Hale, B.A. '09, B.C.L. '12.
A. B. McEwen, B.Sc. '12.
S. Boyd Millen, B.A. '27, B.C.L. '30.
S. D. Pierce, B.A. '22, B.C.L. '25.
R. E. Stavert, B.Sc. '14.

Montreal Branch Nominations

Two officers and five executive councillors have been nominated for election at the annual meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society, which will take place on October 8. Any group of ten qualified members of the branch may make other nominations.

The selections of the Nominating Committee follow:

For Vice-President. Term 2 years.

Professor W. G. McBride, B.Sc. '02.
Macdonald Professor of Mining Engineering, and Chairman of the Department of Mining Engineering at McGill University, Montreal.

For Honorary Secretary. Term 2 years.

Donald L. Morrell, B.Com. '28.
Assistant Secretary, Canadian Chamber of Commerce.
Editor, *Canadian Business*, Montreal.

For Executive Councillors. Five to be elected. Term 2 years.

Allan A. McGarry, B.A. '13.
French Specialist, High School of Montreal.
Alan F. Argue, B.A. '13, M.D. '14.
Urologist, Montreal.
A. L. Fyon, B.Arch. '16.
Secretary-Treasurer, Fyon & Fyon Limited, Montreal.
E. V. Gage, B.Sc. '15.
Superintendent, A. F. Byers Co. Ltd., Montreal.
Mrs. J. Whyte McCammon, B.A. '19.
(Née Nora S. F. Morgan).

The Vatican Library

(Continued from Page 41)

the ease with which the modern scholar approaches this Library which has made no restriction of race or creed. As Dr. Bishop once said in addressing the American Library Association at the West Baden Conference, "The interest of the Supreme Pontiff is naturally reflected in an awakening of interest in library matters in ecclesiastical quarters. I am very certain it will have extraordinary effects elsewhere than in the Vatican Library." It is gratifying to note that, here in our own Province of Quebec, there are signs of interest and activity which, properly encouraged by Church and Government, might easily lead to that Library Renaissance which is so urgently needed.

Our Makeshift Election

(Continued from Page 26)

in the fact that most of us haven't been doing too well and see little chance of doing much better in the immediate future. True, if granted even moderate prosperity most of us are content to let the Grits and the Die-Hards wrangle *ad infinitum*, provided they do not interfere with us too much as we go about our lawful occasions. But the moderate prosperity is lacking, with no political leaders in sight who can do much, on the basis of past performances, about bringing it back. They will try, after their fashion. But they will make the effort as politicians, not as Canadians, which indicates that the job will take twice as long and cost twice as much as it should. There is too much concern in their minds about (a) hanging onto office, (b) getting into power or (c) winning enough seats to be the tail which wags the parliamentary dog. That's the rub. They still build wharves and post offices in ridings which require a little nursing. They still get around with the outstretched hand, hunting campaign funds from people who will be along after election day, looking for the pay-off, indirectly, of course.

I notice an amazing weariness of all such high-falutin' fandango, all this viewing-with-alarm and the pointing-with-pride. In the places which I visit, in the course of attending to a writing man's chores, there seems to be a feeling that politics has become a pretty cynical business, in which everybody concerned has his eye on the main chance. *O tempora! O mores! O shucks!*

As for myself, I wish I might be granted the privilege of voting for a candidate who would utter exactly two promises: (1) To conduct himself at all times as a Canadian, forsaking party discipline whenever he believed that the country's interest could best be served by so doing, without regard to the penalties imposed on any member who behaves other than as a party voting-machine; and (2) to have no association of any kind with bribes to his own or any other constituency, telling job- or contract-hunters to go to the devil, even though the immediate supplicant might be his own organizer's brother-in-law, and to publicly expose such practices whenever they come into his ken. Such practices are the root of all political evil. Booodle, politely disguised, is the primary reason for the size of the national debt, for the railway problem, for the condition of over-government, for all our major ailments. The public seems to have caught onto the game at last, realizing that the Tories do it, that the

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Liberals do it, and believing that either Stevens or Woodsworth would have to do it, once in office, because their chief henchmen would insist upon their right to the spoils. I do not think highly of the practice. Neither does the public, if my hearing is what it used to be.

Actually the present election is just another makeshift, just another swapping of horses in the middle of the river. If the pendulum swings towards better times while the next government is in power we may get back to the old Grit-Tory duel before another voting day rolls around, and all feel very happy about it. But if it doesn't swing you are going to see some new political alignments within the next half-decade, alignments in which the forces of the Right and the Left will be much more sharply defined, and in which one of the present Old Parties may disappear altogether. Make no mistake about that. It mightn't be a bad idea, come to think of it.

The St. Lawrence Biological Station at Trois Pistoles

(Continued from Page 33)

students, have been engaged in chemical work on the water samples and analyzed the food-value and iodine-content of some of the organisms found in the estuary of the St. Lawrence.

Reports on the work of the first three years have been published and we have data ready for a new publication.

As Director of the Station, I hope that some of the members of the staff of McGill University will join us in our work. In expressing this wish, I am voicing the sentiment of the authorities of Laval University, and I heartily invite my colleagues of the English-speaking sister university to visit us at Trois Pistoles. I am certain that many would find interesting problems to elucidate and a field of investigation rich with material for research. In fact, Trois Pistoles is an ideal spot for representatives of our three universities to get together—men guided by the same ideals, though so often far apart; strangers to one another in the same province and, frequently, in the same city.

Apart from the particular conditions which make it suitable for marine biological studies and hydrography, Trois Pistoles is a section of the province where natural beauties and a romantic atmosphere appeal to the esthetic mind. If anyone doubts this statement, let him seek information from those groups of young men and women of the University of Western Ontario, and other seats of learning, who have been

coming to Trois Pistoles for the last three summers to perfect their knowledge of French, and to get in closer contact with the French-speaking population of this country. They find—as Colonel Wilfrid Bovey, of McGill, has known for years—that the two principal ethnical groups of Canada are not so far apart today as they used to be, or seem to be; that they have many things in common, and when they have once become acquainted, everlasting friendships are made.

Metallurgical Research at McGill

(Continued from Page 31)

(6) Physical testing instruments, including a Brinell hardness tester, a Rockwell hardness tester, a Shore scleroscope, a drop-test machine and a Sankey metal-bending tester, which are used for determining the physical properties of metals and the effect on them of various mechanical and thermal treatments.

(7) Two types of calorimeter for measuring the heating power of fuel.

(8) Equipment for fire-essaying and chemical analysis.

(9) A 1-h.p. low-voltage generator and other appliances for experiments on electrolytic plating, refining and production of metals.

(10) Metal-working equipment including two hydraulic presses and hand-operated rolls.

(11) Oxy-acetylene welding and cutting equipment.

(12) X-ray equipment for radiography.

It will be seen from this account that McGill has adequate equipment for teaching and research in metallurgy, and that a wide range of metallurgical researches has actually been carried out. However, a number of appliances are still needed to bring the laboratory up to date, such as a high-frequency electrical heating unit with vacuum pump and other appliances for exact scientific research, also impact and fatigue testing machines, and the equipment for an electrolytic laboratory. The original laboratories were not designed for accurate scientific work, and we need a new and better-designed building in addition to the necessary apparatus.

Old Annuals

As it is desired to keep a photograph of every graduate on file in the office of the Graduates' Society of McGill University copies of *Old McGill* for 1929 and previous years are needed by the Society. Two copies of each year book are required and graduates possessing copies of the wanted Annuals are requested to send them to the Society's office with permission to cut out the individual photographs. Books will be returned to their owners, if desired.

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How Old Is Montreal?

(Continued from Page 24)

our heritage of wintry weather, a blanket of infertile boulder-clay, which contains boulders themselves scratched by being rubbed against one another, or over the bed-rock surface, in a way of which only a glacier is capable.

Picture Montreal at the height of the Ice Age. Ice, ice, ice, nothing but ice. No rocks, no life, a landscape as barren and forbidding as that of central Greenland today. But, like the volcanoes, the glacier had to go, and as the climate ameliorated it melted completely away, leaving the land surface exposed once more to the air. This was, however, merely exchanging one form of desert for another, for the glacier, in moving southward had carried with it every trace of the soil that had been so bountifully produced during the long interval preceding glaciation, and on retreating it had left behind bare rock surfaces with here and there patches of infertile boulder-clay. Plants would soon have secured a foothold, however, and covered this inhospitable surface had not a strange happening occurred.

When the ice lay over this region a mile thick its weight depressed the earth's crust several hundred feet. Upon the melting of the ice the land did not immediately return to its normal position, thus allowing arctic seas to spread up the St. Lawrence, Ottawa, and Champlain valleys, transforming our mountain into a pair of islands each of no more than a few scores of acres, and washing against the Laurentians on the north and west, the Appalachians on the east, and the Adirondacks on the south. The flat plain surrounding the Island of Montreal was submerged under several hundred feet of cold sea water, wherein whales, seals, and other arctic animals disported themselves. Now and again these would die, and leave their skeletons in the marine muds of those seas. In digging these muds today for brickmaking, such skeletons occasionally come to light. We have in the Redpath Museum the skeleton of a White Whale, about twenty thousand years old, preserved in this manner, which must have spent its declining years swimming around in the deep waters of southern Quebec. One often sees layers of sand or clay containing chalky looking fossil shells. These, too, are remains of inhabitants of the arctic waters. Into this sea the rivers flowing from the melting ice brought a tremendous quantity of sand and silt which was sorted and spread out over the sea floor in even layers, later to become the fertile plain flanking the St. Lawrence and contrasting strongly with the inhospitable uplands of bare rock or unsorted boulder clay.

The sea stayed awhile and then, as the land rose, drained off down the St. Lawrence. However, the rising of the land was not uniform, and stillstand conditions obtained at many times, during some of which the waves were given time enough to carve distinct beaches around the mountain. On the flats cut by the sea in this manner lie some of our prominent streets—particularly Sherbrooke and St. Catherine. The slopes between these streets were the slopes against which the waves rolled until further elevation raised such parts permanently above sea level. Since the complete emergence from the sea there has been no essential change except the clothing of the island with vegetation.

We have recorded for us, then, a strange series of transformations: from desert to sea, from sea to volcanic furor, then a long period of quiet, followed by glaciation, a brief marine interlude, and the present day scenery. We may well be thankful that all that is past, and that we have no reason to suppose that we shall be mistreated in any of those ways again; not for a while, at least. Geology teaches us that changes come about slowly, and as long as our city is likely to remain in existence climatic and geographic conditions will not change much, except possibly for the better.

Thus Montreal has travelled a strange road, with a surprise around each corner. It is not mere rhetoric that prompts us to ask the unanswerable question: "Montreal, what next?"

The Novels of John Buchan

(Continued from Page 43)

and which indeed occur only when the historian knows that Montrose was in the neighbourhood, and does not know exactly what he was doing. This treatment is typical; throughout Buchan's novels, and in that admirable story-sequence, *The Path of the King*, we find that the history of personages and events is only lightly touched. The history of thought and atmosphere is more boldly handled; it is fair to say that we are actually invited by the author to use the social structures described in his novels as a background for the assorted fragmentary ideas of episode and character which for most of us represent our recollections of the study of history. Thus John Buchan has not only the "romantic" motive in selecting historical settings for many of his novels,

but also more than a suggestion of a didactic motive; and this, with our confidence in his trustworthiness, justifies us in regarding him more seriously than the purely light-hearted romanticists.

This praiseworthy and delightful attention to the accuracy of the background nevertheless contains an insidious trap. John Buchan, like so many of his compatriots, possesses a highly-developed sense of topography. Many of his novels contain maps; most of them must have been written with a map in the author's mind, whether the country be real or imaginary. To that type of mind, an invented map is a delightful toy; but it is at best a very personal toy, not easily shared with others and quite incommunicable to those who have no similar bent. Some of the novels, like *John MacNab* and *Castle Gay*, are so pervaded by the map motif that they fall short in romantic appeal. Nor are countries constructed by imaginative topography quite so vividly impressive as those created by poetic vision; although John Buchan excels in descriptions of wild cross-country journeys, he has never attained the majesty and horror of Masfield's description of the crossing of the Sierra in *Sard Harker*.

When the geographical setting is a real and familiar one, John Buchan can rise to great heights of picturesque yet unlaboured descriptive writing. He has his favourite types of countryside, just as he has his favourite types of humanity. It is not hard to see that of all the lands he has visited the nearest to his heart is in southern Scotland, the bare green hills and moors that stretch from Galloway to the Eildons: a great, rolling, windy spaciousness, seemingly so open, yet so mysterious. It was Scott's country, and we know from his life and from his poems that he loved it; yet he seldom used it as a setting for his novels, except in *Old Mortality*. Stevenson loved it; he used it in his first literary essay, *Thrawn Janet*, and then apparently fell shy of it and did not return until at the last, with a new stark strength and mastery, he began to write its epic in *Weir of Hermiston*. John Buchan's first book, too, *John Burnet of Barns*, utilises this magnificent background: Tweedsmuir itself is mentioned here, and indeed is not far from the geographical centre of the hero's wanderings. He has returned to this scene many times: in *Witchwood*, in *The Thirty-Nine Steps*, in *Castle Gay*, and in short stories. Yet the epic of that ballad-rich country is still to be written, and we may hope that John Buchan is planning to do it some day; remembering Stevenson's unfinished masterpiece, let him not defer too long.



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June - September 1935

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BRITISHER LAUDS MEDICAL FACULTY

Praising "the fine medical school at McGill," Dr. S. Watson Smith, F.R.C.P. Ed., president of the British Medical Association, ranked Montreal as a most important medical and surgical centre, when he passed through the city early in August with a party of 140 members of the association, their relatives and friends, en route to Melbourne, Australia, for the 103rd convention of the B.M.A. which is being held there this month. Dr. Smith thought that much of McGill's prominence in the field of medicine was due to the fact that the university derived many of its professorial and teaching staff from Great Britain but he paid tribute to Canadians who have distinguished themselves in medicine both at home and abroad.

CURRIE ESTATE GETS \$50,000 GRANT

The sum of \$50,000 was voted to the estate of the late General Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D., former Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, by the Parliament of Canada early in July. The item was included in the Supplementary Estimates "in recognition of the eminent services rendered to his country by the deceased General during the Great War." Under somewhat similar circumstances, the British Government voted \$250,000 to Sir Douglas Haig and \$150,000 to Baron Byng of Vimy, both of whom are now dead.

MCGILL STAFF ACTIVE IN MOSCOW

Three McGill professors participated in the deliberations of the International Physiological Congress held in Moscow during August. Certain aspects of the research work being carried out in the Department of Biochemistry by Dr. J. B. Collip's staff were outlined by Dr. Hans Selye and Dr. J. S. L. Browne, and Dr. David Slight, assistant professor of psychiatry, also attended the Congress.

MCGILL SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

Students from Newfoundland, New Hampshire, Alberta, Ontario and Quebec attended the McGill University Summer Library School held during August and early September. The vacation period course was conducted under the direction of Dr. Gerhard R. Lomer, University Librarian.

DEAN DECRIES CLASS EXPLOITATION

The real "Public Enemy No. 1" is the man who teaches the vicious doctrine that one class can prosper by exploiting others, Dr. W. H. Brittain, Vice-Principal of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue and Dean of the McGill Faculty of Agriculture, declared in an address at Martintown, Ont., on June 19. Dean Brittain said that it is more in the interests of the city dweller to improve the economic condition of the farmer than for the farmer to do so himself.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE EXPERIMENTS

Vocational guidance tests carried out during the summer of 1934 under the auspices of the McGill Department of Psychology have proven fairly successful, it was revealed by Edward C. Webster, member of the Department, in July. Last summer nearly 100 high school graduates were given vocational guidance interviews and tests by Mr. Webster. Of this number twenty-five entered first year of the Faculty of Arts and Science last fall. Sixteen of these were advised to do so by Mr. Webster and nine were counselled against pursuing university work. According to a statement issued by Mr. Webster thirteen of the sixteen who were rated as having the ability and capacity for university work successfully completed their first year examinations, while two will be required to write supplementals this month and one failed outright. Of the nine who were advised not to enter McGill only one succeeded in passing all his first year examinations; four were conditioned and four failed outright. Commenting upon the results of the research, Dr. W. D. Tait, Chairman of the Department, remarked: "Psychologists do not claim 100 per cent. accuracy for such tests but the amount of useful information to be obtained by such means leads to a truer estimate of an individual's abilities and qualifications. Such an approach to the problem of choosing one's life work is the only one yet discovered whereby the number of 'square pegs in round holes' can be appreciably reduced."

MESSAGE SENT TO PARIS UNIVERSITY

Greetings of McGill University were conveyed to the University of Paris, through Hon. Philippe Roy, Canadian Minister to France, on June 19 on the occasion of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the death of Victor Hugo.

WRITING OF GREAT ON DISPLAY

An exhibition of manuscripts and autographs of some of the greatest men and women of history was placed on display in the Redpath Library during the summer. Letters and notes written by kings and queens, writers, painters, actors and actresses, churchmen, explorers, scientists and statesmen were among those on view.

MCGILL DOCTORS STUDY ESKIMOS

For the purpose of discovering why the Eskimo is apparently immune from cancer two McGill doctors, Dr. I. M. Rabinowitch, Assistant Professor of Medicine and Lecturer in Biochemistry, and Dr. C. C. Birchard, Lecturer in Medicine, sailed for the frozen north on July 13 with the annual Arctic patrol of the Canadian Government. There the specialists will conduct preliminary studies into the diet and physical conditions of the Eskimo for, as far as it is known, the Eskimo is not susceptible to cancer, diabetes and arteriosclerosis, more commonly referred to as hardening of the arteries.

CURE FOR EPILEPSY IS REPORTED

The cause of epilepsy can now be traced in most cases and in many instances it can be cured by surgery, Dr. Wilder Penfield, Chairman of the Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery at McGill and head of the Montreal Neurological Institute, reported at the second International Neurological Congress held in London, England, during the latter part of July. Speaking before a meeting of the foremost brain specialists of the world, Dr. Penfield outlined results of seventy-five operations on the skulls of epileptics stating that a large percentage of the cases were improved and that a considerable number were totally cured by the removal of brain scars or abscesses.

STRANGE MAP IN MUSEUM EXHIBIT

One of the most interesting items in the current exhibition at the McCord National Museum is a reproduction of Peter Pond's map. When Peter Pond made his map of the North West in 1785 he had so little regard for the immensities of the prairies that he squeezed the Great Lakes up against the Rocky Mountains. Along the Arctic coastline he wrote words to the effect that the Eskimos said there was no land beyond; and in the south, in a corner which is now the State of Washington, he inscribed these sentences: "The Indians who occupy this part of the country are unknown to me. The Indians who make war against them say that they have seen amongst them people with long beards." The exhibition, which will be open until October 1, is entitled "The Nor'westers—1775-1821," and is devoted to relics of the North West Company, the McGills and other fur traders of that period. McGill graduates will find the commercial journal of the firm of James and Andrew McGill of especial interest.

HISTORIC HOME FOR FACULTY CLUB

Within a few weeks it is expected that the University's new Faculty Club will be ready for occupancy. Workmen have been busy recently making alterations to the McTavish Street residence of the late Sir Arthur Currie which will serve as the future quarters of the Faculty Club, heretofore located on University Street. The history of the old home dates back to the days before Confederation. A deed of sale, drawn up in 1866 shows that the property, including a "three-storey cut stone house with other buildings," was sold by Edward M. Hopkins to Raymond Beaufield, merchant tailor. Beaufield held the property only one year, selling it in 1867 to Richard Wolfe, merchant. Alfred Baumgarten purchased the property in 1885 and made extensive alterations and additions, spending a large sum in making the home one of the finest on the Island. McGill University acquired the property in 1926 from the widow and it was used as a principal's residence by Sir Arthur Currie until his death in November, 1933. The basement has ample quarters for the maintenance staff together with a large well-equipped kitchen. One of the features of the first floor is a fine ballroom with an especially sprung floor to absorb the impact of dancing feet. A gallery for the orchestra overlooks the floor. The second floor contains many fine rooms which will serve as library, lounges, billiard room, dining room and other smaller meeting places. It also contains the famous Gothic room with dome in the roof and giant fireplace open on two sides. The third floor will provide living quarters for a number of the professors.

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UNIVERSITY FEES ARE REVISED

Beginning with the 1935-36 session a new scale of fees will be in effect in all years of every faculty at McGill, with the exception of the Faculty of Law where the fees remain unchanged, it was announced following a meeting of the Board of Governors of the University held in June. Students from Canada and other parts of the British Empire will pay increased fees ranging from \$24.75 to \$77 per annum under the new schedule whereas non-British undergraduates will enjoy reductions ranging from \$18.25 to \$48.25 in some faculties, and will be required to pay \$37.75 more per year in Dentistry and an increase of \$100 per annum in the Faculty of Medicine.

Coincident with the decision to increase fees, the Governors approved the establishment of a scholarship fund by deciding to set aside annually—until further notice—approximately \$10,000 from the income from general funds.

Details of the new "inclusive" fee scale follow: Undergraduates in the Bachelor of Arts course, \$215 per annum, an average increase of \$36.75 for students from the British Empire, and an average decrease of \$18.25 for students from non-British countries; Bachelor of Science course, \$235, increase for British students of \$24.75, decrease of \$48.25 for others; Bachelor of Commerce course, \$235, increase of \$24.85 for British students, decrease of \$42.25 for others; Bachelor of Engineering course, \$260, increase of \$26.25 for British students, decrease of \$36.25 for others; Bachelor of Architecture course, \$260, same changes as in Engineering; Faculty of Medicine, \$360 per year for British students, \$460 for others—increase of \$77 and \$100 respectively; Faculty of Dentistry, \$310 for British students, \$350 for others—increase of \$51.25 and \$38.75 respectively.

In reading the above schedule it should be noted: (1) that the new all inclusive fees include laboratory fees. They include also health, registration and diploma fees which at present are listed as "University Fees," and a \$5 library fee not heretofore charged; (2) That the new fees apply to all undergraduates, both those in course and those entering the university this fall; (3) That, except in the Faculties of Medicine and Dentistry, non-British students will be charged the same fees as British students. As the statement shows this means a reduction in the fees for non-British students in the Faculties of Arts and Science, and Engineering and in the schools of Commerce and Architecture. Last session these students numbered only 35 and while it is estimated that the reduction in their fees will result next year in a small loss of revenue it is believed that, in the course of a few years, there will be, through increased registration, a gain in income from this source.

University authorities estimate that, even on a reduced registration basis, the net gain in revenue will be in the neighbourhood of \$57,850 as the result of the fee increases.

It was further decided that \$5 of the tuition fee paid by each student in Arts and Science, Engineering, Commerce, Architecture, and the Graduate Faculty would be credited to the University library, and that McGill graduates and those of other universities who use the library be charged an annual fee of the same amount.

Fees in the Graduate Faculty, which, in the past, have varied greatly with resultant confusion, have been set as follows, the amount shown to include both British and non-British students and to take in tuition, laboratory, health, registration, graduation, and library fees:

For degree of M.A. (non-science subjects), M. Com. and M.C.L., first year, \$140; any subsequent year of residence, \$125. For degree of M.A. (science subjects involving laboratory work), M.Sc., and M. Eng., first year, \$160; any subsequent year, \$150. For degree of Ph.D. (non-science subjects), first year, \$140; second year, \$125; third year, \$125; any subsequent year, \$25. For degree of Ph.D. (science subjects involving laboratory work) first year, \$160; second year, \$150; third year, \$150; any subsequent year, \$150.

A student not in residence who has completed his course, but has not completed his thesis must pay an annual registration fee of \$10, and if he uses the library an annual library fee of \$5.

Fees for limited undergraduates: In Engineering—Fees to be \$10 per hour of instruction per week per course; in Arts and Science and Commerce—B.A. students: first and second years, \$45 per course; third and subsequent years, \$55 per course. B.Sc. students: first and second years, \$50 per course; third and subsequent years, \$60 per course. B. Com. students: first year, \$40 per course; second and subsequent years, \$60 per course.

Fees for partials: These students to pay \$20 per hour of instruction per week per course.

POSITIONS FOR TEACHERS SCARCE

Teachers who enter upon their profession with the sole object of gaining a reasonably pleasant living and a fair pension are committing treason of the deepest sort for "the nation must be to no small degree what its teachers make it," Sir Edward Beatty, G.B.E., Chancellor of McGill University, told the graduating class of the School for Teachers, Macdonald College, at the closing exercises held in June. Sir Edward challenged this year's graduates to "teach your pupils to think honestly and well" but most of them—their diplomas tightly clasped in their hands—filed from the auditorium wondering whether, and when, they would have the opportunity to practice their profession and carry out the Chancellor's advice. For of the graduating class of 152, only 20 had been assured of positions, and, a few minutes before Dean Sinclair Laird, head of the School for Teachers, had admitted: "So far as we know there is not one single position open to our graduates in the Montreal schools which at one time would easily absorb more teachers than we are graduating this year. We are inclined to believe that conditions are worse than they were last year."

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SEE PAGE 35 FOR LIMERICK CONTEST DETAILS

BLIND GIRL GETS B.A. DEGREE

Miss Lucy Julia Senkevitz, a blind girl living in Rosemount, a suburb of Montreal, was among those who received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the 102nd Convocation of McGill University on May 30. By means of her scientific training she hopes to be able to teach other sightless people something of the world of growing things—of trees, plants and flowers and the life that is in them. In presenting her to Chancellor Beatty, Dean W. D. Woodhead, of the Faculty of Arts and Science, said: "When Miss Senkevitz first came to study at McGill, she possessed her sight but in 1931 she was blinded in an explosion. She received her training, I believe, in Braille and typewriting at the Montreal Association for the Blind, and I think she is to be heartily congratulated for her pluck and perseverance in carrying things through in spite of such a handicap. I think, too, Mr. Chancellor, that she would like me to thank on her behalf all the students who have been unselfish and kind enough to help her to win this degree."

PERIOD THEATRE MODELS DISPLAY

Coincident with the 1935 Convocation Week activities at McGill, the drama section of the University's Department of English under the jurisdiction of Hon. Cyrus Macmillan, Chairman of the Department, arranged a display of model theatres in Moyse Hall portraying the development of the English theatre. The models were constructed by students in McGill's drama course under the direction of Miss Ruth Dingle, lecturer in drama, costume and design. Starting with London's Fortune Theatre, of 1616, which was built to scale, the models depicted in striking fashion the progress of the theatre from the Elizabethan period to the mid-Victorian era. During the 1935-36 session the Department hopes to set up a complete series of period theatre models in one of the rooms of the Arts Building.

PRESENTATION TO DR. A. S. EVE

University colleagues and friends of Dr. A. S. Eve, who retired as Macdonald Professor of Physics, Director of the Department, and Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research at the close of last session, gathered in the Macdonald Physics Building on May 30 to pay tribute to his 32 years' service on the staff of the University. Acting on behalf of many of Dean Eve's associates and friends, Dean Percy E. Corbett of the Faculty of Law, presented him with a purse, a golf bag and a pipe. He also unveiled a portrait of the retiring Dean, painted by Edwin H. Holgate, A.R.C.A., of Montreal, and an enlarged framed photograph. The photograph has been hung in the Physics Building, while the portrait will remain in the possession of Dr. Eve during his lifetime, after which it will become the property of the University. In making the presentation Dean Corbett referred feelingly to the affection and esteem felt for Dr. Eve and wished him many happy years of retirement. In reply Dr. Eve expressed his appreciation of the gifts bestowed upon him and his thanks for the many kindnesses of his McGill and Montreal friends during a period of more than three decades.

Next morning Dr. and Mrs. Eve sailed for Glasgow. Asked by a newspaperman if he intended to make his home in the British Isles, Dr. Eve replied: "I have no plans—but I can tell you this: I have purchased return tickets!"

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INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY CONGRESS

McGill University was represented at the Second International Library Congress held at Madrid, May 20 to 30, by Dr. G. R. Lomer, University Librarian, who went as an official delegate of the American Library Association, on whose Council he has served for some years. The main business of the Congress, which was attended by librarians from all European countries, was the consideration of international relations between libraries and questions of international bibliography, with the end in view of making an effective contribution to international collaboration in the world of books. Dr. Lomer read a paper on "International Loans in the West Indies, the United States, and Canada" in the section on international relations presided over by Dr. J. Muszkowski, Director of the Library at Warsaw. Dr. W. W. Bishop, of the University of Michigan Library, was president of the conference. Visits to local libraries and excursions to other Spanish cities were a part of the programme.

RECORD GRADUATING CLASS IN LAW

Twenty-six students graduated from McGill University this year with the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law, the largest graduating class in that faculty, with the exception of one year, since 1878. McGill began teaching law in 1848, but the faculty was not founded until 1853. In 1850, however, the University conferred degrees on five young lawyers. From that time until 1878, when 26 secured degrees and when a faculty of law at Laval University (now University of Montreal) was established, the number of graduates showed a slow, steady increase year by year. Then a decline in the number of students registering in the faculty was noted. In recent years the trend has again been upward, but until 1935—with the exception of the post-war class of 1921 when 57 budding lawyers received degrees after the holding of a special summer school for returned soldiers—the figure had never exceeded 24 graduates.

RESEARCH COUNCIL SCHOLARSHIPS

Nine graduates of McGill University were awarded scholarships by the National Research Council of Canada this year. Four won studentships valued at \$500 each, and five were given bursaries worth \$450 each. The list follows: Studentships—A. Cohen, B.Sc. '33, M.Sc. '34, of Montreal; D. G. Hurst, B.Sc. '33, M.Sc. '34, of Buckingham, Que.; S. Rosenberg, B.Sc. '33, M.Sc. '34, of Montreal; and D. M. Young, B.Sc. '33, of Montreal. Bursaries—Alma C. Howard, B.Sc. '34, of Westmount; J. Levitt, B.Sc. '32, M.Sc. '33, of Westmount; E. R. Pounder, B.Sc. '34, of Asbestos, Que.; H. L. Sanders, B.Sc. '34, of Montreal; and L. R. Walker, B.Sc. '33, of Montreal.

DR. STREDDER APPOINTED BURSAR

The duties of bursar and secretary of the University, which have been carried on in the past by A. P. S. Glassco, have been divided, it was revealed in July when Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of McGill, announced that Dr. F. Owen Stredder, Principal of the Sir George Williams' College of the Montreal Young Men's Christian Association, had been appointed bursar of McGill. Mr. Glassco remains as secretary; Dr. Stredder assumed his new duties on August 15.

MCGILL BOTANISTS IN EUROPE

Several members of the staff of McGill University attended the Imperial Botanical Convention held in London, England, late in August as well as the International Botanical Congress which took place a few days later in Amsterdam, Holland. The McGill delegates included: Professor C. Leonard Huskins, Chairman of the Department of Genetics; Dr. George Scarth, Chairman of the Department of Botany; Dr. F. E. Lloyd, Emeritus Professor of Botany; and R. Darley Gibbs and J. H. Whyte, lecturers in botany.

CHANGES MADE IN MCGILL STAFF

A number of important changes in the staff of the University were approved at a meeting of the McGill Board of Governors held in June. On recommendation of the Senate, the University's highest academic authority, the governors appointed Dr. F. M. G. Johnson, Dean of the Science Division of the Faculty of Arts and Science, to succeed Dr. A. S. Eve as Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research; Dr. J. J. O'Neill, head of the Department of Geology, as Dean of the Science Division of the Faculty of Arts and Science, succeeding Dr. Johnson; and Dr. A. Norman Shaw, Professor of Physics, to succeed Dr. Eve as head of the Department of Physics and Director of the Macdonald Physics Laboratories. Other appointments were made as follows: G. W. MacDougall, as emeritus professor of private international law; A. S. Bruneau, K.C., professor of commercial law; T. Fred Ward, as secretary of Macdonald College; L. H. Hamilton, M.Sc., as director of the diploma courses given by the faculty of agriculture; Dr. F. M. G. Johnson, as director of the chemistry and mining building; C. C. Bayley, lecturer in history; replacing Dr. Whitelaw; William Lindsay, M.A., sessional lecturer in classics; John I. Cooper, M.A., sessional lecturer in history; Miss Margaret Kindle, physical instructor at Macdonald College; A. D. G. Arthurs, M.A., teacher in the high school at Macdonald College; Dr. J. S. Fulton, lecturer in philosophy (re-appointment). The following promotions were approved: Dr. W. H. Barnes from lecturer to assistant professor in chemistry; Mlle. C. Henry, from lecturer to assistant professor in French; L. H. Hamilton, M.Sc., from lecturer to assistant professor in animal husbandry. Resignations were accepted as follows: G. W. MacDougall, as a professor in the faculty of law; J. L. Webster, as lecturer in the department of horticulture at Macdonald College; Mrs. A. M. Towne, as a teacher in the high school at Macdonald College; Miss E. M. Heathcote, as physical instructor at Macdonald College.

PROGRESS OF GRADUATES WATCHED

"Degrees are but the hall-mark, it is the quality of the gold and silver which receives this stamp which constitutes the real value. Whether you are now bachelor, master or doctor, wherever you go, there goes McGill. Your success is her success, your conduct is her conduct, your character her character. You cannot leave McGill, you take McGill with you. Every time that any of this body corporate achieves distinction, it is a distinction not only of the individual but of the whole body and it is for this reason that your progress in the world will be watched with so much interest and hopefulness."

Thus spoke Dr. A. S. Eve, retiring Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, as he delivered the Convocation Address at the 102nd Convocation of

McGill University held on May 30. Dr. Eve's speech, frequently punctuated by spontaneous outbursts of laughter and applause, proved to be an admirable mixture of advice, scholarship and humour. "Remember that because some thing, or some idea, is new or original, it is not therefore necessarily good," he said at one point, adding in his closing paragraph: "Hold fast to the old traditions—*Fides, caritas, libertas, veritas, spes.* To McGill University *ave atque vale.* Great in the past, great today, greater to be. *Moriturus te saluto!*"

Correspondence

To the Editor of *The McGill News*:

Sir,—When turning through the pages of the current (Summer) issue of *The McGill News*, I was shocked, Sir, to find a lamentable departure from good taste in phraseology occurring no less than nine times. On page 9, for example, we read that Principal-designate Morgan "was graduated from Trinity College—etc.". On page 15, we learn that Sir Herbert Marler "was graduated from McGill—etc.", that Dr. Helen R. Y. Reid "was graduated from McGill—etc.", and that Dr. R. E. McKechnie "was graduated—etc.". Twice again on page 40, and thrice on page 41, is the same objectionable reference made to the graduations of Dr. W. W. Chipman, Mr. John T. Hackett, Dr. Frederick J. Tees, Miss Marion Young, and Mrs. Mary T. Chapman. I of course refer, Sir, to the use of the passive form of the verb "graduate" in the academic sense.

While it is true that this uncouth phrase may be heard below the border, it is certainly not used at the Universities of Great Britain, nor, so the Registrar assures me, at McGill. The Oxford Dictionary, indeed, brands the ugly form as "now rare except in U.S."

Have you dwelt, Sir, upon the monstrous implication lurking behind the words? Instead of allowing the emerging student to take his "gradus (mayhap) ad parnassum" of his own volition, you invite the conjecture that he has been "graduated," like any yard-stick or chemical flask—surely not by an *Alma Mater*, but instead by an automatic, impersonal machine. Does not the phrase conjure up the picture of so many gross of standardized youths, each filled by production-line methods with an unvarying quantity of standardized knowledge, warranted pure on a regulation-sized label, and guaranteed to contain no less, and, forsooth, no more, than what he has paid for in advance? Faugh! The whole thing reeks of the Packaged Product and the Rubber Stamp!

In one instance only do I note an extenuating circumstance. An item on page 58 records that a classmate of mine, the Rev. E. H. Johnson, "graduated from Princeton in Theology in 1933." Do you not shudder, Sir, at the invidious distinction which this apparently innocent paragraph at once conveys to the most casual reader: the realization that on precisely eight separate occasions in the same issue "was graduated," with all that it implies, has been basely used with reference to McGill?

Unless, Sir, something is immediately done to cope with this perilous situation, I cannot speak for the consequences.

Yours in dudgeon,

McGILLOTINE.

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Personals

THE MCGILL NEWS welcomes items for inclusion in these columns. Press clippings or other data should be addressed to H. R. Morgan, Recorder Printing Company, Brockville, Ontario; or to the Graduates' Society, McGill University, Montreal. Items for the Winter issue should be forwarded prior to November 15.

ANGELL, JOHN, B.Eng. '35., sailed for Greenland aboard Captain Bob Bartlett's schooner, the Effie G. Morrissey, in June. Mr. Angell, who is a nephew of the American author and explorer, acted as official photographer and geologist during the cruise which was undertaken for the purpose of gathering specimens for the American Museum of Natural History, the Field Museum of Chicago and the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

ATKINSON, WALTER S., M.D. '14, of Watertown, N.Y., has been elected secretary of the eye, ear, nose and throat section of the New York State Medical Society.

AULD, PROFESSOR F. CLYDE, B.A. '17, is among those elected to the permanent Council of the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

BAILLARGEON, PAUL, Past Student, has been appointed Secretary of the Canadian Board of Railway Commissioners.

BEAUCHAMP, J. N., K.C., B.C.L. '16, of Hull, Que., has been chosen Conservative candidate for election to the House of Commons from Wright County.

BLOOMFIELD, MORTON WILFRED, B.A. '34, M.A. '35, has been awarded a Moyse Travelling Scholarship for distinction in literary subjects, valued at \$1,400.00.

BOURKE, GEORGE W., B.A. '17, now chief actuary of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, has been elected to the Council of the Actuarial Society of America.

BOURNE, WESLEY, M.D. '11, M.Sc. '24, lecturer on anaesthesia at McGill has been awarded the Hickman Medal of the Royal Society of Medicine for outstanding accomplishments in anaesthesia. Dr. Bourne is the first recipient of the Medal, the fund for which was established in 1931.

BOVEY, COL. WILFRID, O.B.E., B.A. '03, LL.B., D.Litt., has been elected to the permanent Council of the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

BRODIE, BERNARD, B.Sc. (Arts) '31, has been awarded the degree of Ph.D. in chemistry from New York University, where he has been credited with the discovery of a formula for a stainless and non-caustic iodine.

BUSTIN, HOWARD B., B.A. '21, M.D. '24, has received the Diploma in Public Health from the University of Toronto.

BYERS, A. F., B.Sc. '00, has been obliged to retire from the office of Mayor of Hampstead, Que., because of ill health.

CAMPBELL, DR. W. B., B.Sc. '10, Ph.D. '29, of the Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Montreal, has been awarded the I. H. Weldon Gold Medal by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association for the best paper presented at the annual meeting of the association.

CHAPLIN, C. J., B.Sc. '04, M.Sc. '05, B.Sc. '08, will represent the Forest Products Research Laboratory of Great Britain (Princes Risborough) at the Empire Forestry Conference in South Africa in September.

CHRISTIE, PROFESSOR C. V., B.Sc. '06, of Montreal, has been elected Vice-President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

CHURCH, C. B., M.D. '32, has opened an office at Perth, Ont., for the practice of medicine.

COLBY, DR. C. W., B.A. '87, LL.D. '21, has been elected a member of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction of Quebec.

COLLINS, REV. S. RALPH, B.A. '23, and Mrs. Collins, have returned to Canada after having spent over five years in mission work in Angola, Southwest Africa.

CORBETT, E. A., B.A. '09, M.A. '16, Edmonton, Alta., has been elected to the permanent Council of the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

COUPER, W. M., K.C., B.C.L. '02, Montreal, has been re-elected High Chief Ranger of the Canadian Order of Foresters.

CRAIN, CAPTAIN G. E., M.C., B.Sc. '23, has been promoted to the command of the Second (Ottawa) Field Battery.

CREERY, K. A., Past Student, of British Metals Corporation (Canada) Limited, has been elected to the Board of Copper Refiners, Limited.

CROMBIE, HUGH A., B.Sc. '18, who has been serving as sales manager of the Dominion Engineering Company, has now been appointed assistant manager of that concern, the staff of which he joined in 1920.

DERRER, LOUIS H., B.Sc. '17, who has been with the Laclede Steel Co., at Alton, Ohio, has returned to Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., to be assistant works manager of the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited.

DOODY, HUBERT, B.A. '32, has been ordained to the diaconate of the Church of England in Canada, following graduation from the Montreal Diocesan Theological College, and appointed to take charge of the mission at Fort Smith, N.W.T.

DOWD, REV. NORMAN S., B.A. '11, of the Church of Our Father (Unitarian), Ottawa, recently attended the annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association in Boston. He is Vice-President for Canada of the Unitarian Ministerial Association.

EARDLEY, REV. DR. ALLWORTH, Past Student, was presented with a purse by the congregation of Fort Rouge United Church, Winnipeg, after having completed a pastorate of four and a half years. He has now returned to Ottawa.

ECHLIN, FRANCIS A., M.D. '31, of Ottawa, who has been doing post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, has been awarded a Royal Society Fellowship valued at \$1,500, under which he will continue studies into the brain and nerve centres, at Cambridge.

FEE, REV. CANON JAMES E., B.A. '03, M.A. '05, has retired from the position of rector of the Montreal High School, owing to the state of his health.

DON'T FORGET THE

GRADUATES' DINNER TO PRINCIPAL MORGAN

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5th

For details See Page 17

FINDLAY, REV. E. A., B.A. '14, rector of St. Clement's Church, Verdun, Que., is also acting as executive head of the Protestant Colonization Society's activities in Montreal.

FINLAYSON, PROFESSOR J. N., B.Sc. '08, M.Sc. '09, of the Faculty of Engineering at the University of Manitoba, has been appointed head of a Provincial Commission to adjust problems of the 23 drainage districts in Manitoba.

FONG, WILLIAM H., B.Sc. '28. The engagement is announced of Miss Lennie M. Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Jung, Hamilton, Ont., to Mr. William H. Fong, of Montreal.

FROMAN, DR. D. K., Lecturer in Physics at Macdonald College, spent the early part of August near the barren peak of Mount Evans, Colorado, studying the cosmic ray.

GILL, F. E. T., B.Com. '30, who has been serving as assistant to the district traffic superintendent of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, at Kingston, Ont., has been transferred to the staff of the sales and development engineer in Montreal.

GOLDBLOOM, ALTON, B.A. '13, M.D. '16, of Montreal, has been elected vice-president of the Canadian Society for the study of diseases of children.

GREENWOOD, ISOBEL, M.D. '35, has joined her husband, Rev. Tom Greenwood, Anglican Missionary at Fort McPherson, N.W.T. In addition to assisting him in his work she will also help J. A. Urquhart, M.D. '15, who is Government physician at Aklavik, N.W.T.

GURD, D. F., M.D. '79, Montreal, has been elected a senior life member of the Canadian Medical Association.

HALL, REV. ROBERT, B.A. '22, of Belleville, Ont., was summer preacher in Knox Church, Winnipeg, during July.

HEARD, JOHN F., M.A. '30, Ph.D. '32, who has been at the Yerkes Observatory at Williams Bay, Wis., for the past year, has been appointed astro-physicist at the new David Dunlap Observatory at Richmond Hill, Ont., and will also lecture in astronomy at the University of Toronto.

HEIMPEL, PROFESSOR L. G., Chairman of the Department of Agricultural Engineering, Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, attended the International Soil Science Conference at Oxford University in August, later proceeding to Holland and Germany, where he studied drainage and soil problems.

HERSEY, DR. MILTON L., B.A.Sc. '89, M.Sc. '98, of Montreal, has been elected first president of the Canadian Penal Congress.

HESLAM, GORDON H., B.A. '16, who has been on the staff of the Montreal High School since his return from war service, has now been appointed assistant rector of the school.

HOWE, LAWRENCE M., M.Eng. '35, has resumed duty as engineer with the Saskatchewan Power Commission at Regina.

HUTCHISON, MAJOR K. O., M.D. '21, of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, has been awarded the Canadian Efficiency Decoration.

HYDE, G. GORDON, K.C., B.A. '05, B.C.L. '08, has been elected president of the Montreal Reform Club with René Theberge, B.C.L. '17, as first vice-president.

IRWIN, MISS NORA F., B.A. '35, of St. Lambert, Que., has been awarded the 10,000-franc scholarship offered annually by the Government of France and open for competition amongst students of McGill. She will study in France this fall.

JEAKINS, THE VERY REV. C. E., B.A. '01, of London, Ont., has received the degree of Doctor of Divinity (jure dignitatis) from the University of Western Ontario.

JOLIAT, DR. E. A., B.A. '31, is about to assume duty as lecturer in French at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.

JOHNSON, R. DeLANCEY, B.A. '99, M.D. '01, is now in charge of the X-Ray Department of St. Paul's Hospital in Saskatoon, Sask.

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H. C. GRIFFITH, M.A., LL.D.,

Head Master

JOST, GEORGE B., B.Eng. '32, of Ottawa, has been awarded the degree of Master of Business Administration at Harvard University.

KEMBALL, ALFRED W., B.A. '32, who has been an associate secretary of the Southwestern (Verdun) Branch of the Montreal Y.M.C.A. has now been appointed executive secretary of the branch.

KERR, DR. FORREST A., B.A. '17, of the Geological Survey at Ottawa, spent the summer in charge of a party working in the Flin Flon area of Manitoba.

KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN, HON. ADRIEN, B.A. '12, B.C.L. '14, has been chosen as Liberal candidate for election to the House of Commons from the St. Lawrence-St. George division of Montreal.

KYDD, MISS WINNIFRED, B.A. '23, M.A. '24, has been re-elected president of the National Council of Women by acclamation. She has also been named a member of the Canadian delegation to the 1935 meeting of the League of Nations Assembly in Geneva.

LEWIS, DAVID, B.A. '31, B.C.L. '32, McGill Rhodes Scholar, has returned to Montreal after three years at Oxford University.

LOMER, DR. G. R., B.A. '03, M.A. '04, University Librarian, attended the International Library Congress in Madrid during the summer.

MacDERMOT, T. W. L., B.A. '17, retiring secretary of the League of Nations Society in Canada, was guest of honour at a dinner at the Rideau Club given by his intimate friends in the city, before leaving Ottawa to assume the principalship of Upper Canada College, Toronto. Mr. MacDermot has also been elected to the permanent council of the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

McINTOSH, D. H., M.D., '89, after having conducted a drug store in Carleton Place, Ont., since 1893, has now retired from that business to devote himself to fire insurance, in which he has been also engaged for 13 years, when he gave up the active practice of medicine.

McKENZIE, R. TAIT, B.A. '89, M.D. '92, LL.D. '21, of Philadelphia, who has a summer studio at Almonte, Ont., is serving as president of the Ottawa Valley Handicraft Association.

McKEOWN, THOMAS, Ph.D. '35, who has been studying for three years in the department of bio-chemistry at the University, has been awarded one of the 1935 Rhodes Scholarships for the Province of British Columbia and has entered upon further studies at Oxford.

MacMILLAN, REV. DONALD N., B.A. '29, B.D., M.A. '30, has been inducted as minister of the Presbyterian congregation at Dunvegan, Ont., after having completed post-graduate studies in Edinburgh.

McNAUGHTON, MAJOR-GENERAL A. G. L., B.Sc. '10, M.Sc. '12, LL.D. '20, who has been Chief of the General Staff, Department of National Defence, Ottawa, has been appointed to succeed Dr. H. M. Tory, B.A. '90, M.A. '96, D.Sc. '03, LL.D. '08, as President of the National Research Council.

MacPHAIL, SIR ANDREW, B.A. '88, M.D. '91, LL.D. '21, Montreal, has been appointed a member of the incoming council of the Canadian Authors' Association.

MacVICAR, REV. D. H., B.A. '25, M.A. '26, has left the pastorate of the Ahuntsic, Que., United Church to take charge of St. Andrew's Church, Buckingham, Que.

MARTIN, A. J., B.A. '15, M.D. '19, Ph.D. '21, of Montreal, attended the Pan-American Medical Association Congress at Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo.

MARTIN, C. F., B.A. '88, M.D. '92, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at McGill, has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law from the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

MATHER, R. H., E.Sc. '13, of Montreal, has been elected second vice-president of the Canadian Electrical Association.

MATTHAMS, REV. PHILIP, B.A. '28, formerly minister of Mount Royal United Church, has been inducted into the charge of St. Stephen's United Church, St. Joseph Boulevard East, Montreal.

MATTHEWSON, MSS DOROTHY, B.A. '21, M.A. '24, was awarded second place and a French Government prize in the advanced course of the McGill University French Summer School.

MEAKINS, J. C., M.D. '04, Director of the McGill Department of Medicine and of the University Medical Clinic, has been accorded the highest honour which can be conferred upon medical men in the British Empire—election to fellowship in the Royal College of Physicians, London. Dr. Meakins has been thus honoured because of his many outstanding contributions to medical science. Dr. Meakins was also inducted as president of the Canadian Medical Association at the closing session of this year's convention held in Atlantic City, N.J., on June 10.

MENDELSON, LEWIS, B.Eng. '33, has been awarded a graduate scholarship at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he is pursuing studies leading to the degree of Doctor of Science in electrical engineering.

MERRICK, HOLLIS W., M.D. '33, who has been practising at Homer, N.Y., has now opened practice in Carthage, N.Y.

MICHAUD, MISS MARTHE, B.A. '35, has been awarded a scholarship in the Ecole Normale Supérieure, Sevres, France, an institution affiliated with the University of Paris, in recognition of her work in Romance languages at McGill. Before going to France to continue her studies, Miss Michaud will visit Holland and Belgium.

MIRSKY, I. ARTHUR, B.Sc. (Arts) '27, M.Sc. '29, M.D. '31, has been appointed director of the department of metabolism and endocrinology in the newly organized division of applied psychology at the Jewish General Hospital, Cincinnati.

MORTON, N. W., B.A. '30, M.A. '31, Ph.D. '33, has been appointed director of psychological research of the Protestant Employment Bureau, Montreal.

MURTAGH, ANDREW P., M.D. '17, of Timmins, Ont., is standing for election to the House of Commons in that district as a candidate of the Reconstruction Party.

NEWCORBE, MAJOR E. F., K.C., B.A. '11, B.C.L. '13, has been re-elected chairman of the Board of Governors of Ashbury College, Ottawa.

NEWTON, T. F., B.A. '25, M.A. '27, of Harvard University, has recently spent several months in research work at London, Oxford and Edinburgh.

NORRIS, MISS JESSIE M., Past Student, has been elected president of the Canadian Teachers' Federation.

NUGENT, J. R., M.D. '17, Saint John, has been elected second vice-president of the New Brunswick Medical Society, of which R. M. Pendigh, M.D. '21, is treasurer and A. S. Kirkland, M.D. '15, secretary. Members of the executive include J. F. L. Brown, M.D. '17, Woodstock; H. E. Britton, M.D. '18, Moncton; and A. E. Macaulay, M.D. '10, Saint John.

PACKARD, FRANK L., B.Sc. '97, of Lachine, is a member of the incoming council of the Canadian Authors' Association.

PENVERNE, JOHN J., B.C.L. '20, has been nominated as Conservative candidate in the new Federal riding of Outremont.

PETERS, EDWARD J., M.D. '33, who has served for two years as an interne at the Montreal General Hospital, has now become assistant superintendent of the Newfoundland Sanatorium at St. John's.

POWERS, MAURICI, M.D. '34, who has been on the staff of the Montreal General Hospital, has been appointed to the staff of the Royal Ottawa Sanatorium, Ottawa.

REID, MISS ELEANOR E., B.A. '35, has been awarded a Graduate Residence Scholarship for 1935-36 in economics at Columbia University.

RINFRET, MR. JUSTICE THIBAUDEAU, B.C.L. '00, of Ottawa, has been chosen as the first president of the Canadian Federation of branches of L'Alliance Francaise formed recently.

ROBERTSON, HERBERT M., M.D. '97, of Victoria, B.C., has been elected president of the Canadian Medical Association. F. S. Patch, B.A. '99, M.D. '03, of Montreal, remains its honorary treasurer, and among those elected to its executive committee are A. T. Bazin, M.D. '94, Montreal, and A. S. Kirkland, M.D. '13, Saint John, N.B.

ROSS, ALLAN T., Past Student, and John C. Rogers, Past Student, have formed the Montreal investment firm of A. T. Ross, Limited.

ROSS, DOUGLAS A., B.Sc. '29, M.Sc. '31, Ph.D. '34, who has been studying at Cambridge, was one of the joint winners of the McGill Delta Upsilon Memorial Scholarship valued at \$700.00.

ROSS, BRIGADIER J. M., C.M.G., Past Student, will shortly vacate command of military District No. 1 at London, Ont., preliminary to retirement on pension.

SANDERS, HERBERT LIONEL, B.Sc. '34, M.Sc. '35, has been awarded a Moyse Travelling Scholarship for distinction in scientific subjects, valued at \$1,400.00.

SAXE, JOHN GODFREY, B.A. '97, M.A. '14, on the occasion of his election as an honorary member of the Manhattan Club, New York City, and of the presentation of his portrait to that organization, was recently tendered a testimonial dinner by the members.

STANTON, ROGER H., C.A. '31, has been appointed as one of the auditors for the Province of Quebec.

STEHLE, MISS DOROTHY MacLELLAN, daughter of Dr. R. L. Stehle, chairman of the Department of Pharmacology, McGill University, was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the June Convocation of the University of Chicago.

STOCKWELL, HON. R. F., K.C., B.A. '08, B.C.L. '11, Provincial Treasurer of Quebec has been elected one of the vice-presidents of the Province of Quebec Rural Bar Association.

STONE, A. RENDLE, B.A. '24, who is British Vice-Consul at Detroit, was created a member of the Order of the British Empire in the Jubilee honors list.

SUMMERBY, PROFESSOR ROBERT, B.S.A. '11, of the Department of Agronomy at Macdonald College, has been re-elected president of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

THOMSON, J. OSCAR, M.D. '09, who is in charge of the department of surgery in Canton Hospital, China, has been in Canada on furlough.

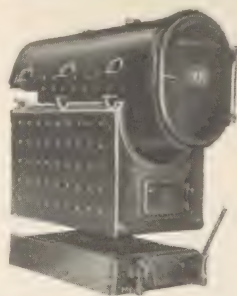
TORY, H. M., B.A. '90, M.A. '96, D.Sc. '03, LL.D. '08, until recently director of the National Research Council at Ottawa, has accepted office as president of the Dominion Fire Prevention Association.

VAN CLEAVE, ALLAN B., Ph.D. '35, of Estuary, Sask., has been awarded one of the 1851 Exhibition Scholarships valued at £250 per annum and will study photo-chemistry for the next two or three years at King's College, London University, England.

WALKER, LAWRENCE R., B.Sc. '35, already a holder of a National Research Council bursary, was one of the joint winners of the McGill Delta Upsilon Memorial Scholarship valued at \$700.00. Mr. Walker will continue studies in the Department of Physics at McGill.

WALLER, REV. DR. C. CAMERON, B.A. '93, M.A. '96, of London, Ont., has been appointed a member of the incoming council of the Canadian Authors' Association.

WEBSTER, E. C., B.A. '31, M.A. '33, of the Department of Psychology, McGill University, has established an office as consultant psychologist in Montreal.



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WILLIAMS, MISS HESTER, elder daughter of Dr. W. L. G. Williams, Professor of Mathematics at McGill University, was awarded the highest scholastic honours of Commencement Week at the Oak Grove School for girls in Maine.

WILSON, ROGER, M.D. '34, who has spent a year as interne at the Boston City Hospital, has now joined the staff of the Montreal General Hospital.

WILSON, DUDLEY B., B.A. '25, who has been senior French master at West Hill High School, Montreal, has been appointed assistant to the principal of that school.

WOLSTEIN, EDWARD, B.Sc. '28, M.D. '32, has been appointed house surgeon of The Royal Eye Hospital, Southwark, England, and he recently gained the diploma in ophthalmic medicine and surgery (D.O.M.S.) of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons as well as the clinical diploma of Moorfields Eye Hospital.

WOO, MISS DAISY E., B.A. '35, has left for China, where she will teach English and mathematics in St. Paul's Girls' College.

WOODHOUSE, REV. D. H., B.A. '23, after seven years at Iroquois Falls, Ont., has assumed the pastorate of Cedar Grove Church at Markham, Ont.

WOODS, J. H., Past Student, of Calgary, has been re-elected chairman of the Canadian section of the Empire Press Union.

McGill University Graduates' Endowment Fund

The following report of the McGill University Graduates' Endowment Fund has been submitted to *The McGill News* by Dr. C. F. Martin, chairman of the Board of Trustees which administers the Fund:

The committee in charge of the Endowment Fund has for several years made no direct appeal to our graduates for funds. It is well realized that the time is not opportune for making demands upon their purses. Nevertheless, it will be gratifying to know that unsolicited donations have been continuously received. The market value of the Fund is at present \$85,189; the original cost of the securities was \$83,848, and the profit on securities sold has amounted to \$433. In other words, there has been an appreciation of the total capital since its inception of \$1,774. These figures may serve to dispel any doubts in the minds of our graduates that there has been any depreciation in the value of the Fund through unsatisfactory investments.

The special committee, upon whom has devolved the responsibility for the disposal of the capital, and of which Mr. C. F. Sise is treasurer, has adopted the policy for some years of placing the funds in trustee securities. Only the income from the capital can be expended. Our graduates, who have been generous and loyal enough to contribute to this Fund, are, naturally, interested to know in what way it is being utilized.

They will recall that a certain proportion of the income was on one occasion allotted to a visiting lecturer from England, who, during the weeks he spent in the University, not only provided a course of lectures but formed interesting contacts with many of the members of the staff. More recently a sum of money was assigned on behalf of an architects' competition for plans for the proposed new gymnasium; plans which, we feel sure, will be of great value when this building is erected.

It has further been resolved by the Trustees to spend a part of the income of the Endowment Fund to help in the maintenance of the projected gymnasium, if and when it is erected.

It was felt that assistance in the maintenance of the gymnasium would appeal universally to our graduates, perhaps more than would projects of purely local interest to one faculty of group. It is for that reason that the Trustees have deemed it wiser to hasten slowly in the expenditure of this money, in which, naturally, every graduate will take an interest.

There is no doubt that as times improve, and when the committee on collections can again appeal to our graduates, that the response will be generous.

McGill Alumnae Scholarship Committee

The fourth annual report of the secretary of the McGill Alumnae Scholarship Committee reveals that five committee meetings were held during the year (October, 1934, to May, 1935) with an average attendance of eight members. During this period, fifteen grants totalling \$1,245, bursaries amounting to \$845, and \$400 in loans, were made to twelve women students. In addition, one loan of \$100 was made from the McGill School of Physical Education Fund.

The Scholarship Committee spent a great deal of time and energy in arranging for the organization of the various graduate classes of the Royal Victoria College. Although much work remains to be done, a large percentage of the years are now organized and in the position to collect funds from their members for scholarship and loan purposes. The classes are taking a keen interest in the work of the Committee and they have not only collected funds for immediate use but a number of the years have promised regular contributions, in some cases, for several years to come. This type of subscription, of course, is very welcome. As was the case last year, funds were also collected from outside subscribers.

The committee feels that the awards made have been fully justified by the achievements of the students who received them. One of the girls, who was helped in January, returned the loan in March and secured summer employment. Another decided to enter social service work and applied for an American Fellowship but, as competition for this award is keen, she has looked into the possibilities of immediate employment in Montreal. In fact, she made such a good impression with one executive that, should she fail to secure the Fellowship, she is sure of a position for the winter months. Satisfactory reports have also been received concerning other students who were given assistance last year.

During the year the Committee regretfully accepted the following resignations: Mrs. Corbett, Dr. Percival, Mrs. Arthur Fry and Miss Eileen Peters. To take their places, Mrs. A. Norris, Miss Mabel Corner and Miss Adele Languedoc have been invited to become members of the Committee.

Officers of the McGill Alumnae Scholarship Committee are: Mrs. George C. McDonald, chairman; Mrs. Gordon Sproule, treasurer; and Miss Hazel Howard, secretary.

The Committee will welcome to its membership any graduate interested in assisting in the work.



Deaths

- APPS, CARL OVERY, M.D. '23, in Brantford, Ont., on July 31, 1935.
- BRODIE, A. W., M.D. '17, in Prince Albert, Sask., on June 13, 1935.
- CANTLEY, CHARLES LANG, B.Sc. '09, accidentally drowned at Scarboro Beach, Me., on July 14, 1935.
- CASSIDY, GEORGE ALVIN, M.D. '85, in Omaha, Neb., on May 18, 1934.
- CHURCHILL, JOHN LOCKE, M.D. '96, in Halifax, N.S., on June 22, 1935.
- COWLES, EUGENE POMEROY, B.Sc. '10, in Johannesburg, South Africa, on August 2, 1935.
- CREIGHTON, JAMES GEORGE, B.C.L. '80, in Ottawa, Ont., on June 27, 1930.
- CUTHBERT, Infant son of S. Burton Cuthbert and Mrs. Cuthbert (Marjorie McWatters, B.A. '25), in Montreal, on July 7, 1935.
- DERBY, WILLIAM JAMES, M.D. '82, in Westboro, Ont., on June 5, 1935.
- FAHEY, JOHN FRANCIS, D.V.S. '99, in Portland, Me., on June 10, 1935.
- GRANT, REV. DR. ANDREW SHAW, B.A. '85, in Toronto, on July 22, 1935.
- HARTIN, MRS. BELLA TORNEY, widow of Gilbert Hartin, M.D. '96, in Nelson, B.C., on June 26, 1935.
- JOHNSTONE, MRS. RALPH (Dorothy May Lee Teggart, B.A. '22, M.D. '26), in Ottawa, Ont., on May 30, 1935.
- LATHAM, ALLAN B., B.A. '26, M.A. '27, son of Professor G. W. Latham, accidentally killed in Moravia, N.Y., on August 25, 1935.
- LEACH, MRS., widow of The Venerable William T. Leach, D.C.L. '49, LL.D. '57, who was Vice-Principal of McGill from 1846-1886, in Lachine, Que., on June 24, 1935.
- MACKAY, Mrs., wife of F. H. Mackay, M.D. '12, in Montreal, on May 31, 1935.
- MCCRIMMON, JOHN KENNETH, son of A. Murray McCrimmon, B.A. '16, and Mrs. McCrimmon, in Toronto, Ont., on May 30, 1935.
- MACLELLAN, REV. JAMES DANIEL, B.A. '29, in New Glasgow, N.S., on June 9, 1935.
- McEVOY, JAMES, B.Sc. '83, in Corbin, B.C., on July 20, 1935.
- MORRIS, MRS., wife of Clarence H. Morris, M.D. '97, in Halifax, N.S., on August 2, 1935.
- MORROW, HUGH MERVYN, M.C., B.Sc. '08, in Windsor, N.S., on June 25, 1935.
- MORROW, JAMES JOSEPH, M.D. '00, in Toronto, Ont., on July 11, 1935.
- PERRIGO, MRS. JAMES, widow of James Perrigo, B.A. '66, M.D. '70, in Montreal, on July 17, 1935.
- PITCHER, FRANK H., B.Sc. '94, M.Sc. '97, in Montreal, on August 21, 1935.
- ROSCOE, HAROLD MORTON, B.Sc. '18, accidentally killed in Waverley, N.S., on July 25, 1935.
- SHATFORD, REV. CANON ALLAN PEARSON, M.A., D.C.L., O.B.E., Rector of the Church of St. James The Apostle, Montreal, former Fellow and Governor of McGill University, in Conquerall Bank, N.S., on August 17, 1935.
- SMALLMAN, THOMAS H., Past Student, accidentally drowned in Hollow Lake, Ont., on June 16, 1935.
- SMITH, CHARLES V., JR., B.Eng. '35, in Montreal, on June 11, 1935.
- TUTILL, GEORGE WILLIAM DOUGLAS, M.D. '32, in Tranquille Sanatorium, on July 20, 1934.
- VINEBERG, ABRAHAM N., father of Arthur N. Vineberg, M.D. '28, B.Sc. (Arts) '24, M.Sc. '28, Ph.D. '33, in Montreal, on May 27, 1935.
- YOUNG, IAN MAITLAND, son of H. Maitland Young, M.D. '19, and Mrs. Young, in Toronto, Ont., on June 16, 1935.

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JOHN F. CHISHOLM	G. MILLER HYDE
H. LARRATT SMITH	EDMOND H. EBERTS
H. WEIR DAVIS	

Births

ALEXANDER—In Montreal, on May 22, to E. Ryckman Alexander, B.A. '24, and Mrs. Alexander (née Helen Parker, B.H.S. '26), a daughter.

AMBRIDGE—In Quebec, on July 9, to D. W. Ambridge, B.Sc. '23, and Mrs. Ambridge, a son.

ARMOUR—In Montreal, on June 1, to J. C. Armour, M.D. '21, M.Sc. '23, and Mrs. Armour, a daughter.

ARCHER—In Brockville, Ont., on August 4, to Rev. Russell C. Archer, B.A. '33, and Mrs. Archer, a daughter.

BALLANTYNE—In Montreal, on May 20, to M. G. Ballantyne, B.A. '30, M.A. '32, and Mrs. Ballantyne, a daughter.

BEATTIE—In Montreal, on August 12, to James R. Beattie, and Mrs. Beattie (née Anne Macfarlane, B.A. '30), a daughter.

BOURKE—In Montreal, on July 30, to W. Manly Bourke, B.A. '21, B.C.L. '24, and Mrs. Bourke, a daughter.

BRANCH—In Detroit, Mich., on July 24, to Arnold Branch, M.D. '20, and Mrs. Branch, a son.

CAMPBELL—In Lowville, N.Y., on June 10, to Herbert N. Campbell, B.Sc. '29, M.Sc. '30, and Mrs. Campbell (née Sylvine Latham, B.A. '30), a daughter.

CASSIDY—In Montreal, on June 11, to C. R. Earl Cassidy, D.D.S. '24, and Mrs. Cassidy, a son.

CHEASLEY—In Montreal, on August 14, to Clifford Henry Cheasley, B.A. '28, M.A. '29, and Mrs. Cheasley, a son.

CROZIER—In Shawinigan Falls, Que., on April 29, to Dr. Crozier, and Mrs. Crozier (née Carmen Code, B.A. '29), a daughter.

CUTHBERT—In Montreal, on July 5, to S. Burton Cuthbert, and Mrs. Cuthbert (née Marjorie McWatters, B.A. '25), a son.

FITZGERALD—In Montreal, on July 29, to R. R. Fitzgerald, B.A. '19, M.D. '22, and Mrs. Fitzgerald, a son.

FLINT—In Delhi, N.Y., on July 23, to Orin Q. Flint, M.D. '29, and Mrs. Flint, a daughter.

FOWLER—In Montreal, on June 19, to Alan F. Fowler, M.D. '27, and Mrs. Fowler, a daughter.

FRASER—In Ottawa, Ont., on May 23, to A. S. Fraser, B.Sc. '22, and Mrs. Fraser, a daughter.

GILMOUR—In Hamilton, Ont., on May 27, to W. A. T. Gilmour, B.A. '25, M.Sc. '26, and Mrs. Gilmour, a daughter.

GORDON—In Montreal, on July 20, to Blair Gordon, B.Sc. '22, and Mrs. Gordon, a daughter.

GORE—In Toronto, Ont., on July 23, to Graham Gore, B.A. '27, and Mrs. Gore, a son.

GRIFFIN—In Dominica, B.W.I., on July 17, to C. Norman Griffin, M.D. '22, and Mrs. Griffin, a son.

HAMILTON—In London, Ont., on July 1, to J. Bedell Hamilton, Past Student, and Mrs. Hamilton (née Elizabeth Cooke, B.A. '30), a daughter.

HARRISON—In Montreal, on June 6, to Winston F. Harrison, M.D. '27, and Mrs. Harrison, a son.

JOHNSTONE—In Ottawa, Ont., on May 26, to Ralph G. Johnstone, and Mrs. Johnstone (née Dorothy Teggart, B.A. '22, M.D. '26), a daughter.

KETCHUM—In Toronto, Ont., on June 3, to Professor J. Davidson Ketchum, and Mrs. Ketchum (née Katherine Dawson, B.A. '24, M.D. '31), a daughter.

LAPLANTE—In Montreal, on June 8, to J. Paul Laplante, M.D. '30, and Mrs. Laplante, a daughter.

LEGG—In Prince Rupert, B.C., on June 26, to R. E. Legg, M.Sc. '24, and Mrs. Legg, a son.

LOVERING—In Toronto, Ont., on July 20, to W. L. Lovering, Past Student, and Mrs. Lovering, a daughter.

MCGREEVY—In Montreal, on May 19, to Brian I. McGreevy, B.A. '30, B.C.L. '33, and Mrs. McGreevy, a daughter.

MACKEEN—In Ottawa, Ont., on June 1, to David W. MacKeen, B.Sc. '22, and Mrs. MacKeen, a son.

PACKMAN—In Toronto, Ont., on August 3, to James McLeod Packman, B.Com. '24, and Mrs. Packman, a daughter.

ROCHE—In Montreal, on June 15, to Ivor Roche, B.Sc. '14, and Mrs. Roche (née Regina Turley, B.A. '28), a daughter.

ROGERS—In Montreal, on July 20, to James T. Rogers, M.D. '04, and Mrs. Rogers, a son.

SIMS—In Ottawa, Ont., on June 9, to H. L. Sims, M.D. '06, and Mrs. Sims, twin daughters.

WALLACE—In Montreal, on August 4, to R. H. Wallace, B.Sc. '26, and Mrs. Wallace, a son.

WINN—In Montreal, on June 5, to A. R. Winn, B.A. '23, D.D.S. '28, and Mrs. Winn, a daughter.

Marriages

BAIKIE—In Toronto, Ont., in July, Miss Lisabel Baikie, B.A. '31, to William George Godfrey, of St. Williams, Ont.

BAILEY-CUSHING—In Montreal, on June 24, Miss Dorothy Mabel Cushing, B.A. '33, to James Alfred Bailey, B.Eng. '32, both of Montreal.

BANFILL—In July, Miss Anna Mae Smith, of Winnipeg, to Stanley Martin Banfill, M.D. '33, of Cookshire, Que.

BELNAP—In Montreal, on June 8, Miss Celeste Belnap, B.A. '31, B.L.S. '33, to Gordon Liersch.

BENNETTS—In Vaudreuil, Que., on June 18, Miss Helen Mae Macowin, of Vaudreuil, to Richard Carlton Bennetts, M.D. '33, of Nevada City, California.

BENSON—In Westmount, Que., on August 1, Miss Doris Jean Allen, to Harry Goldstone Benson, D.D.S. '25, of Montreal.

BIERBRIER—In Montreal, on June 25, Miss Lillian S. Bierbrier, B.Com. '33, to Samuel Presner.

BRADLEY—In Magog, Que., on July 20, Miss Marjorie Bradley, B.A. '29, to Frederick D. Wallace, of Magog.

BRONFMAN—In Montreal, on July 4, Miss Zella Bronfman, B.A. '34, to Jack E. Butler, of New York.

BUDGE—In Westmount, Que., on June 27, Miss Margaret Christmas, to Edgar Campbell Budge, Junior, Past Student.

BYNOE—In Westmount, Que., on June 8, Miss Lois May Gardner, to Evan Theodore Bynoe, B.S.A. '28, M.Sc. '31, Ph.D. '35, of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

COOK—In Sudbury, Ont., on July 24, Dr. Faustina Kelly, to William John Cook, M.D. '04, both of Sudbury.

COPLAND—In Sherbrooke, Que., on August 24, Miss Dorothy Irene Dean, to Charles Leslie Copland, B.A. '26.

CROSS—In Ballater, Scotland, in July, Miss Dorothy A. Cross, B.A. '23, to David Howat, M.A., of Ballater, Scotland.

CUNLIFFE—In Pasadena, Cal., on August 23, Miss Mary Cunliffe, Past Student, to Frederick J. Moore, of Los Angeles, California.

DOODY—In Montreal, in July, Miss Annie Ruth Cornwall, Hantsport, N.S., to Rev. Hubert Doody, B.A. '32, of Fort Smith, N.W.T.

EARDLEY-WILMOT-SECORD—In Westmount, Que., on June 15, Miss Frances Rebecca Secord, B.A. '26, to Trevor Eardley-Wilmot, B.Sc. '13, both of Montreal.

EIN—In Montreal, on August 15, Miss Celia Ein, B.A. '31, to Albert M. Greenberg.

ELLIS—In Montreal, on August 13, Mrs. Jean G. Ellis (née Jean Worden, B.H.S. '28), to Cecil R. West.

FORD—In Westmount, Que., on June 22, Miss Jean Elizabeth Davidson, to William Maxwell Ford, B.A. '30, B.C.L. '33, both of Montreal.

FRASER—In Toronto, Ont., on July 4, Miss Elizabeth Isobel Boyd, Fort William, Ont., to Campbell Fraser, son of the late Simon B. Fraser, M.D. '07, of Richmond, Que.

HALLETT—In Montreal, on June 25, Miss Lillian Olive English, to Rev. Robert Bruce Hallett, B.A. '34, both of Montreal.

HAMILTON—In Toronto, Ont., on June 8, Miss Elizabeth Miriam Parsons, to Robert McLean Prior Hamilton, B.Sc. '25, son of E. H. Hamilton, B.Sc. '84, Montreal.

HARVEY-JELLIE—At Lake Memphremagog, Que., on August 3, Miss Louise Joslyn Smith, to Reginald Culmer Harvey-Jellie, B.A. '28, B.C.L. '31, both of Montreal.

HEARD—In London, Ont., on August 19, Miss Margaret Mary Glintz, to John Frederick Heard, M.A. '30, Ph.D. '32, of Richmond Hill, Ont.

HUNT—In Hamilton, Ont., on July 11, Miss Constance Mary Hunt, B.A. '31, to James Henry McLean, both of Hamilton.

JACQUES—In Ottawa, Ont., on September 23, 1932, Miss Lydia Louise Beatrice Chadwick, to Eric Clifton Jacques, B.Com. '29, of Ottawa, son of Colonel H. M. Jacques, M.D. '94, and Mrs. Jacques, Halifax, N.S.

Marriages—Continued

JOLIAT—In Washington, D.C., in July, Miss Pauline Noffsinger, to Eugene A. Joliat, B.A. '31, of Hamilton, Ont.

JOTCHAM—In Montreal, on June 8, Miss Marjorie Jotcham, B.Sc. '31, to Peter J. Ferguson.

KEMBALL—In Montreal, on July 8, Miss Jean Elizabeth Tourgis to Alfred Walter Kemball, B.A. '32, both of Montreal.

KIRBY—In Ottawa, Ont., in June, Miss Lola Evelyn Oliver, to Edward Gordon Kirby, B.Eng. '33, both of Ottawa.

KOEHLER—In Wymilwood, Ont., on June 8, Miss Dorothy Cornille Griffith, M.A., to Julius Wilbur Koehler, B.Sc. '30, of Montreal.

LITTLE-PETERSON—In Saskatoon, Sask., on June 29, Miss Isabel Peterson, Past Student, daughter of G. R. Peterson, M.D. '03, and Mrs. Peterson, to John William Little, B.Com. '27, M.A. '28, of London, Ont.

LOCKE—In Boston, Mass., on August 3, Miss Julia Locke, Past Student, to Robert Bigelow Gowing, of Boston.

McCAUSLAND—In Montreal, on June 29, Miss Alison Duncan McLachlin, to William Alexander McCausland, Class of Medicine, '36, of Quincy, Mass.

McCLINTOCK—In New York City, on June 8, Miss Pearl McClintock, B.Sc. '35, of Thetford Mines, Que., to Paul Langerberger, of New York.

MacMASTER—In Montreal, recently, Miss Mary Frances MacMaster, Diploma, McGill Library School, to Edward B. Fairbanks, of Charlottetown, P.E.I.

McNUTT—In Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., on July 27, Miss Ruth G. McNutt, B.H.S. '35, to George H. Hamilton, of Dundas, Ont.

MARPOLE—In Montreal, on June 27, Miss Lyman, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Walter Lyman, to H. G. Marpole, B.Com. '24.

PATERSON-SMYTH—In Montreal, on June 26, Miss Carol Graham Ross, of Fredericton, N.B., to Geoffrey Neville Paterson-Smyth, M.D. '27, of Montreal.

PERRY—In Chambly Canton, Que., on June 8, Miss Rosamond Perry, Past Student, to Andrew C. Boak.

PETERS—In Rothesay, N.B., on July 18, Miss Margaret Sherman Peters, Phy. Ed. '28, daughter of O. R. Peters, M.D. '02, and Mrs. Peters, to John Frederick Lester Jackson, all of Rothesay.

PLUMPTRE—In Toronto, Ont., on June 22, Miss Joyce Mary Plumtre, Phy. Ed. '25, to Thomas Andrew Carey Tyrell, both of Toronto.

PRATT-WARD—In Kennebunkport, Me., on July 19, Miss Dorothy Nesbitt Ward, Past Student, to Robert John Pratt, B.Arch. '33, both of Montreal.

REILLEY—In Quebec, in July, Miss Margaret Stephenson, to John A. Reilley, Past Student, son of Professor H. E. Reilley, B.A. '13, M.Sc. '14, Montreal.

ROBINET—In Montreal, on June 12, Miss Ada Meredith Ross, to James B. Robinett, M.D. '33, of Houston, Texas.

ROGERS—In the Town of Mount Royal, Que., on June 26, Miss Margaret Eileen Towle, to Howard Weaver Rogers, B.Sc. '31, of Montreal.

ROBINSON—On July 15, Miss Marion Edith Lyle, to Cecil Robinson, B.Com. '24.

SPEARMAN—In El Paso, Texas, on May 16, Miss Malvina Martha Owen, to Dr. P. S. Spearman, oldest son of F. S. Spearman, M.D. '96.

STARKEY—In Knowlton, Que., on June 22, Miss Charlotte Stairs, to Duncan Hugh Starkey, B.A. '27, M.D. '31, son of T. A. Starkey, M.D. '11, all of Montreal.

STONE—In Sandwich, Ont., on June 3, Miss Mary Teahan, to Albert Rendle Stone, B.A. '24, British Vice-Consul at Detroit, Mich.

WALLACE—In Westmount, Que., on July 8, Miss Wilhelmina Florence Rutherford, to John Stephen Wallace, B.Sc. '34, both of Montreal.

WALLINGFORD—In Ottawa, on June 8, Miss Velma Gertrude Graham, to Felix Miles Wallingford, Past Student, of Cobalt, Ont.

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Class Notes

MEDICINE '25

The Class of Medicine 1925 is assembling in Montreal on October 4, 5 and 6 for its first reunion since graduation. The dates of the gathering have been timed to coincide with the induction of Principal A. E. Morgan and it is reported that members of the class from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the West Indies, and the southern part of the United States, have expressed their intention of being present at the reunion.

Headquarters will be the Mount Royal Hotel, where registration will commence at one o'clock on Thursday afternoon, October 3. The detailed programme follows:

Friday, October 4—Clinics at the Montreal General and Royal Victoria Hospitals during the morning and afternoon; mixed cocktail party in the Mount Royal Hotel at 5.30 p.m.

Saturday, October 5—Morning, induction of Principal A. E. Morgan; afternoon, intercollegiate football game between McGill and Queen's; tea dance, following the football game; eight p.m., Class Dinner in the University Club.

Sunday, October 6—Golf at the Marlborough Golf Club with luncheon in the club house at 1.30 p.m.

Members of the Class are invited to bring their wives to the reunion. They will be eligible to attend the cocktail party on October 4, the induction of Principal Morgan, football game and tea dance on October 5, and the golf club luncheon on October 6.

Further information about the reunion may be obtained from H. Gurth Pretty, M.D., 1414 Drummond Street, Montreal.

Lost Addresses

Any information in regard to the Graduates listed below will be welcomed by the Graduates' Society, Executive Office, McGill University, Montreal.

GRADUATES OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

'57 Emery, Gordon	'78 Gardner, H. H.
'59 Marr, Walker H.	'79 Carman, Philip E.
'60 Woods, David	'80 Heard, C. D. Pinsonneault, B.
'62 Atkinson, Robert H.	'81 Lang, William A.
'63 Goforth, Franklin	'87 Hall, Andrew G. McDonald, Archibald L. Morgan, Vincent H. Norman, Telford J. Ross, Major Lawrence Wilkins, Horace P.
'64 Carey, Auger G. L.	'88 Lang, Wesley M.
'66 Burch, Benjamin F.	'90 Irwin, Alex T.
'67 McCarthy, William McGeachy, William	'91 Harrison, John D.
'68 Wye, John J.	'92 Langley, Alfred F. McKinnon, Aretemus I. King, Harry S.
'69 Clement, Victor A. Hammond, James H.	'93 Carroll, Robert W. McKay, Robert B.
'70 Clark, Richard W.	'95 Hogle, John Herbert Williams, James A.
'72 Nichol, William R.	'96 Smith, R. Stanley Stackhouse, O. C. S.
'75 Duncan, George C.	
'76 Greer, Thomas Hunt, Henry Johnson, James B. Clarke, F. G. B. Storres, Arthur	

'97
Clindinin, Sylvester L.
Lockary, Joseph L.
Midgley, Robert J.
Sutherland, George R.

'99
Kirby, W. S.
Shore, Richard Allan

'00
Cook, Charles Richard
Donnelly, Augustus J.
McDougall, Archibald
McDonald, W. F.
McSorley, Hugh S.

'01
Harley, Richard J.
Miller, Stanley
Russell, Edward M.
Sanders, Charles W.

'03
Dickson, Archibald J.
Douglas, Frederick C.
Laurie, Ernest
McEachran, Isaac
Mitchell, Isaah E.

'04
Markson, Simpson

'05
Brown, Frederick F.
Styles, William
Wilkinson, William M.

'06
Christie, Hugh H.
Hill, Richard C.
Meane, John

'07
Grier, Reginald T.
Hollbrook, Robert E.
Norton, Frank A.
Peletier, Henry G.
Wilson, Albert A.
Woodrow, James B.

'08
Davis, Stephen
Fyfe, Alexander M.
McGibbon, James A.

'09
Clarke, James C.
Sharp, Claude E.

'10
Anderson, W. M.
Burton, W. E.
Logie, H. B.
McNaughton, W. M.

'12
Audette, George A. (PS)
1911-12
Crawford, John W.
McMillan, William Herbert

'13
De Carmo, Philip W.
Krolik, M.
Parker, Frederick D.

'14
Francis, John
Martin, David
Myers, James S.
Smyth, Philip C.

'15
Denny, James P.
Fitzpatrick, Edward J.
Grant, William

'16
Paine, Henry G. C.

'17
Bernard, S. D.
'18
Brown, E. D. L.
Donnelly, Francis J.

'19
Challenger, Neville E.
Freedman, Nathan
Streer, John A.
Williams, John R.

'20
Henderson, Marshall W.

'21
Gross, Harry S.
Lapp, Victor R.

'22
Levin, Thomas

'23
Dawson, Martin H.
Gundeson, C. N.
Hill, Emerson
Smith, John W.
Summerville, W. Allen

'24
Gunn, William J.
Macdonald, Ronald
Roberts, George A.
Trites, Albert E.
Wilson, Horace O.

'25
Altner, Harry A.
Chan, Qui Hin
Cohen, Jacob
Senecal, Joseph
Walker, Douglas

'26
Glass, Alexander R. (PS)
1926-27
Land, Harry D.
Henderson, John S.

'27
Harrison, W. F.
Raff, Joseph S.

'28
Wright, John A.
Melik-Vartanian, H.

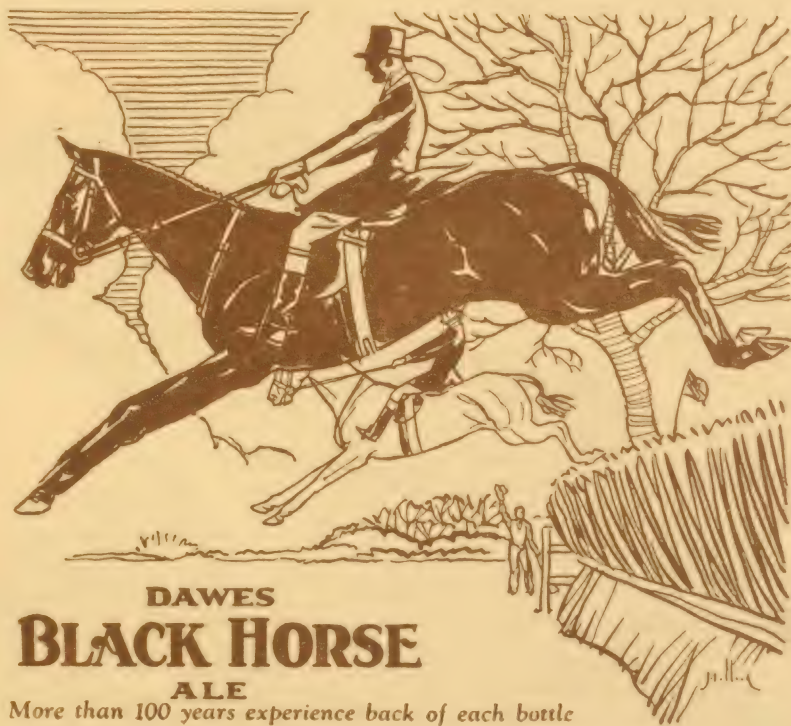
'30
Groper, Morris J.
Held, Albert E.
Malamud, Nathan
Malloch, Thomas A.
Malloy, John D.

'31
Dahlgren, Carl O.
Hunt, Andrew L.
Messenger, Herbert
Rilance, Arnold B.
Rahamanop, Walter B.
Gardner, Campbell

'32
Evans, Alexander M.
Gurvitch, Samuel
Pinkerton, Edward K.
Reider, Reuben
Richman, Harry

'33
Banfill, Stanley M.
Chalmers, G. E. N.
Eibel, Philip
Mahoney, Joseph J.
Ross, Douglas R.

'34
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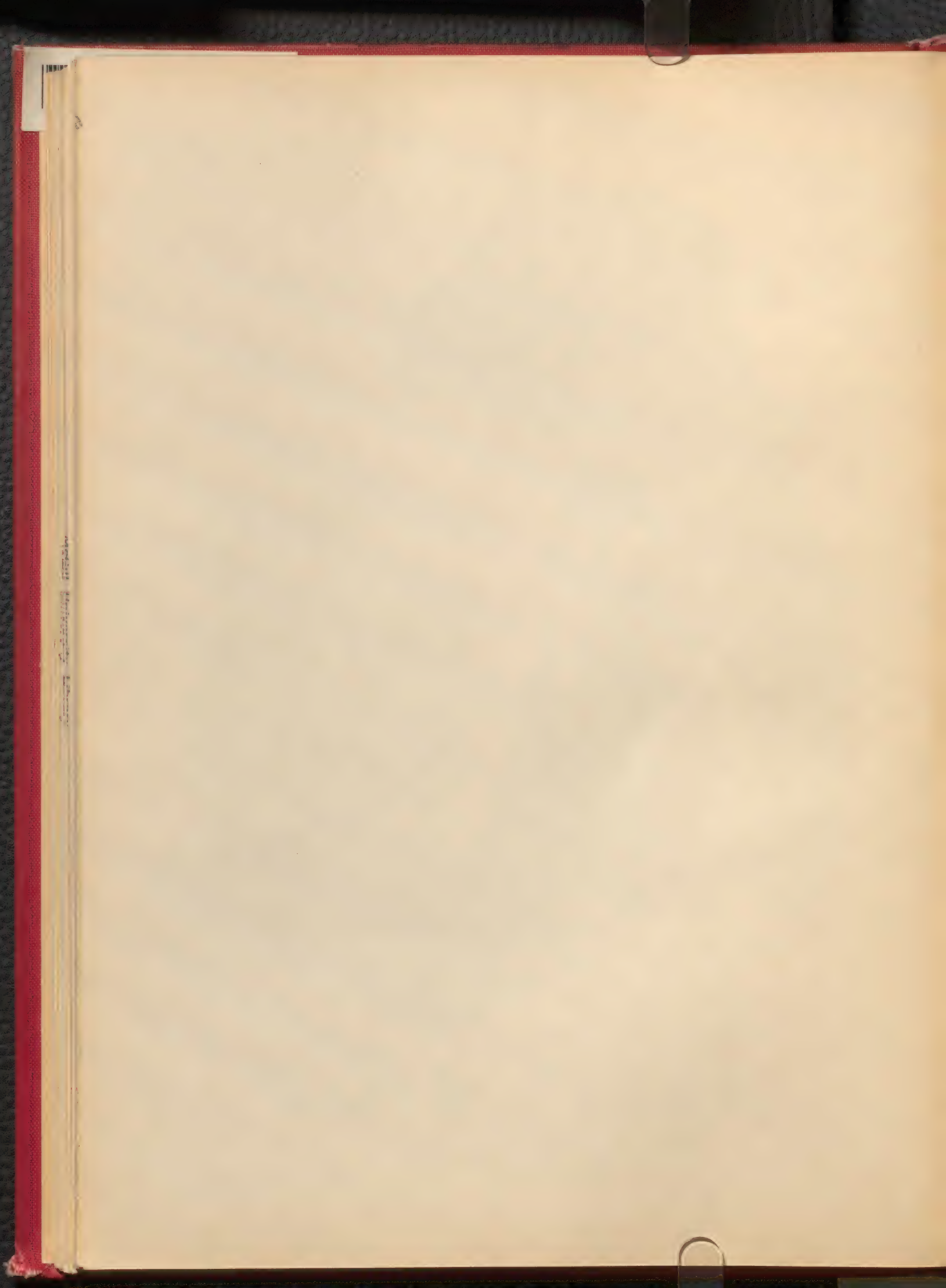
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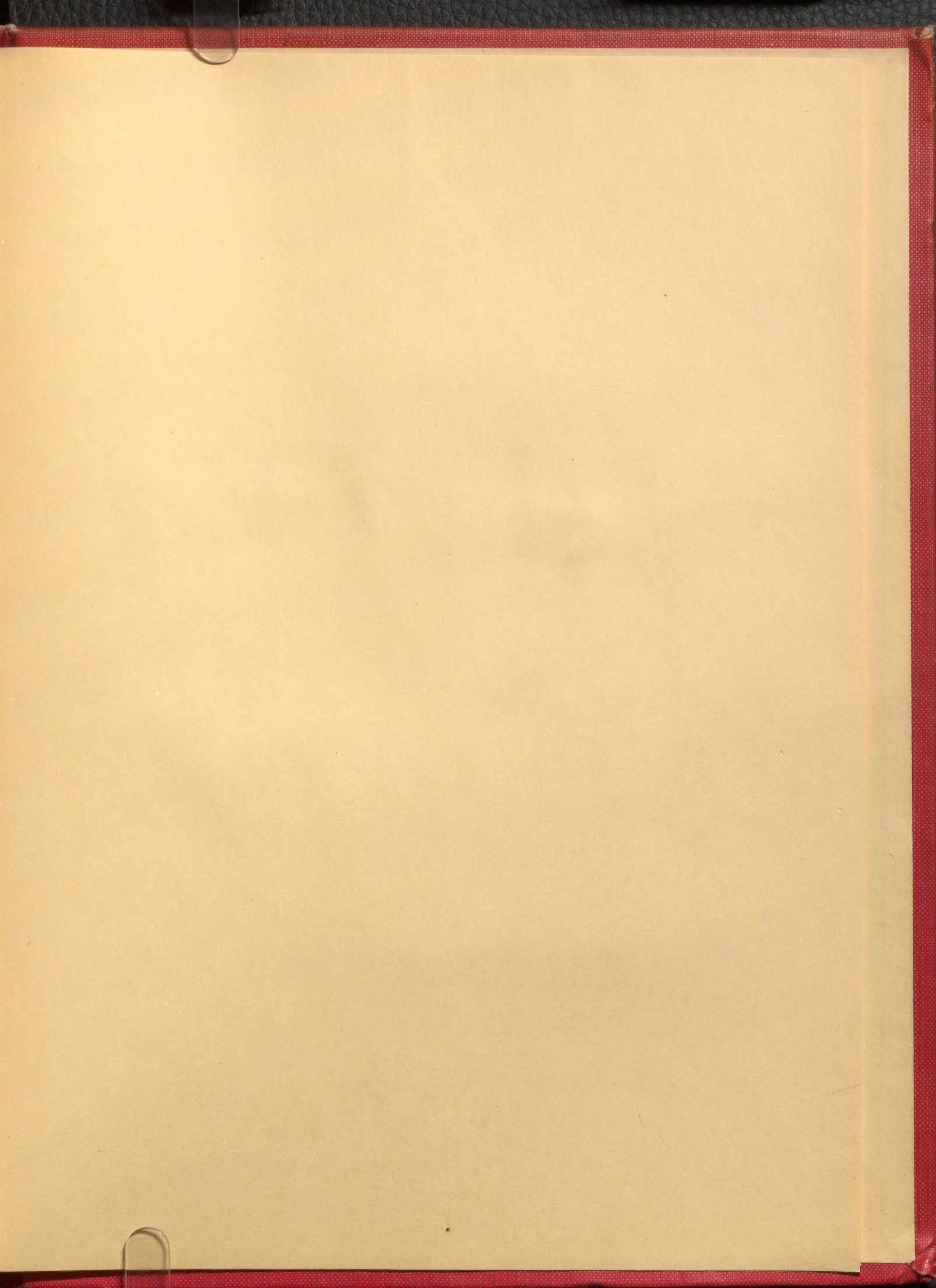
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